UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE ANNUAL REPORT 2023/2024

bbt
Building a Better Tomorrow

AJENDA 10/30
KILIMO NI BIASHARA

PREAMBLE

This is the second publication of the Agriculture Annual Report (AAR) series produced by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) 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 highlights the progress made during the Financial Year (FY) 2023/2024 in reflection of the previous 2022/2023 fiscal year's plans; and it outlines the priorities for the upcoming FY 2024/2025. It details the strategies implemented by different stakeholders including MoA, other public institutions, Development Partners (DPs), and Private Sector. In Tanzania, the Agriculture Sector is led by Private sector of which the majority are smallholder farmers who are 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

The Ministry has been tasked to ensure the country attains food and nutritional self-sufficiency to feed the country's population of around 65 million in 2024 and produces surplus agricultural raw materials for the domestic industries and for the export earnings. I have pleasure to invite you to read this FY 2023/2024 Agriculture Annual Report (AAR), which is the second one since Agenda 10/30 was launched in line with the targets stipulated in the Third National Five -Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 - 2025/26), Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050, and the Ruling Party Manifesto 2020.

While reading this report, export values has increased to USD 3.54 billion in 2023/2024 compared to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, production of cereals increased from 11.4 million in 2022/2023 to 18.9 million tons in 2023/2024. The increase has been attributed by Government initiatives in provision of subsidy scheme in agriculture inputs (including fertilizer and certified seeds) and improved irrigation infrastructure. Additionally, production of traditional cash crops increased from 1.22 million in 2022/2023 to 1.49 million tons in 2023/2024; while production of roots and tubers increased from 11.1 million in 2022/2023 to 15.7 million tons in 2023/2024.

In this report you will find out how the Ministry has managed to unlock the twin challenges of low production and productivity by involving Tanzanian youth in a "Building a Better Tomorrow" program (BBT) as a tool for implementation of agenda 10/30. The agenda 10/30 initiative targets, among others, is to ensure agriculture grows by 10 percent and the Country's export earnings to be USD 5 billion by 2030. Furthermore, during the year under review, the Ministry launched Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050. The Master Plan is a key pillar which will provide a clear path towards Tanzania becoming a higher middle-income country by 2050. This ambition will be fueled by expansion of land under irrigation, improved inputs use, mechanization of farm activities, improved access to extension services, and reduction of post-harvest losses.

I urge for the support and collaboration from key stakeholders and actors in the country including farmers, traders, processors, transporters, Development Partners and Members of the Parliament.

I wish to convey my special thanks to Her Excellency, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, for their political will and commitment to transform the Agricultural Sector. Their support has been demonstrated by consistently increasing the annual budget allocation for the Ministry from TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023 to TZS 970.79 billion in 2023/2024.

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 FYDP II; Agenda 10/30; Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050; and Ruling Party Manifesto. We are grateful to the Sixth Phase Government for increasing the Ministry's budget from TZ 751.12 billion in 2022/2023 to TZ 970.79 billion in 2023/2024 equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. The non-Tax revenue increased from TZ 4.84 billion in 2022/2023 to TZ 6.6 billion in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 36.4 percent. The increase was largely attributed by fiscal policy measures undertaken by Ministry such as use of Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG); and Agricultural Trade Management Information System (ATMIS). Additionally, in 2023/2024, the Ministry continued to implement agenda 10/30 by implementing five (5) priorities which were: increase productivity and production; increase decent jobs and enhancing youth and women participation in Agriculture Sector; improve resilience for food and nutritional security; strengthen access to market, agriculture financing and crop export; and strengthening Cooperative Development. The implementation of the said priorities is as summarized below.

Crop research was further strengthened by improving office and field infrastructure, enabling the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) to produce, promote and distribute improved seeds for horticultural, perennial and annual crops. To ensure farmers access to improved seeds about 72,031.9 tons of improved seeds were distributed, compared to 58,807.6 tons in 2022/2023. Enhanced access to inputs included increasing the stock of fertilizer available to farmers to 1.2 million tons, of which 158,628 tons were domestically produced, equivalent to 95 percent increase. Farmers received about 515,848 tons of subsidized fertilizers, equivalent to 42.5 percent of total fertilizer stock for the season. Meanwhile, some 116,300 litres of pesticides were distributed to farmers in the 2023/2024 farming season.

The Ministry continued to implement 780 irrigation projects in various areas (133 projects which were being implemented in 2022/2023 and 647 new projects). To enhance technology uptake by farmers, the government provided 555 motorcycles to Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs), in addition to the 6,444 motorcycles distributed in the previous financial year, making about 92 percent of the officers with motorcycles. The Ministry also disseminated various technological packages to farmers using different media such as the established Agricultural Communication Centre (ACC).
The combination of the above-mentioned efforts resulted to increased crop production relative to the previous year, leading to enhanced exports to new markets such as the USA for cashewnuts and to traditional markets such as the EU (Belgium, Poland and German), UAE, the Far East (South Korea, Indonesia, and China) for crops such as tobacco, cereals, pulses and fruits (avocado).

Domestic market price stabilization was undertaken through intervention crop purchases by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and Cereals and other Produce Board (CPB).

The Government continued with efforts to increase crop storage capacity using its own budget and motivating Private Sector investors, which resulted to the construction of 28 new warehouses in Ruvuma region. In promoting block farms and agricultural parks, the Ministry acquired about 340,465 acres for BBT program in Dodoma, Kigoma, Mbeya, Singida, Pwani, Tanga, Njombe and Kagera regions. Three (3) farms of Chinangali II – Chamwino (1,772 acres), Ndogowe – Chamwino (11,430 acres) and Mapogoro - Chunya (52,000 acres) are in operation after obtaining NEMC's Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates.

State owned financial institutions such as the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) and Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), collaborated with CRDB Bank, NMB and Azania Bank to provide loans to cooperatives and private companies engaged in agricultural sector value chains. Subscription of shares for the establishment of the National Cooperative Bank reached 85.5 percent of the required capital of TZS 20 billion. This was after the paid-up shares increased to TZS 17.1 billion from TZS 4.7 billion in 2022/2023. The Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC), in collaboration with Warehouse Management Board and Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX), coordinated sale of farmers' produce through Warehouse Receipts System. Furthermore, a total of 1.66 million tons of crops worth TZS 1.98 trillion were collected and sold through the official Cooperative system.

I am glad that the Ministry's Management Team has performed its duties to oversee the implementation of its 2023/2024 annual plan using financial resources 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 2023/2024. I urge all stakeholders to continue supporting the sector in the coming FY 2024/2025 and enable the Ministry to attain Agenda 10/30 and Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050, 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, plays a significant role in attaining an inclusive semi-industrialized and middle-income country as per the broader developmental goals of the National Development Vision (NDV) 2025. The Sector has produced enough to ensure the country's attainment of food and nutritional self-sufficiency; and hence fulfilling the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal one (SDG1) for eliminating hunger. The Ministry is also expected to generate adequate commodities such as cotton, coffee, tea, cashew nuts, grapes, tobacco, and fruits, for the growing agro-process industries whose products can compete in the domestic, regional and global export markets..

Ministry's Guiding Policies and Strategies

During the Fiscal Year 2023/2024, the Ministry continued to implement Agenda 10/30 and a Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT). The program aimed at enhancing participation of youth and women in agriculture. Both initiatives aim to modernize and commercialize agricultural undertakings by encouraging farmers to adopt good agricultural practices (GAPs) using improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and reducing post-harvest losses. Among the targets of the agenda 10/30 were: the growth rate of crop sub-sector to be 10 percent; the value of export of agricultural products to reach USD 5 billion; the area under irrigation to increase to 50 percent; postharvest loss reduced to a single digit by 2030; and active participation of youth and women in agriculture (BBT).

Sector's Performance briefly

The crop sub-sector has some prominent role in the economy given that during FY 2022/2023, it contributed 16.1 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compared to 15 percent in 2021/2022[1] and it grew by 4.2 percent compared to 2.7 percent in 2021/2022 . The value of exported crops increased to USD 3.54 billion in FY 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent.

[1] The Sector's growth rate and its share to GDP data for the 2023/2024 was yet to be released by the responsible Ministry

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.

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. Agriculture Financing and Strategic Interventions

During the FY 2023/2024, agriculture financing in the country continued to be offered through public and private financing channels as explained below.

Public Financing

During the fiscal year 2023/2024, total budget approved for Vote 43, 05 and 24 was TZS 970.79 billion compared to TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent. Out that, TZS 577.72 billion was for Vote 43, TZS 373.51 billion for Vote 05 and TZS 19.56 billion for Vote 24. Additionally, in fiscal year 2023/2024, TZS 6.6 billion was collected compared to the target of collecting TZS 6.68 billion, equivalent to 98.8 percent of the target. The performance was largely attributed to 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.

Private Financing

This is financing agriculture activities through the private sector. This Financing model has been executed by three (3) major players namely: Development Partners (DP's); Financial Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO'S). The DP's Agriculture Working Group (A-WG) comprises bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting agriculture sector in Tanzania. The A-WG was established to promote coherence and consistency in development assistance to agriculture. It is instrumental in the coordination of DP's support in the sector with a view of achieving harmonization, promoting coordinated policy dialogue and reducing transaction costs. In the FY 2023/2024, among the DPs that funded agricultural projects in the country included AfDB, IFAD, EU and JICA.

The financial sector is an essential player in agriculture development, playing a facilitating role of amassing the necessary capital for farm development, storage, processing and packaging, transport, insurance and marketing of agricultural produce. In the FY 2023/2024 a total of TZS 4.27 trillion was provided to farmers as agriculture loans through financial institutions as compared to TZS 2.78 trillion in the FY 2022/2023.

The Government provides a conducive environment for NGOs supporting agricultural development in the country. As of June 2024, there were 1,114 registered NGOs involved with agricultural activities. Out of which, 169 were registered in the FY 2023/2024. The said NGOs played a significant role in supporting farmers to increase agricultural production and access to reliable markets; providing extension services; and supporting the crop sub-sector.

Strategic Interventions

The Ministry undertook strategic interventions for implementation of agenda 10/30 and BBT Program. The strategic interventions included: increase production and productivity by enhancing uses of modern technologies in agriculture; strengthen food security and nutrition; strengthen capital, which included enacting of law to establish the Agricultural Development Fund; strengthen markets and marketing systems; expansion of irrigation area; strengthening Cooperative Development; and reduce poverty levels by creating employment opportunities for youth and women.

4. Agricultural Inputs

Availability of agricultural inputs was improved during FY 2023/2024. The availability of improved seeds was 72,031.89 tons compared to 58,807.61 tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.5 percent. Out of which, 56,114 tons were produced domestically compared to 42,096.68 produced in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 33.3 percent. Fertilizer availability was 1,213,700 tons compared to 1,035,745 tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 17.2 percent. Out of which 158,678 tons were produced domestically.

5. Crop Production and Food Security

Crop Production

During the 2023/2024, production of cereals increased from 11.42 million tons in 2022/2023 to 18.94 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 65.9 percent. Additionally, production of roots and tubers was 15.70 million tons in 2023/2024 compared to 11.06 million tons produced in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 42 percent, while production of legumes/pulses crops increased from 2.24 million tons in 2022/2023 to 2.50 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 11.6 percent.Furthermore, production of traditional cash crops was 1.49 million tons in 2023/2024 compared to 1.22 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.1 percent.

Food Security

The major food crops that are consumed in the country are maize, rice, pulses, banana and cassava. During the FY 2023/2024, Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) was 128 compared to 124 in 2022/2023. Moreover, the SSR had been at a surplus level for four (4) years consecutively, ranging from 118 to

126 except in 2021/2022 which was 114. The higher SSR for the four years were largely attributed to good climatic conditions, input supplies, agricultural policy and other efforts from different stakeholders.

6. Irrigation Development and Extension Services

Irrigation Development

In reducing over-dependence on rain-fed farming, the Government allocated TZS 373.51 billion in 2023/2024 compared to TZS 366.77 billion allocated in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 1.8 percent. During the FY 2023/2024, NiRC continued implementing 780 irrigation projects which included 133 projects started in 2022/2023 and 647 new projects planned in 2023/2024. The 133 carry over projects of 2022/2023 which were implemented in 2023/2024 included construction of 20 out of 25 new irrigation schemes which reached 40 percent, renovation of 29 out of 30 irrigation schemes reached 35 percent, and the construction of 14 dams reached 50 percent. Additionally, feasibility study and detailed design of 15 out of 42 schemes and 5 out of 17 valleys have been completed.

The new projects which were implemented in 2023/2024, included construction of 22 schemes out of 25 new schemes planned, rehabilitation of 29 irrigation schemes out of 30, construction of irrigation infrastructure in three (3) BBT block farms out of 6, and preparation of feasibility studies and detailed designs of 15 schemes out of 42. Additionally, in the year under review, the detailed designs of 13 schemes out of 255 were completed.

Extension Services

The Ministry distributed 555 additional motorcycles to extension officers in 2023/2024, as a continuation of Government efforts in empowering extension officers conducted in 2022/2023, whereby 5,889 motorcycles were given to extension officers. That made a total of 6,444 motorcycles out of planned target of providing 7,000 to extension officers, equivalent to 92.1 percent. Furthermore, the Ministry established a monitoring center to monitor use of motorcycles by Extension Officers and continued to coordinate the installation of GPS on the distributed motorcycles.

The Ministry launched Agriculture Call Center (ACC) in July, 2022, for facilitation of technical advice and various information to agricultural stakeholders. In FY 2023/2024, the centre received 21,754 calls from different stakeholders on crop transportation permits, fertilizer subsidy, crop pests, and agricultural crop development. In addition, the Ministry, through M-Kilimo system, provided technical advice to 77,388 agricultural stakeholders in the crop value chains.

During FY 2023/2024, a total of 3,286 students were enrolled for certificate and diploma level courses in 14 Government Agricultural Training Institutes compared to 3,028 students enrolled in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.5 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts in implementing the Agricultural Training Institutes Development Strategy (2020–2025), which focused on the construction and rehabilitation of teaching and learning infrastructure. During the period under review, 14 Agricultural Tutors were sponsored for Undergraduate and Master's Degree courses.

During FY 2023/2024, TARI discovered 64 new technologies, out of which 53 were new improved seed varieties, 8 were good agricultural practices (GAP) and 3 were on value addition technologies. Furthermore, TARI produced a total of 7,807.1 tons of seeds including 16.9 tons of breeder seeds, 206.9 tons of pre-basic seeds, and 563.6 tons of basic seeds. In the year under review, the Institute purified 15 paddy varieties, which produced 3.9 tons of pre-basic seeds.

7. Agricultural Digitalization, Value addition and Marketing

Agricultural Digitization

The Ministry undertook several initiatives to promote the growth of digital economy. This included (a) the updating of the country's farmers digital register that was started in 2022/2023, and linked with the register of beneficiaries of subsidized fertilizer system; (b) providing online services for export permits, phytosanitary certificates, and quantities of crops exported and their country destinations through the Agricultural Trade Market Information System (ATMIS); (c) daily capture of commodity prices at domestic and international market levels using Marketing Intelligence System (MIS); (d) warehouse receipt system (WRS); (e) the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) as a trading platform for farmers, traders and exporters; (f) Mobile Kilimo (M-Kilimo) platform where crop sellers and buyers settle exchange prices using mobile phones; (g) electronic dashboard for food stocks held in the country's warehouses; (h) agriculture routine data systems (ARDS) for agricultural data collection; (i) export permit license; and, (j) the Ministry's website www.bbt.kilimo.go.tz that offers youth and women opportunities to register and apply for training on agribusiness.

Value addition and Marketing

Commodity Boards and Cooperative Unions continued to provide services to farmers by ensuring timely access to inputs at competitive prices. In cereals trade, the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and the Crops and other Produce Board (CPB) continued to play their roles of keeping food buffer stock for national security, and price stabilization, respectively. In promoting more profitable trade, the Ministry has established a conducive environment for public sector actors to invest in agro-processing, for domestic use and for the export market. During the period under review, there were more than 430 cereals processors and 146 sunflower processors. The value of exported crops increased to USD 3.54 billion in 2023/2024 compared to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent.

8. Major Challenges Encountered and Mitigation Measures taken

In the FY 2023/2024, the Government continued to unlock the challenge of low production, productivity and profitability that facing farmers. The Government continued to implement Agenda 10/30 and BBT program. In 2023/2024, Government continued to provide fertilizer subsidy, improved seeds and seedlings to farmers. The interventions resulted into increasing of: cereals production from 11.42 million tons in 2022/2023 to 18.94 million tons in 2023/2024; roots and tubers from 11.06 million tons in 2022/2023 to 15.70 million tons in 2023/2024; and traditional cash crops from 1.09 million tons in 2022/2023 to 1.26 million tons in 2023/2024.

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 five years and the reports, titled "Regional Investment Guides", can be accessed through the websites of each of the Regional Secretariats, the United Nations Development Program (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: -

i. 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;

ii. 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;

iii. 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 four AGCOTs;

iv. 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;

v. Construction of agro-processing facilities suitable for different crops most common in the respective AGCOT; and

vi. Export planning: participating in crop auctions and exporting crops.

10. Ministry's Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System is fundamental for evidence-informed decision-making, strategic resource allocation and adaptive policy reform in the Agricultural Sector specifically Crop subsector. The Ministry recognizes that, systematic performance tracking is not only a statutory function but also a strategic instrument for accelerating the delivery of results under National, Sectoral Development and International Frameworks, including the Third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III), Agenda 10/30, the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP 2050) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This chapter provides an integrated overview of the Ministry's institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including the alignment of performance tracking with budget execution, the utilization of performance data for decision-making, third-party verification mechanisms, and governance enhancements. The structure responds to internal and external feedback, particularly on strengthening institutional coordination, enhancing the linkage between financing and results, and increasing accountability to stakeholders.

The Ministry has established a centralized M&E coordination structure, led by the M&E Unit with a clearly defined mandate to lead Sector-wide performance monitoring, results reporting, and data management across its implementing Departments, Units and Institutions. To ensure functional integration and interoperability across institutions, the Ministry has operationalized a Sector M&E Technical Working Group (TWG). It serves as a forum for aligning indicators, validating data submissions, addressing reporting bottlenecks, and coordinating with external stakeholders such as President's Office Regional Administrative and Local Government (PO- RALG), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Development Partners (DPs). This governance structure is underpinned by the Agricultural Sector (Crop Subsector) M&E Framework (2022) and complemented by National M&E Guidelines issued by the Prime Minister's Office. All affiliated institutions are required to sign performance-based MoUs, which define measurable results, reporting timelines, and accountability thresholds.

To institutionalize M&E as a core pillar of agricultural governance, the Ministry is finalizing the Agricultural Sector (Crop subsector) M&E Policy Note, which outlines legal mandates, institutional responsibilities, and compliance measures. This Policy Note is being developed in consultation with PO-RALG, the Ministry of Finance, and sector stakeholders. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture is strategically repositioning its M&E function as a transformative lever for institutional efficiency, programmatic impact, and stakeholder accountability. The shift toward an entirely digitized, coordinated, and results-oriented M&E System reflects an acknowledgment of the sector's evolving complexity and the growing demand for transparency and responsiveness.

11. 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 2023/2024 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 2023/2024, initiatives to unlock the twin challenges of low production and productivity were successfully implemented. This was done by continuing to implement Agenda 10/30 and the BBT program. For the Ministry to implement Agenda 10/30, the Government increased Ministry's annual budget in FY 2023/2024 to TZS 970.79 billion compared to TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent 751.12 billion. Additionally, in fiscal year 2023/2024, TZS 6.6 billion was collected compared to the target of collecting TZS 6.68 billion, equivalent to 98.8 percent of the target. The performance was largely attributed to 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.

A snapshot of the success areas in the FY ending 2023/2024 include an increase in (a) production of cereals (e.g., maize, rice, sorghum) by 65.9 percent to 18.94 million tons; (b) production of roots and tubers (cassava, Irish potatoes) by 42 percent to 15.7 million tons; (c) food security and nutrition by 3.2 percent to self-sufficiency ratio of 128; export value of traditional cash crops (e.g., cashewnuts, coffee, tea, and tobacco) increased by 51.9 percent.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Agricultural Communication Centre
ADB	African Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGCOT	Agricultural Growth Corridors of Tanzania
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
ARDS	Agriculture Routine Data System
ASA	Agriculture Seed Agency
ASDP II	Agriculture Sector Development Program Phase II
ATMIS	Agricultural Trade Management Information System
BBT	Building a Better Tomorrow Program
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa- Agriculture Development Program
COASCO	Co-operative Audit and Supervision Corporation
CORECU	Coastal Region Cooperative Union
CPB	Cereal and Other Produce Board
CSMIS	Cooperative Supervision Management Information System
DCP	Development Corridors Partnership
DECOP	Development Corridors Partnership
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa
DUS	Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
EAC	East Africa Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan

GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GePG	Government Electronic Payment Gateway
GN	Government Notice
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Institutional Performance Contract
IRCO-CSA	International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and South Africa
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KCC	Kilimo Call Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAMCU	Masasi Mtwara Cooperative Union
MATIs	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDV	National Development Vision
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NIBIO	Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research
NiRC	National Irrigation Commission
NMNAP	National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan
OFSP	Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes
PEPMIS	Public Employee Performance Management Information System
PIPMIS	Public Institutions Performance Management Information System
PO–RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
R&D	Research and Development
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSR	Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TADB	Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank .
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TAISP	Tanzania Inputs Support Program
TANECU	Tandahimba Newala Cooperative Union
TANIPAC	Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission
TDHS – MIS	Tanzania Demographic Health and Malaria Indicators Survey
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic Health Survey
TFC	Tanzania Fertilizers Company
TFRA	Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute
TPHPA	Tanzania Plant Health and Phytosanitary Authority
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations International Children and Education Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report has eleven 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 2023/2024; and is followed by Investment opportunities in Chapter 9 while Chapter 10 explains about the Ministry's Monitoring and Evaluation Systems. The report ends with Conclusions in Chapter 11. Additional information referred to in the report is presented as part of Annexes.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

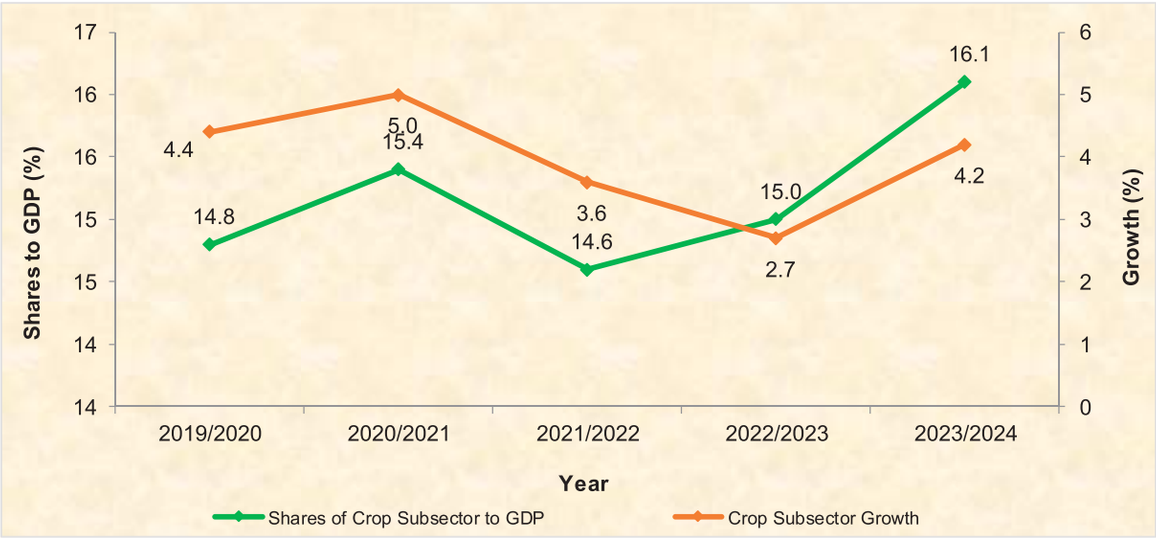
This section provides a comprehensive contextualization of the agricultural sector's strategic significance within Tanzania's broader economic transformation and industrialization agenda. It underscores the sector's critical role in sustaining macroeconomic stability through its contributions to GDP, employment absorption, food and nutrition security, and export diversification. The analysis is situated within global and regional development frameworks, benchmarking Tanzania's agricultural performance against peer economies in the East African Community. Emphasis is placed on the country's substantial natural resource endowments, particularly arable land and irrigation potential, while also diagnosing key structural constraints such as low input intensity, subsistence-oriented smallholder production systems, limited mechanization, post-harvest inefficiencies, and climatic dependency. In response, the Ministry of Agriculture is operationalizing transformative policy instruments and investment frameworks—including Agenda 10/30 and the Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) Youth Initiative—aligned with national strategies such as FYDP III, the National Agriculture Policy (2013), the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050, and international commitments under CAADP and the SDGs.

1.1 Relevance of Agriculture to Economic Growth and Development

According to World Bank Group Report, 2024, agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost shared prosperity, and feed a projected 10 billion people by 2050. The report indicates that growth in the Agriculture Sector is two to four times more effective in raising incomes among the poorest compared to other sectors. Additionally, it was explained from the report that agriculture is also crucial to economic growth accounting for 4 percent of Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in some Least Developing Countries (LDCs), it accounts for more than 25 percent of GDP.

In Tanzania, the Agricultural Sector continues to be crucial to economic growth and development due to its contribution to food security, inflation control, employment creation, source of industrial raw materials, export earnings and poverty reduction (Figure 1.1).

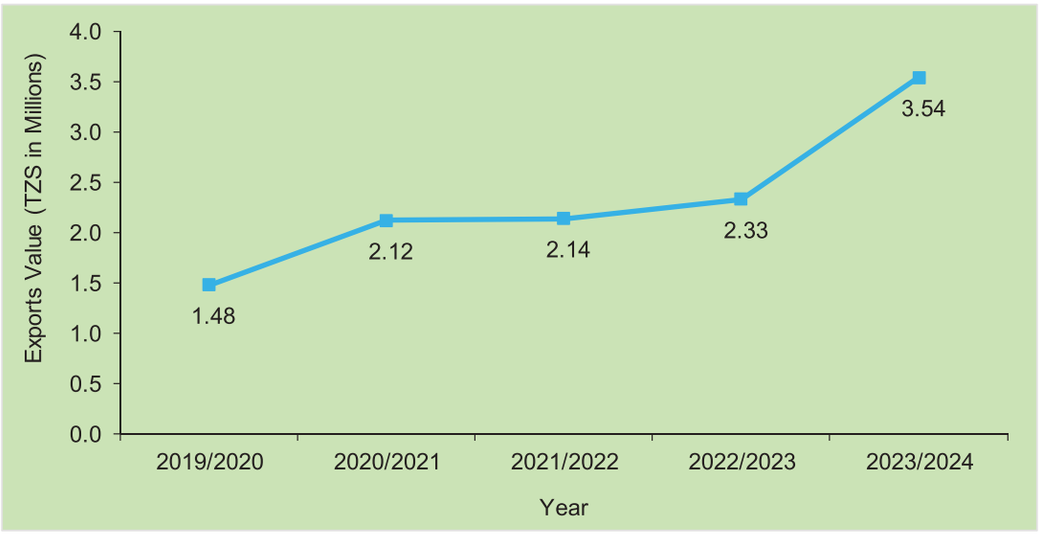
Figure 1.1: Trend of Growth Rates and Shares of Crop Sub-Sector to GDP from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Economic Survey reports (from 2019 to 2023)

During the fiscal year 2023/2024, export value was USD 3.54 billion compared to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent. The increase of export values has been attributed largely by Ministry's initiatives of data harmonization in collaboration with other stakeholders responsible for production of exports 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) (Figure 1.2).

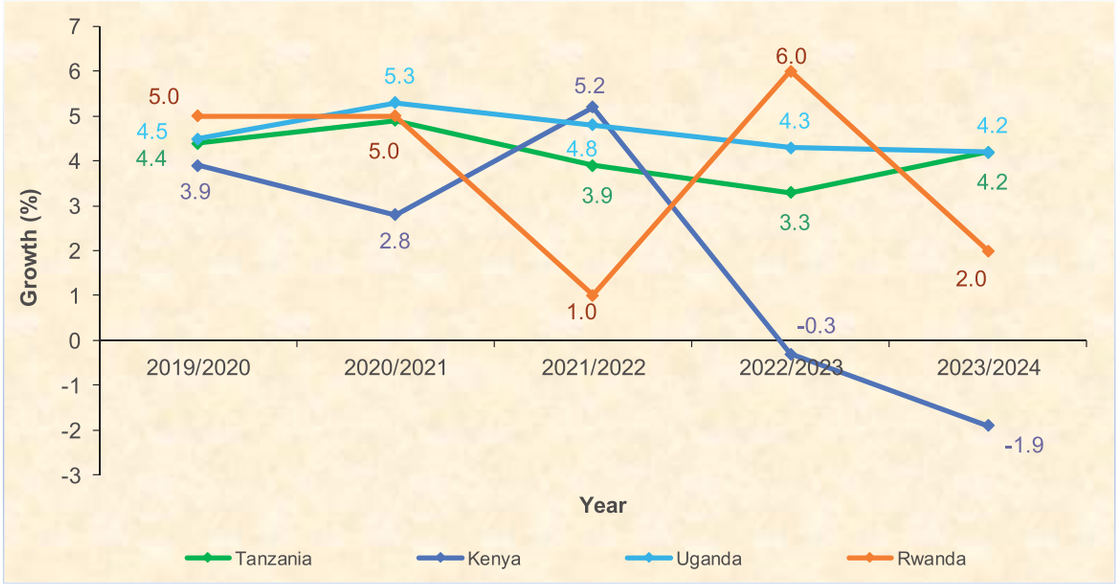
Figure 1.2: Trend of Export Values (TZS in Milions) from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023/2024

In addition, among East Africa Countries, the Agricultural Sector grew by 4.2 percent in the year 2023/2024 in Tanzania which was higher than growth rates attained by Kenya (-1.9%) and Rwanda (2%) ***(Annual Report, 2023); (Kenya Economic Survey, 2023)*** (Figure 1.3).

Figure1.3: Trend of Agricultural Sector Growth Rate (%) among EAC Countries from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Economic Survey reports (from 2019 to 2023)

1.2 Availability of arable land and other resources for agriculture

Tanzania has 44 hectares falling under the classification of arable land. However, it is noteworthy that only 24 percent of this arable land, equivalent to 10.8 hectares, is currently under cultivation. Furthermore, there is immense untapped potential for irrigation in the country, with approximately 29.4 million hectares suitable for irrigation. Among those, 2.3 million hectares are considered to have high irrigation potential, while 4.8 million hectares have medium potential. However, agriculture remains dominated by small-scale farmers who cultivate less than five (5) hectares with low use of inputs and high dependency on rainfed. In addition, there are huge post-harvest losses and wide price fluctuations for inputs and outputs which cause low production, productivity, profitability, poverty, food and nutritional insecurity.

In addressing the above challenges, during the fiscal year 2023/2024, the Ministry continued to implement Building a Better Tomorrow – Youth Initiative (BBT - YI) Program, and Agenda 10/30. The BBT Program, aims to involve 1.6 million youths in diverse food system segments in Tanzania. It also plans to indirectly impact 12,000 sustainable and profitable youth led agribusinesses in each village and contribute to the development of 200,000 youth and women-owned businesses. As a pilot initiative, it aims to catalyze national-level food system transformations, with the ultimate goal of global expansion, exemplifying a visionary approach to widespread change.

During the fiscal year 2023/2024, the BBT Program received USD 600 million, equivalent to TZS 1.5 trillion in commitments from different stakeholders during the African Food System Forum that was held in Dar es salaam in September 2023. The stakeholders included the African Development Bank, AGRA, IFAD, Ae Trade Group, CRDB Bank, World Bank and The United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The amount received during the period under review was USD 552.71 million, equivalent to TZS 1.4 trillion. Additionally, the Ministry developed Agenda 10/30 Investment Roadmap to enhance Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Moreover, the Ministry launched Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP) 2050. The AMP aims to unlock persistent challenges including poverty; undernourishment; large number of agriculture workforce; low smallholder farmers income; and low level of agro-processing activities. In this regard, the Ministry continued to implement priorities which were set during the plan and budget for the fiscal year 2022/2023 for implementation of Agenda 10/30, the Ministry's Five-Year Strategic Plan (2020/2021–2025/2026) and Agricultural Transformation Master Plan.

The aforesaid agricultural priorities have been well articulated in National policies, plans and programs. These include the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) 2013; The third Five Year Development Plan Phase Three - FYDP III (2021/2022 –2025/2026); National Post-Harvest Management Strategy (2019 - 2029) and Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Additionally, the priorities have been coherent 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).

1.3 Vision of the Ministry

The Vision of the Ministry of Agriculture is to feed ourselves and others commercially

1.4 Mission Statement

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

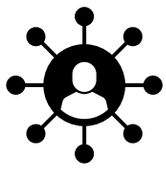
1.5 Core Values

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

Quality Service Delivery

Integrity

Efficiency



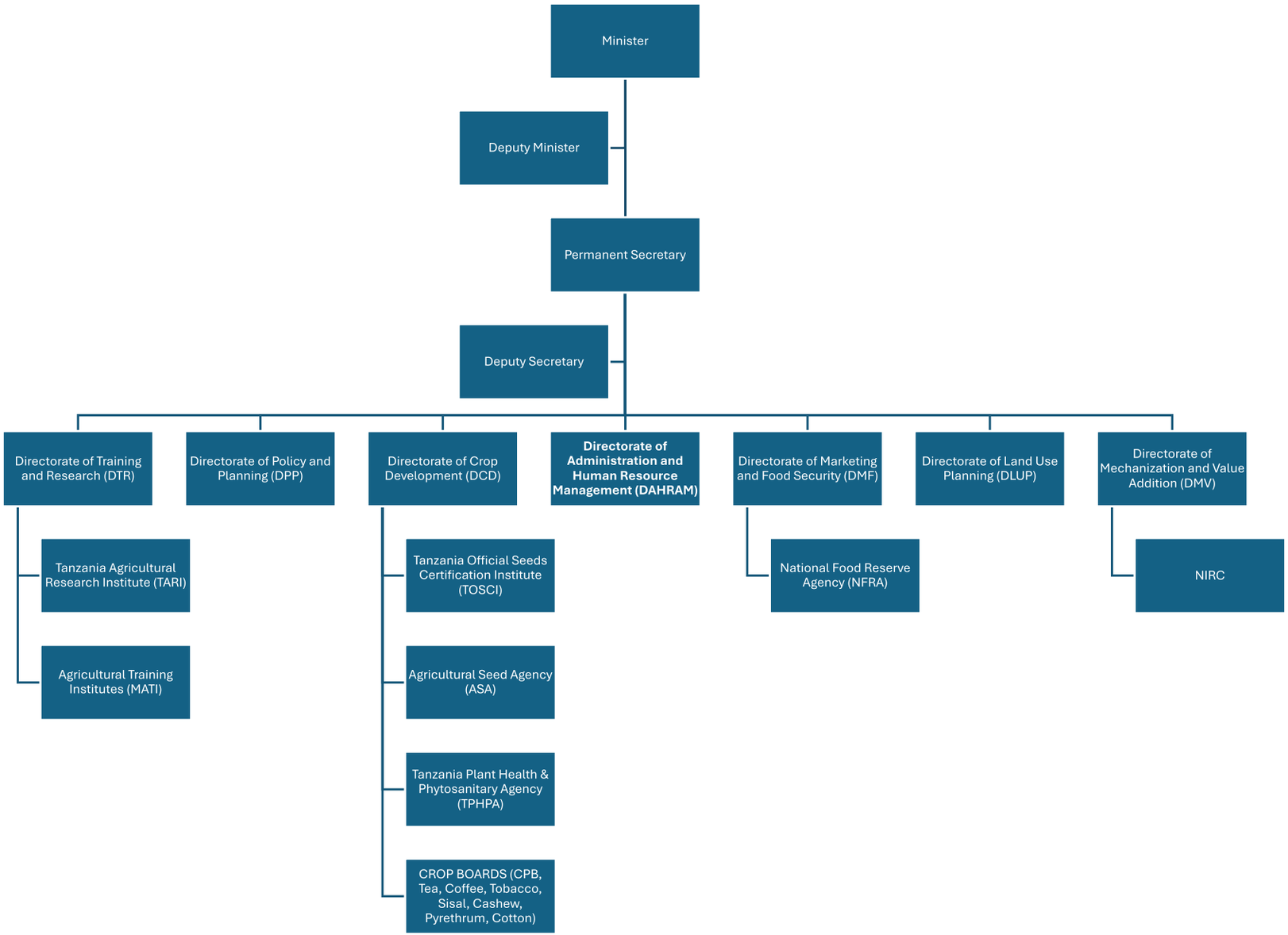
People Centeredness

Professionalism

1.6 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 TWO

2. AGRICULTURAL PROFILE

This chapter provides a comprehensive profile of Tanzania's agricultural landscape, highlighting the structural characteristics, farming systems, land use patterns, and demographic composition of the sector. Agriculture in Tanzania is predominantly driven by small-scale farmers cultivating less than four hectares, utilizing low-input, labor-intensive production methods with limited mechanization and irrigation coverage. The sector is characterized by a diversity of agro-ecological zones that support the cultivation of various food and cash crops. This section outlines the spatial and institutional configuration of agricultural activities, the contribution of different regions to national output, and the prevailing farming typologies. It establishes the contextual baseline necessary for assessing productivity trends, investment gaps, and the policy landscape needed to modernize and commercialize the sector in alignment with Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP 2050).

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 2.1: 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 25^0C to 350C 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 2.2: 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)

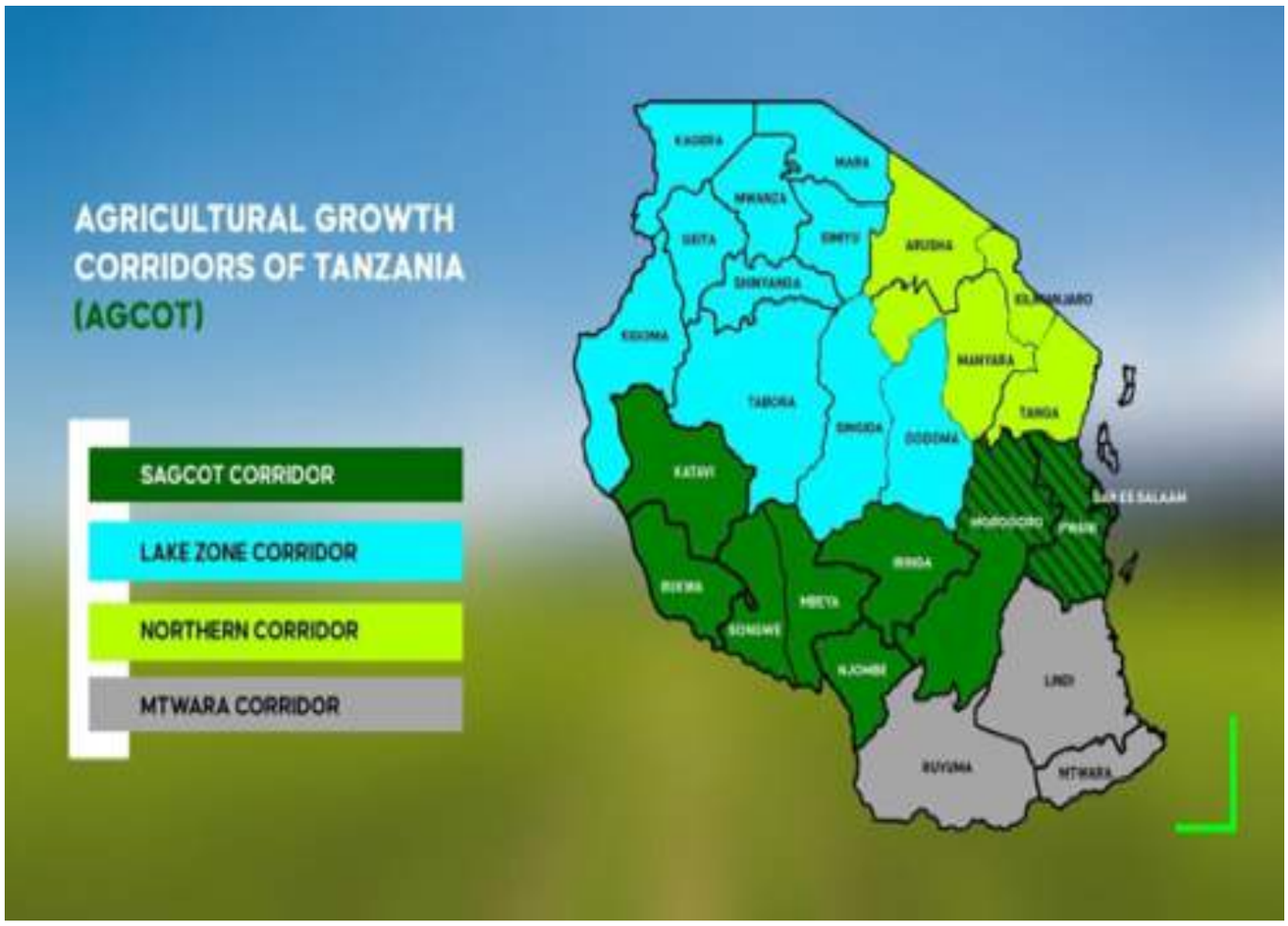
Text Box 2.3: Optimizing Growth Corridors with prevailing AEZs

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

Small-scale 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.

To reinforce these efforts and unlock the full potential of smallholder-driven agriculture, strategic investment in the enabling environment is critical. The effective utilization of the existing potentials in agriculture, including arable land, area for irrigation and good climatic conditions in various ecological zones and proposed corridors, will affect production and productivity. In this regard, during the FY 2023/2024, the Government allocated more financial resources to Crop Sub sector. The availability of the resources, particularly the increase in development expenditure were spent on improvements of irrigation infrastructure, Research and Development and soil health. The subsequent chapter details the financing of agriculture (Crop Sub sector) model, including Public and Private Sectors for the FY 2023/2024. The tactical application of those resources through structured interventions aimed at fostering production and productivity in line with Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP 2050).

CHAPTER THREE

3. AGRICULTURAL FINANCING AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

Agricultural financing has continued to play a vital and significant importance in the developing agriculture sector in the country. Agriculture financing plays a catalytic role in strengthening the farm business and augmenting the productivity and production of agriculture produce, used to feed the nation and provide raw material for our local factories, and surplus exported to generate foreign earnings. Agricultural undertakings need financial support throughout the farming process – from ploughing land and sowing seeds, to harvesting and selling crops in domestic and external markets. During the FY 2023/2024, agriculture financing in the country continued to be offered through public and private financing channels as explained below.

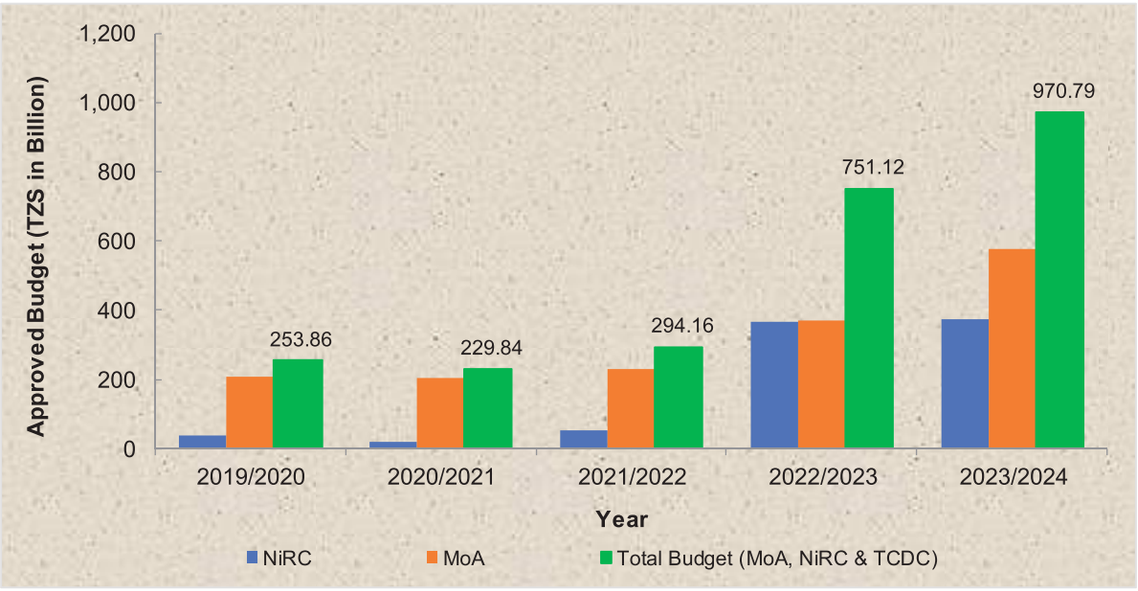
3.1 Public Financing

This is financing for agriculture activities through the Government Budget. In the year 2023/2024, the Government increased its budget allocation for the Ministry as a result of 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 in transforming the Agricultural Sector specifically crop subsector. The transformation includes launching of Agenda 10/30, BBT Program and launching of Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (ATMP).

3.1.1 Ministry's Budget for the fiscal year 2023/2024

During the fiscal year 2023/2024, the Ministry implemented five priorities, which included twenty-seven milestones. The five priorities were: to increase production and productivity; increase decent employment and participation of youth and women in agriculture; enhancing food security and nutrition; strengthening access to markets, agriculture financing and crop exports; and strengthening cooperative development. The priorities were aligned with the implementation of the NAP 2013, MoA's Five Years (2020/2021 – 2025/2026) Strategic Plan, Agenda 10/30; FYDP III; SDGs and other Government directives. During the fiscal year 2023/2024, total budget approved for Vote 43, 05 and 24 was TZS 970.79 billion compared to TZS 751.12 billion budget in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 29.2 percent from (Figure 3.1). Out which, TZS 577.72 billion was for Vote 43, TZS373.51 billion was for Vote 05 and TZS 19.56 billion was for Vote 24.

Figure 3.1: Trend of Approved Budget for Recurrent and Development Expenditure from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

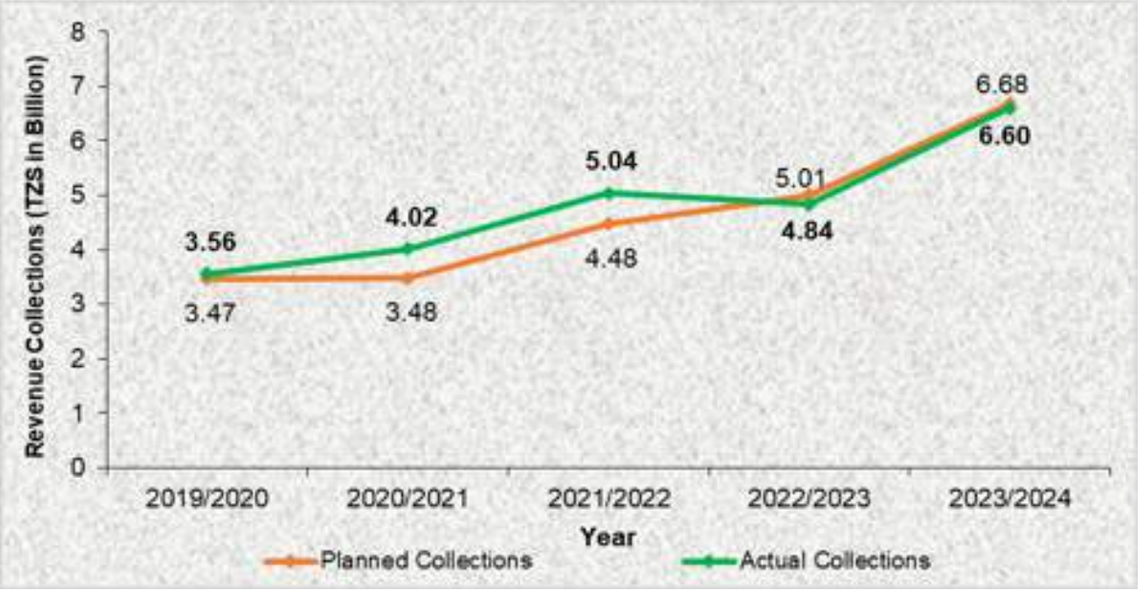


Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023/2024

3.1.2 Non-Tax Revenue Collection

In the fiscal year 2023/2024, TZS 6.6 billion was collected compared to the target of TZS 6.68 billion from its multiple sources, which is equivalent to 98.8 percent of the target. That year's collections increased by 53 percent over the level attained in the previous year. The performance was largely attributed to revenue measures undertaken by the Government, including the 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).

Figure 3.2: Trend of Revenue Collections (TZS in Billion) for the MoA (Vote 43) from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



3.2 Private Sector Financing

This is financing agriculture activities through the private sector. This Financing model has been executed by three (3) major players namely: Development Partners (DP's); Financial Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO'S).

3.2.1 Development Partners

The DP's Agriculture Working Group (A-WG) comprises bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting the agriculture sector in Tanzania. The A-WG was established to promote coherence and consistency in development assistance to agriculture. It is instrumental in the coordination of DP's support in the sector with a view of achieving harmonization, promoting coordinated policy dialogue and reducing transaction costs. Specifically, the A-WG supports the government of Tanzania's implementation of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in achieving objectives stipulated in ASDP II and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Those efforts are mainly funded through General Budget Support, the Agriculture Basket fund and projects (including technical assistance). In the FY 2023/2024, among the DPs that funded agricultural projects in the country included AfDB, IFAD, EU and JICA as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: List of Programs Implemented during FY 2023/2024

SN	Project Title	Financer	Project Cost, USD million	Timeframe
01	TANSHEP - Tanzania Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion	JICA	7.0	2019-2023
02	TANIPAC - Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination	AfDB and GAFSP	35.32	2019-2025
03	TAISP-Tanzania Agricultural Inputs Support Project	AfDB and JICA	154.06	2022-2028
04	AGRICONNECT	EU	Euro 100	2019-2024
05	Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience-EBARR	GEF	7.57	2019 - 2023
06	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP)	IFAD	78.63	2020-2027
07	Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for enhanced food safety	FAO	Euro 10.6	2020 - 2024

3.2.2 Financial Institutions

The financial sector is an essential player in agriculture development, playing a facilitating role of amassing the necessary capital for farm development, storage, processing and packaging, transport, insurance and marketing of agricultural produce. In the FY 2023/2024 a total of TZS 4.27 trillion was provided to farmers as agriculture loans through financial institutions as compared to TZS 2.78 trillion in the FY 2022/2023.

3.2.3 Non-Governmental Organization

The Government provides a conducive environment for NGOs supporting agricultural development in the country. In FY 2023/2024, there were 1,114 registered NGOs involved with agriculture activities. Out of which, 169 were registered in the FY 2023/2024. The said NGOs played a significant role in supporting farmers to increase agricultural production and access to reliable markets; providing extension services; and supporting the crop sub-sector to achieve sustainability and profitability. The Government provided information to the NGOs on priority areas which can enhance growth of the sector, including creation of employment and livelihood improvements. A list of NGOs supporting agriculture in FY 2023/2024 is as indicated in **Annex 2.**

3.3 Implementation of 23 milestones for fiscal year 2023/2024

In briefly, the overall average of key annual milestones and physical achievements in 2023/2024 was 71.2 percent. The milestones with the highest average physical achievements were: Facilitating access to agricultural land and establishment of large collective farms; and Coordinating Africa Food Systems Forum (AGRF) each scored 100 percent. The milestones with lowest average physical achievements were: Strengthening value addition and storage of agricultural produce;

and Strengthening access to capital (Agricultural finance) with an average score of 2.9 percent and 34 percent respectively. Additionally, 21 milestones were on track out of 23 milestones. Detailed explanation on annual milestones physical achievements in 2023/2024 are as shown on **Annex 3**. In line with those, the milestones are summarized below as follows:.

3.3.1 Strengthening seed research

In the fiscal year 2023/2024, TARI discovered 64 technologies out of the targeted 25 technologies, equivalent to 256 percent. The technologies were for 53 varieties of improved seeds, eight for better agricultural principles and three for value addition. Of the 53 types of new seed breeds, six breeds have been confirmed for use, including five for grapes and one for tobacco. In addition, during 2023/2024, TARI had produced a total of 787.1 tons of research seeds, including 16.9 tons of breeder seeds, 206.9 tons of pre-basic seeds and 563.6 tons of basic seeds. It also produced 203.5 tons of certified seeds and cleaned 15 types of excellent rice seeds; and produced 3.9 tons of basic seeds.

3.3.2 Production of quality seeds and seedlings as well as distribution of subsidized seeds and seedlings

In the FY 2023/2024, the availability of quality seeds reached 72,031.9 tons compared to 58,807.6 tons in 2022/2023. The availability recorded is equivalent to 56.4 percent of the quality seed demand of 127,650 tons per year. Additionally, the production of quality seeds in the country reached 56,114 tons compared to 42,096.7 tons in 2022/2023. The increase in production of quality seeds in the country has been attributed by Government initiatives in improving infrastructures in ASA and TARI seed farms and creating a conducive investment environment for the private sector to be involved in seed production. Furthermore, 1,015 tons and 725 tons of wheat and sunflower respectively were distributed to farmers through a subsidy program. Moreover, in FY 2023/2024 29,261,780 seedlings and 4,438,170 cuttings of cassava were produced.

3.3.3 Investment in Provision of Extension Services

In the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry purchased 4,446 tablets which were distributed to extension officers for data collection. Also 143 licenses were purchased to enable the use of soil scanners. In addition, the Ministry purchased and distributed 1,000 extension kits to 1,000 agricultural extension officers in Mbeya, Songwe, Njombe, Iringa, Ruvuma, Rukwa and Katavi regions, equivalent to 25 percent of the target. In improving extension services for farmers, 61 cars and 555 motorcycles were purchased and distributed for enhancing extension services.

3.3.4 Building houses for extension officers

In the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry completed conducting feasibility study and detailed design for construction of 50 houses in 18 regions. The Government intended to enhance extension services by ensuring the extension officers are accessible to farmers.

3.3.5 Soil health testing and subsidy provision of fertilizers and pesticides

During the FY 2023/2024, soil samples were taken from farms with 438,666.7 hectares for soil test in Tanga (116,610.2 hectares), Manyara (125,645.6 hectares), Simiyu (11,070 hectares) regions, and BBT farms (136,186.1 hectares). Additionally, 49,155 hectares of farmers' fields were tested for soil health using soil scanners throughout the country. The results of soil health testing were presented to farmers and recommendations were made for the types of fertilizers and crops that should be produced in the respective areas. Additionally, the Government provided TZS 151 billion for fertilizer subsidies whereby farmers contributed TZS 664.1 billion which facilitated distribution of 515,847.9 tons of fertilizer to them.

3.3.6 Construction and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure

During the FY 2023/2024, NIRC continued implementing 780 irrigation projects which included 133 projects started in 2022/2023 and 647 new projects planned in 2023/2024. The 133 carry over projects of 2022/2023 which were implemented in 2023/2024, included construction of 20 new irrigation schemes out of 25, which reached 40 percent of construction, renovation of 29 irrigation schemes out of 30 reached 35 percent of renovation, and the construction of 14 dams reached 50 percent of construction. Additionally, feasibility study and detailed design of 15 schemes out of 42 and 5 valleys out of 17 have been completed.

3.3.7 Establishment of Integrated Mechanization Centers for Provision of Mechanization Services

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry in collaboration with TATA Holding Ltd and John Deere Company Ltd completed construction of a mechanization centre at Kongwa District. Additionally, the Ministry has established a mechanization centre at the BBT farms of Mlazo/Ndogowe and Chinangali II.

3.3.8 Facilitating access to agricultural land and establishment of large collective farms

During the FY 2023/2024, a total of 340,465.3 acres of land had been acquired for the BBT program in Dodoma, Kigoma, Mbeya, Singida, Pwani, Tanga, Njombe and Kagera regions. Environmental Impact Assessment (EAI) certificates were obtained for three new irrigation schemes in Chamwino (Chinangali II-1,772 acres and Ndogowe- 11,430 acres) and Chunya (Mapogoro - 52,000 acres) and commenced development work.

3.3.9 Strengthening Participation of Youth and Women in Agriculture through Build a Better Tomorrow (BBT) Program

During the FY 2023/2024, in phase I, the Ministry provided training on agribusiness and provided farms to 268 youth and women for crop production. Additionally, the Ministry built 46 houses in Chinangali II farm that will accommodate BBT program beneficiaries and 12 boreholes and five (5) water reservoirs were constructed for irrigation purposes.

3.3.10 Motivating youths to provide extension services

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry in collaboration with Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) established the BBT - Agricultural Extension (BBT - Ugani) which aims to enhance technical extension skills to agricultural graduates that will be used to provide professional advice (extension services) to farmers. In the year under review, 230 graduates from different agriculture institutes were selected to join BBT - Extension Program and they provided extension services to cotton farmers in Shinyanga, Tabora, Simiyu, Mara, Mwanza and Pwani regions.

3.3.11 Investing in storage infrastructure to reach storage capacity of 3 million tons by 2030

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry constructed 28 warehouses in Ruvuma region (Songea DC - 11, Madaba DC - 9, Namtumbo DC - 7 and Songea MC - 1), equivalent to 73.7 percent of 38 warehouses planned to be constructed in the period under review. The construction of the aforesaid warehouses with storage capacity of 1,000 tons each reached an average of 75 percent.

3.3.12 Strengthening NFRA's ability to purchase farmers produces to expand storage capacity

During the FY 2023/2024, NFRA purchased 294,069.2 tons of cereals. The amount purchased and the carryover from the 2022/2023 season made a total of 337,672.9 tons, which were stored by NFRA equivalent to 67.5 percent of the target of storing 500,000 tons.

3.3.13 Operationalize Crop Stock Dynamic Systems

In the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry conducted training on use of "Crop Stock Dynamics Systems" in collection of agricultural produce prices in markets and registering markets, warehouses, and sales points to 149 Extension Officers in the country. Furthermore, 1,215 warehouses, 196 markets and 93 inspection centers were registered in all regions.

3.3.14 Coordinating Africa Food Systems Forum

The Ministry coordinated the Africa Food Systems Summit that was held from 5th to 8th September 2023 at Julius Nyerere International Conference Center in Dar es Salaam. The summit was attended by 5,400 participants from 90 countries around the world. Through the Summit, three Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for collaboration in developing the agricultural sector were signed. Those documents were: MoU between the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricom Company for the facilitation of BBT program in Chinangali and Ndogowe farms; MoU between MoA and the MoA's Sustainable Agricultural Loans (Green fund); and MoU between TARI and the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO). In addition, TZS 2.4 billion were secured to enable research and development of agricultural technologies.

3.3.15 Promoting use of biofortified crops in the country

During the FY 2023/2024, 100 demo plots for biofortified crops (50 beans and 50 maize) were established. In the year under review, 50 extension officers and 2,700 farmers were trained in nutritional food and production of biofortified beans, potatoes and maize in Geita, Morogoro,

Mwanza, Simiyu, Mbeya, Tanga, Rukwa and Mara regions. Additionally, 250,000 cuttings of potatoes were produced and distributed to farmers; and 2,200 farmers in Geita, Morogoro, Mwanza, Simiyu and Mara regions were trained in the production of biofortified potatoes.

3.3.16 Construction of marketing infrastructure for agricultural produce

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry announced tenders for construction of Kahama (Busoka), Ngara (Kabanga), Kyerwa (Murongo), and Tarime (Sirari) markets; and the aforesaid tenders were in the evaluation stage. Moreover, a tender for construction of Kyerwa (Nkwenda) market was announced. The construction of those markets would improve markets for rice and cassava (Busoka); bananas and beans (Nkwenda); banana and avocado (Kabanga); bananas and round potatoes (Murongo); and rice and maize (Sirari) in the borders of Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi.

3.3.17 Strengthening value addition and storage of agricultural produce

In FY 2023/2024, the Ministry continued with construction of a grape processing plant in Dodoma region of which the construction status reached an average of 60 percent. Furthermore, in the year under review, the Ministry submitted to the Attorney General's Office a contract document for construction of common use facilities in Iringa (Mufindi DC - 1) and Mbeya (Rungwe DC - 1) regions for vetting. In addition, the Tanzania Cashewnut Board established an Industrial Park of 1,572 acres at Maranje village, Nanyamba District in Mtwara region whereby 373 acres were evaluated, and compensation was paid to owners.

3.3.18 Increase in agricultural exports

During the FY 2023/2024, agricultural exports generated USD 3.54 billion compared to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent. The exported commodities included cashewnuts, tobacco, coffee, rice, sesame, leguminous crops and horticultural crops. Examples of individual crop export's performance include: (a) avocado fruits increased from 26,826.3 tons, worth USD 77.3 million in 2022/2023 to 35,627.02 tons worth USD 100.90 million in 2023/2024; (b) cotton lint increased from 52,398 tons, valued USD 152.76 million in 2022/2023 to 95,714 tons, worth USD 183.33 million in 2023/2024; and (c) tobacco increased from 48,364 tons, worth USD 211.31 million in 2022/2023 to 105,733 tons, worth USD 453.84 million in 2023/2024.

3.3.19 Strengthening access to capital (Agricultural finance)

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry continued persuading financial institutions to finance agricultural undertakings. In that regard, the financial institutions increased loans issued to agriculture by 53.6 percent from TZS 2.78 trillion issued in 2022/2023 to TZS 4.27 trillion in FY 2023/2024.

3.3.20 Strengthening Management and Control of Cooperative Societies

In FY, 2023/2024, a total of 3,679 cooperatives, equivalent to 50.4 percent of the target of 7,300 cooperatives, were audited. The findings from the audit showed that some cooperatives did not identify and evaluate their assets according to the Governing Cooperative Act, improper reporting

of books of accounts and some cooperative leaders lacking integrity. Furthermore, in strengthening the cooperative's capacity, TCDC provided training to 40,253 members of cooperatives, 5,553 cooperative leaders and 7,517 technical staff on proper reporting of books of accounts, Cooperative Supervision Management Information System (CSMIS). Additionally, 1,492,838 members and 6,183 cooperatives were registered by TCDC under CSMIS.

Furthermore, TCDC continued to coordinate the establishment of the National Co-operative Bank (NCB) by encouraging the public to purchase its shares. In the year under review, the subscribed shares increased from TZS 4.7 billion in 2022/2023 to TZS 17.1 billion in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 85.5 percent of the required capital of TZS 20 billion. In addition, in the year under review, Cooperatives Societies invested a total of TZS 8.6 billion, equivalent to 84.3 percent of TZS 10.2 billion of its allocated quota. On the other hand, companies, institutions and individuals invested TZS 8.5 billion, equivalent to 86.73 percent of the investment quota of TZS 9.8 billion.

3.3.21 Facilitating Cooperative Societies to operate commercially

In FY 2023/2024, TCDC facilitated the establishment of two new factories, one for oil seed processing factory by Ruangwa, Nachingwea and Lindi Cooperative Union (RUNALI) and another one for cashew nuts processing by Tandahimba and Newala Cooperative Union (TANECU). Furthermore, in the year under review, Simiyu Cooperative Union (SIMCU) rehabilitated its cotton processing factory. The establishment and rehabilitation of those factories brought a total of 328 factories owned by Cooperative Unions.

3.3.22 Strengthening and reviewing Cooperative Societies Leadership systems

During the FY 2023/2024, TCDC conducted leadership audits in all crop unions and 50 projects as part of strengthening leadership in the cooperative system. In the year under review, TCDC prepared three standard operating procedures on Human Resources Management in accordance with employment procedures, procedures for conducting disciplinary hearings, and termination based on operation requirements.

3.3.23 Reviewing Cooperative Societies Act No. 6 of 2013

In FY 2023/2024, the Commission completed a review of the Cooperative Societies Draft Law No. 6 of 2013 meant to strengthen the management and control of Cooperatives and solve the challenges of Cooperative Societies.

Effective execution of the budget and well-structured strategic interventions is relevant for implementation of agricultural transformation strategies necessitates the timely and adequate provision of productivity-enhancing inputs. That includes certified seed systems, nutrient management solutions, and mechanization services. The forthcoming chapter elucidates the Ministry's interventions in ensuring the availability, accessibility, and quality assurance of key agricultural inputs, while also addressing the mechanization challages through targeted investments in appropriate technologies to increase factor productivity and reduce labor drudgery.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

This section presents a systematic overview of the performance and strategic interventions undertaken in the domain of agricultural inputs and farm mechanization during the 2023/2024 fiscal year. It evaluates the Ministry's progress in optimizing input supply systems through policy-driven enhancements in the production, distribution, and uptake of certified seeds, fertilizers, and crop protection agents. The narrative underscores the integration of public-private partnerships, regulatory compliance mechanisms, and targeted subsidy frameworks to ensure timely access to high-quality inputs, particularly for smallholder farmers. Furthermore, it elaborates on the mechanization agenda, focusing on the scaling-up of agricultural machinery deployment and extension services to drive labor efficiency, reduce post-harvest losses, and enhance land productivity. These measures are embedded within the broader transformation architecture articulated under Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050, which prioritize the modernization and commercialization of Tanzania's crop sub-sector.

4.1 Seeds and seedlings

Seed systems constitute a foundational component of agricultural productivity and resilience. The availability, accessibility, and quality of seeds directly influence crop yields, farm profitability, and National Food Security. In Tanzania, seed sector performance is pivotal to the successful implementation of key National Strategies, including Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP) 2050. During the FY 2023/2024, seed availability data provides critical insights into the structural efficiency of both domestic seed production and import systems. This section offers a disaggregated analysis of seed availability by crop type, source (domestic vs. import), and its implications for sectoral transformation.

In FY 2023/2024, the availability of improved seeds reached 72,031.89 tons equivalent to 56.4 percent of 127,650 tons of annual seed required. Out of that, 56,114 tons were produced domestically, and 15,917.43 tons were imported (Table 4.1). The availability of improved seeds in the country is carried out by public institutions (ASA and TARI) and private companies.

Table 4.1: Seed Availability (tons) in 2023/2024

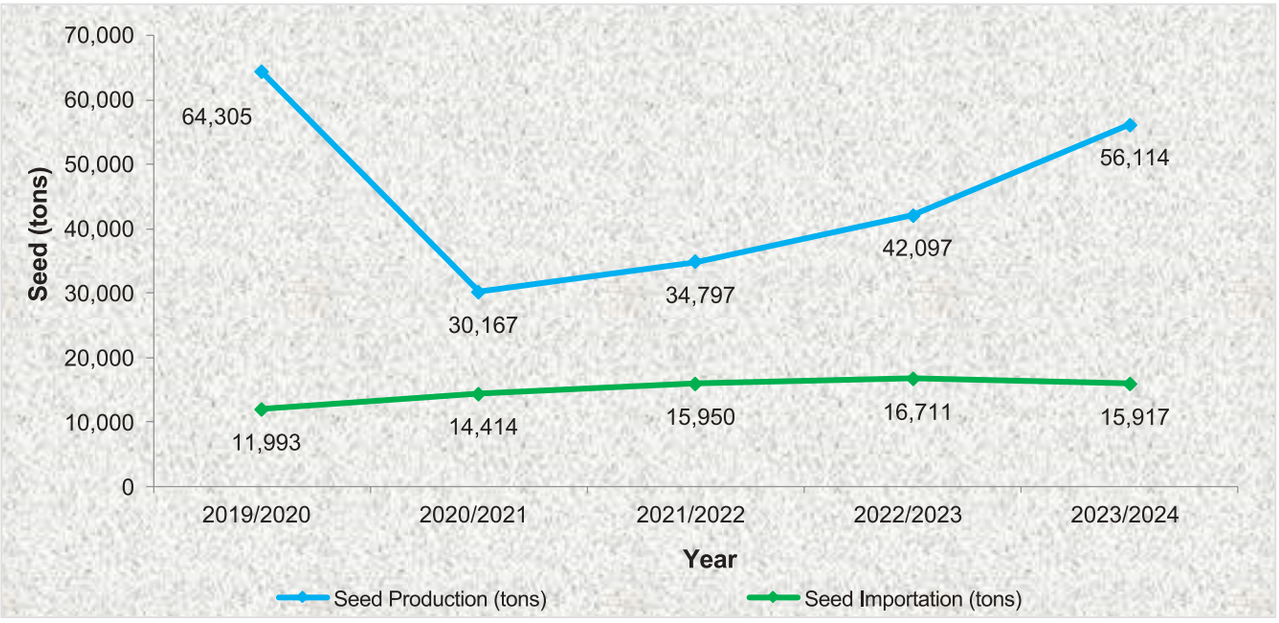
Crops	Import	Domestic production	Total
Maize	13,729.40	29,539	43,268.40
Paddy	51.44	529	580.68
Sorghum	16.65	454	470.65
Sunflower	361.56	1,412	1,773.63
Vegetable Seeds	732.40	263	995.87
Pasture Seeds	3.76	0	3.76
Bean	30.19	43.27	73.39
Cotton	0	23,000	23,000.00
Greengram	0	0.75	0.75

Crops	Import	Domestic production	Total
Pigeon pea	0	2.2	2.20
Groundnut	0	9.4	9.40
Sesame	0	52.59	52.59
Wheat	315.85	522	838.18
Cowpea	0	0.25	0.25
Fingermillet	0	1	0.50
Tobacco	0.29	0	0.55
Soybean	675.89	286	961.09
Total Availability	**15,917.43**	**56,114.46**	**72,031.89**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

As shown in Table 4.1, total seed availability during the FY 2023/2024 was 72,031.89 tons, comprising 56,114.46 tons (77.9%) from domestic production and 15,917.43 tons (22.1%) from imports. The trend of seed production and importation for the period of five (5) years (2019/2020 – 2023/2024) is as indicated in figure 4.1. This structure underscores Tanzania increasing reliance on domestic seed multiplication capacity, particularly for priority crops like maize and cotton. Maize recorded the highest availability at 43,268.40 tons, representing 60.1 percent of the total national seed volume. Of this, 29,539 tons (68.3%) was produced locally, while 13,729.40 tons (31.7%) was imported—highlighting a relatively mature domestic seed value chain for maize, albeit with some strategic import dependency to meet varietal demand.

Figure 4.1: Trend of Seed Production and Importation (tons) from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Cotton, with 23,000 tons (31.9%), was exclusively sourced from domestic production, reflecting a fully localized seed supply system for this high-value industrial crop. Other significant crops included sunflower and wheat, with total seed availability of 1,773.63 tons and 838.18 tons respectively. Sunflower seed was 79.6 percent locally produced, whereas wheat seed was 62.3 percent domestic, with 37.7 percent reliant on imports.

In contrast, vegetable seeds with a total availability of 995.87 tons were 73.5 percent imported, signifying a systemic gap in domestic breeding and commercial multiplication for horticultural crops, which are crucial for nutrition and export diversification. Seed availability for legumes and pulses was notably limited. Soybean recorded 961.09 tons, with 70.3 percent imported. Other pulses such as beans (73.39 tons), sesame (52.59 tons), groundnut (9.4 tons), pigeon pea (2.2 tons), cowpea (0.25 tons), and greengram (0.75 tons) comprised less than 2 percent of total national seed availability.

4.2 Involvement of Private Sector in Seed Production

In the 2023/2024 fiscal year, eight private seed companies were contracted to operate on ASA's seed farms, collectively utilizing 2,140 hectares and producing a cumulative 5,746 metric tons of certified seed. The data presented in Table 4.2 reveals pronounced variability in operational scale and productivity across participating firms.

Table 4.2: Some of the Seed Production companies in ASA's Seed Farms 2023/2024

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, 2023/2024

4.3 Seedlings Subsidy

The deployment of subsidized seedlings to farming communities is a strategic intervention by the Government of Tanzania aimed at enhancing access to high-quality planting materials, promoting agro-industrial diversification, and stimulating productivity-led growth in priority value chains. In the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry through its seedling subsidy program, distributed a total of 29,261,780 seedlings to support the establishment and expansion of perennial and high-value crops across different agro-ecological zones. The intervention was embedded within the implementation

framework of Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP) 2050, both of which emphasized sustainable intensification, commercialization, and agricultural export development.

Table 4.3: Subsidized Seedlings to Farmers in 2023/2024

S/N	CROP	Number of Seedlings
1	Coffee	21,899,560
2	Tea	3,048,000
3	Sisal	2,413,277
4	Cashewnuts	239,762
5	Palm	307,588
6	Avocado	647,724
7	Grapes	338,101
8	Coconuts	75,000
9	Potatoes	278,155
10	Sugarcane	4,543
11	Banana	10,070
Total		**29,261,780**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

The seedling distribution in 2023/2024 was heavily concentrated in traditional export crops, with coffee, tea, and sisal jointly accounting for 27,360,837 seedlings, equivalent to 93.5 percent of the total distributed volume. The allocation structure reflected a deliberate policy emphasis on revamping high-value perennial crop sectors with substantial contributions to export earnings and rural income enhancement. Coffee received the highest allocation, with 21,899,560 seedlings, equivalent to 74.8 percent of total distributed seedlings. This massive deployment aligns with government efforts to rejuvenate old coffee plantations, increase productivity through improved varieties, and reposition Tanzania in the global specialty coffee market.

Tea seedlings accounted for 3,048,000 seedlings, equivalent to 10.4 percent of the total, supporting plantation expansion and replanting schemes in the Southern Highlands and Northern Corridor. The strategic focus aimed to bolster the competitiveness of Tanzanian tea in global markets. On the other hand, Sisal with 2,413,277 seedlings (8.2%), reflected renewed Government interest in revitalizing industrial fiber crops, particularly in semi-arid regions where sisal remains agroecologically suitable and economically viable. The remaining 6.5 percent of seedlings were distributed among eight additional crops, mainly in the horticulture and oilseed categories. Avocado (647,724 seedlings) and grapes (338,101 seedling), equivalent to 2.2 percent and 1.2 percent of total distribution, respectively. The fruit crops are increasingly being positioned for export-led growth, with strong demand in regional and European markets.

Additionally, the distribution pattern in Table 4.3 indicates a policy-led focus on strategic perennial export crops, which collectively received over 93 percent of the subsidized seedlings. This structure is well-aligned with national objectives for agricultural modernization and export expansion.

4.4 Fertilizers

Fertilizers are a critical input in enhancing soil fertility, increasing crop productivity, and achieving food and nutritional security. In the context of Tanzania's agricultural transformation agenda, improving access to and utilization of fertilizers remains a key priority. Section 4.4 provides an in-depth overview of fertilizer demand, availability, importation, domestic production, and utilization trends over the past five years (Table 4.4). It further assesses the effectiveness of ongoing interventions such as the national fertilizer subsidy program and the development of domestic blending facilities. The analysis underscores fertilizer's role in bridging yield gaps and supporting the realization of national targets outlined under Agenda 10/30 and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP) 2050.

Table 4.4: Estimated trend of fertilizer demand, availability and utilization 2019/2020 - 2023/2024

Fertilizer Indicator	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Estimated Fertilizer Demand (tons)	586,604	718,051	698,260	677,730	848,884
Carry-over (tons)	168,397	219,206	117,900	126,964	326,344
Domestic Production (tons)	33,873	42,695	62,724	81,508	158,628
Imported Fertilizers (tons)	524,972	504,122	379,927	714,131	728,758
Fertilizer Indicator	**2019/2020**	**2020/2021**	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**
Fertilizer Exported (tons)	145,367	171,254	98,055	116,606	-
Total Availability (tons)	727,242	766,024	560,551	922,603	1,213,730
Utilization (tons)	457,855	476,870	363,599	580,628	840,714

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Table 4.4 indicates that, between 2019/2020 and 2023/2024, Tanzania's fertilizer sub-sector experienced notable growth and structural changes across key indicators including demand, domestic production, imports, carry-over stocks, availability, and utilization. This progression reflects the Government's intensified interventions to boost input accessibility and improve productivity, particularly under strategic frameworks such as the Agenda 10/30 and AMP 2050.

Fertilizer demand rose significantly over the five-year period, from 586,604 tons in 2019/2020 to 848,884 tons in 2023/2024 an increase of approximately 44.7 percent. This surge is indicative of increased awareness and adoption of fertilizer use among farmers, facilitated by improved extension services, input subsidy programs, and expansion of irrigated land. Notably, the sharpest year-on-year increase occurred between 2022/2023 and 2023/2024, with demand growing by 25.2 percent, which aligned with broader efforts to intensify production for strategic food and export crops.

Over the same period, domestic fertilizer production increased more than fourfold from 33,873 tons in 2019/2020 to 158,628 tons in 2023/2024, translating to a 368.2 percent increase. The

most substantial growth occurred in the last two years, with production rising by 94.7 percent from 81,508 tons in 2022/2023 to 158,628 tons in 2023/2024, which reflected increased capacity utilization of local blending plants and favorable policies promoting domestic manufacturing as a pathway to import substitution and input cost reduction.

Despite the rise in domestic output, fertilizer imports remained the dominant source of supply, particularly in the earlier years. Imports peaked at 728,758 tons in 2023/2024, which accounted for approximately 60 percent of total availability of that year. However, the consistent year-on-year increases in domestic production helped reduce relative dependency on imports over time. Notably, while Tanzania exported between 98,055 tons and 171,254 tons of fertilizer annually between 2019/2020 and 2022/2023, no exports were recorded in 2023/2024, suggesting a deliberate policy decision to retain all supply for domestic use amid rising demand.

Carry-over stocks which reflect the buffer stock from previous years also showed a marked increase. From 168,397 tons in 2019/2020, carry-over volumes more than doubled to 326,344 tons in 2023/2024, indicating improved inventory management, storage infrastructure, and procurement planning to ensure supply continuity across seasons. As a result of these dynamics, total fertilizer availability increased from 727,242 tons in 2019/2020 to 1,213,730 tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 66.9 percent. Fertilizer utilization also grew significantly, from 457,855 tons to 840,714 tons, equivalent to an increase of 83.6 percent over the five-year period. The utilization rate, calculated as a proportion of total availability, improved from 63.0 percent in 2019/2020 to 69.3 percent in 2023/2024, suggesting improved distribution efficiency and increased uptake by farmers, likely driven by enhanced last-mile delivery systems and affordability measures.

4.5 Fertilizer Subsidy (in TZS Billion) provided to Farmers in 2023/2024

In 2023/2024, the Government provided 515,847.9 tons of subsidized fertilizer to farmers worth TZS 815.1 billion. Out of which TZS 664.07 billion was farmer's contributions and TZS 151 billion was Government subsidies (Table 4.5). Furthermore, TFRA in 2023/2024, inspected 1,492 fertilizer dealers. The inspection revealed violations of the Fertilizer Law by some traders. TFRA provided fertilizer inspection training to 30 Agriculture Extension Officers from 30 District Councils. Additionally, TFRA established a central regional office in Tabora region to strengthen the control of fertilizers.

Table 4.5: Fertilizer Subsidy (in TZS Billion) provided to Farmers in 2023/2024

Month	Quantity (tons)	Farmer Contribution (TZS Billion)	Subsidy Value (TZS Billion)	Full Amount (TZS Billion)
July 2023	20.35	26.93	7.26	34.20
August 2023	21.40	28.58	8.35	36.93
September 2023	31.16	41.88	10.29	52.17
October 2023	39.47	52.71	13.33	66.04
November 2023	58.38	77.28	18.79	96.07

Month	Quantity (tons)	Farmer Contribution (TZS Billion)	Subsidy Value (TZS Billion)	Full Amount (TZS Billion)
December 2023	75.02	96.04	20.79	116.83
January 2024	96.84	121.47	23.82	145.29
February 2024	71.89	88.48	17.42	105.90
March 2024	44.18	55.59	12.29	67.88
April 2024	22.74	29.80	7.23	37.03
May 2024	17.53	23.13	5.87	29.00
June 2024	**16.89**	**22.18**	**5.55**	**27.73**
Total	**515.85**	**664.07**	**151.00**	**815.07**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

The fertilizer subsidy program for the FY 2023/2024 involved the distribution of 515,847.9 tons of fertilizer, financed through a co-investment model. Farmers contributed TZS 664.07 billion, accounting for 81.5 percent of the total cost, while the Government subsidized the remaining 18.5 percent, equivalent to TZS 151 billion. This public-private financing structure, as detailed in Table 4.5, illustrates the effectiveness of cost-sharing in enhancing access to agricultural inputs while promoting fiscal sustainability. Monthly disbursements followed a seasonal trajectory, with volumes scaling up between July 2023 and January 2024 a period corresponding to land preparation and the onset of the main cropping season. The peak distribution occurred in January 2024, with 96,840 tons, equivalent to 18.8 percent of the annual volume. That month also registered the highest financial commitment at TZS 145.29 billion (17.8% of the annual total), with TZS 23.82 billion as the Government's contribution, as reflected in Table 4.5.

The three-month period from November 2023 to January 2024 accounted for 52.5 percent of the total fertilizer distributed (230,240 tons) and 50.2 percent of total expenditure (TZS 358.19 billion). The concentration reflected well-coordinated input deployment aligned with agronomic calendars to maximize yield response and ensure optimal nutrient uptake during the cropping window. From a distribution perspective, subsidy disbursements remained within a consistent range of 18 percent to 20 percent of total monthly fertilizer value, ensuring predictability and stability in program delivery. The smallest allocation occurred in June 2024, with 16,890 tons distributed and TZS 5.55 billion in subsidies corresponding to only 3.3 percent of total volume and 3.7 percent of the year's subsidy budget, as outlined in Table 4.5.

The program also demonstrated strong participation and demand among farming households, as evidenced by the substantial farmer contributions, peaking at TZS 121.47 billion in January, equivalent to 18.3 percent of total contributions for the year. Such engagement highlights both the financial readiness of farmers when supported by subsidies and the perceived value of fertilizer in boosting productivity. The subsidy program's monthly granularity, as recorded in Table 4.5, suggests a well-structured delivery mechanism with strong coordination across Public and Private supply chain actors. The alignment of distribution volumes and expenditure with crop calendars is indicative of increasing institutional efficiency and data-driven planning in Tanzania's input delivery system.

4.6 Pesticides

During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry continued to strengthen the control of crop outbreaks included quelea birds, fall armyworms, locusts, rodents and fruit flies through surveys, purchasing and distributing agrochemicals and training farmers. In doing so, the Ministry through TPHPA procured 108,020 liters of pesticides for the control of locusts (4,000 litres), fall armyworms (12,000 litres), armyworms (90,000 litres) and fruit flies (2,020 litres). Additionally, through the Cotton Board of Tanzania in collaboration with the secondary Cooperative Unions purchased 16,500,000 bottles/packets of cotton pesticides worth TZS 82 billion.

TPHPA in collaboration with Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) managed to control the breeding sites and habitats of fall armyworms in the Districts of Kibaha, Chalinze, Babati, Mlimba, Kondoa, Kongwa, Mbarali and Chamwino, saving 42.35 tons of crops including sorghum, rice and sunflower over an area of 809 hectares. Additionally, TPHPA, working with the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRCO-CSA) managed to eliminate locusts in Malagarasi River basin over an area of 1,800 hectares.

Furthermore, tree locusts were contained over an area of 1,248 hectares in Mpwapwa District. Also, TPHPA has managed to control invasive armyworm outbreaks in a production area of 24,600 hectares in the Districts of Arusha, Mbogwe, Makete, Kilindi, Kondoa, Kongwa, Lushoto, Liwale, Mpwapwa, Ludewa, Ruangwa, Babati Town, Mbulu, Njombe, Singida, Nkasi, Mpanda, Kilosa, Chamwino, Madaba, Kyela, Meru and Iramba. TPHPA has also contained rodent outbreaks in the regions of Morogoro, Pwani, Tanga, Dodoma, Mtwara, Lindi, Manyara, Kigoma and Arusha, thus saving 97,217 hectares of farmers' crops and benefitting 602,644 households.

Additionally, the Cashew Board of Tanzania in collaboration with unions, purchased and distributed to farmers 2,679,520 litres of pesticides and 65,539.6 tons of sulfur, valued at TZS 189 billion. Also, the Tobacco Board of Tanzania and Unions, purchased tobacco pesticides, comprised of 3,490,050 bottles of Deltamethrin, 1,661,929 packs of Imidacloprid and 166,193 litres of Flumetralin, worth TZS 27,630,472,800 were procured. The Ministry, through the Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for Enhanced Food Safety - STREPHIT project, procured 8 vehicles, 19 motorcycles, 41 tablets, 34 desktop computers and 17 refrigerators to enhance inspection and control of plant pests and crop diseases. Additionally, the Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders procured 63 drones for enhancing inspection and control of crop pests (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Subsidized Pesticides provided to farmers in 2023/2024

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

No	Crop	Pesticides Provided (Litres)	Pesticides Provided (tons)	Distribution Purpose and brandy name	Area in which pesticides were provided
		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, 2023/2024

4.7 Mechanization

In FY 2023/2024, the area cultivated by tractors increased from 2,907,217 Ha in 2022/2023 to 4,350,474 Ha in 2023/2024, equivalent to 49.6 percent. The area cultivated by oxen increased from 3,003,483 Ha in 2022/2023 to 4,698,511 Ha in 2023/2024, equivalent to 56.4 percent. In the year under review, Mechanization Hubs increased from 71 in 2022/2023 to 85 in 2023/2024, equivalent to 19.7 percent. Furthermore; imported small tractors increased from 1,999 in 2022/2023 to 4,125 in 2023/2024, equivalent to 106.4 percent, while large tractors increased from 2,353 in 2022/2023 to 2,484 in 2023/2024, equivalent to 5.6 percent. Additionally, number of small tractors in operation increased from 12,568 in 2022/2023 to 15,633 in 2023/2024, equivalent to 24.4 percent, while the number of large tractors in operation increased from 23,479 in 2022/2023 to 25,632 in 2023/2024, equivalent to 9.2 percent (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Farm Mechanization Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

Mechanization	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Total area cultivated by tractor	1,852,344	2,341,052	2,742,658	2,907,217	4,350,474
Total area cultivated by oxen	1,998,084	2,484,017	2,916,003	3,003,483	4,698,511
Number of mechanization hiring centre (mechanization hubs)	44	55	62	71	85
Number of small tractors imported	314	459	537	1,999	4,125
Number of large tractors imported	933	1,124	1,545	2,353	2,484

Mechanization	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Number of small tractors in operation	8,883	9,420	11,379	12,568	15,633
Number of large tractors in operation	19,604	21,149	22,849	23,479	25,632

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

The trajectory of farm mechanization in Tanzania between 2019/2020 and 2023/2024 reflects a marked structural transformation in the crop sub-sector, driven by strategic investments in machinery importation, operational capacity expansion, and decentralization of mechanization service delivery. As detailed in Table 4.7, the sector has exhibited consistent upward trends in both land area under mechanized cultivation and the operational stock of tractors, underpinned by targeted policy interventions aligned with the Agricultural Mechanization Strategy and Agenda 10/30.

The total land area cultivated using tractors expanded from 1,852,344 hectares in 2019/2020 to 4,350,474 hectares in 2023/2024, representing a cumulative growth of 135 percent. This expansion indicates increasing adoption of mechanized land preparation methods across both smallholder and commercial farming systems, facilitated by Public-Private Partnerships and capital investment incentives. Concurrently, land cultivated using draft animal power (oxen) increased from 1,998,084 hectares to 4,698,511 hectares, equivalent to an increase of 135 percent demonstrating the continued relevance of intermediate mechanization, especially in semi-arid and resource-constrained regions.

The number of mechanization hiring centers (mechanization hubs) increased from 44 to 85 over the same period, equivalent to an increase of 93.2 percent. Those centers became critical nodes in the mechanization ecosystem, providing shared access to machinery, improving service outreach in rural areas, and reducing the capital barrier for smallholder farmers. Their expansion has significantly contributed to operational efficiency and timely agricultural operations across production zones. Regarding equipment inflows, the importation of small tractors surged from 314 units in 2019/2020 to 4,125 units in 2023/2024, reflecting a compound growth rate of over 1,200 percent. The trend underscored the growing demand for appropriate-scale mechanization among smallholder farmers transitioning to market-oriented agriculture. In parallel, imports of large tractors rose from 933 units to 2,484 units, equivalent to an increase of 166 percent, attributed to the expansion of medium- and large-scale commercial farming and mechanized service providers.

The operational fleet of machinery also expanded significantly. The number of small tractors in use increased from 8,883 to 15,633 units, equivalent to an increase of 76 percent, while the operational stock of large tractors grew from 19,604 to 25,632 units, equivalent to an increase of 30.7 percent. These figures point to improved machinery servicing, operator training, and spare parts availability, all of which are essential for maintaining equipment uptime and productivity.

The effect of input availability and mechanization have to be assessed in terms of realized gains in crop output and food system performance. The next chapter provides an evidence-based analysis of the Crop Sub-sector performance, using comparative year-on-year production data. This assessment links input utilization trends to observed increases in yields, total factor productivity, and contributions to household and National Food Self-sufficiency.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

Crop production and food security remain central to Tanzania's agricultural transformation agenda, serving as foundational pillars for achieving food self-sufficiency, enhancing household incomes, and contributing to macroeconomic stability (inflation control and through increased export volumes). In the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry intensified efforts to scale up the adoption of productivity-enhancing technologies, improve access to quality inputs, and strengthen resilience against climate-induced shocks. Those efforts yielded significant gains in the production of cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, oilseeds, horticultural crops, and traditional cash crops. Concurrently, the country's Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) improved, reflecting a surplus position that has been consistently maintained over the past four years. This chapter provides a comprehensive analysis of the national crop production trends across key commodity groups and evaluates the state of food security using quantitative indicators such as SSR, consumption patterns, and nutritional outcomes. The insights herein inform evidence-based planning, investment targeting, and policy prioritization aimed at sustaining agricultural growth and safeguarding national food systems.

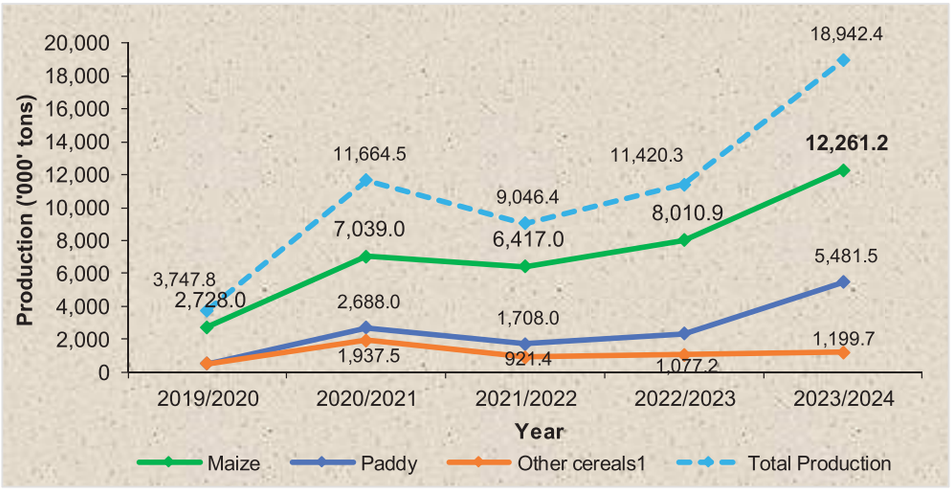
5.1 Crop Production

It was observed that the volume of production for most of the crops in different categories (e.g. cereals, legumes and tubers) was increased compared to the previous season. The increase in production was attributed by 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. Additionally, provision of subsidized inputs played a significant role in some of the crops.

5.1.1 Cereal Crops

During the 2023/2024, production of cereals increased from 11.42 million tons in 2022/2023 to 18.94 million tons, equivalent to 65.9 percent (Annex 4). In particular, maize production increased to 12.26 million tons compared to 8.01 million tons produced in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 53.1 percent. Likewise, the production of paddy increased to 5.48 million tons compared to 2.33 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of more than 100 percent (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Cereal Crop Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



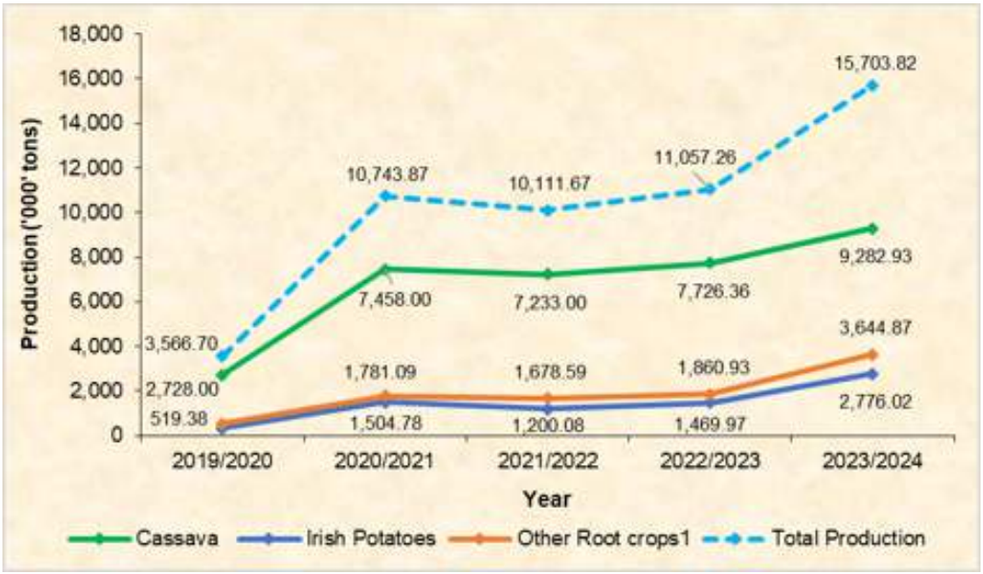
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024.

NB: Other cereals: [1]Comprised of sorghum, bulrush millet, finger millet, wheat and barley crops

5.1.2 Root and Tubers crops

In FY 2023/2024, production of roots and tubers increased from 11.06 million tons produced in 2022/2023 to 15.70 million tons, equivalent to an increase of 42 percent (Annex 5). In the year under review, cassava production increased from 7.73 million tons in 2022/2023 to 9.28 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 20.1 percent. Production of Irish potatoes increased from1.47 million tons in 2022/2023 to 2.78 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 89.1 percent (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Root and Tubers crops Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



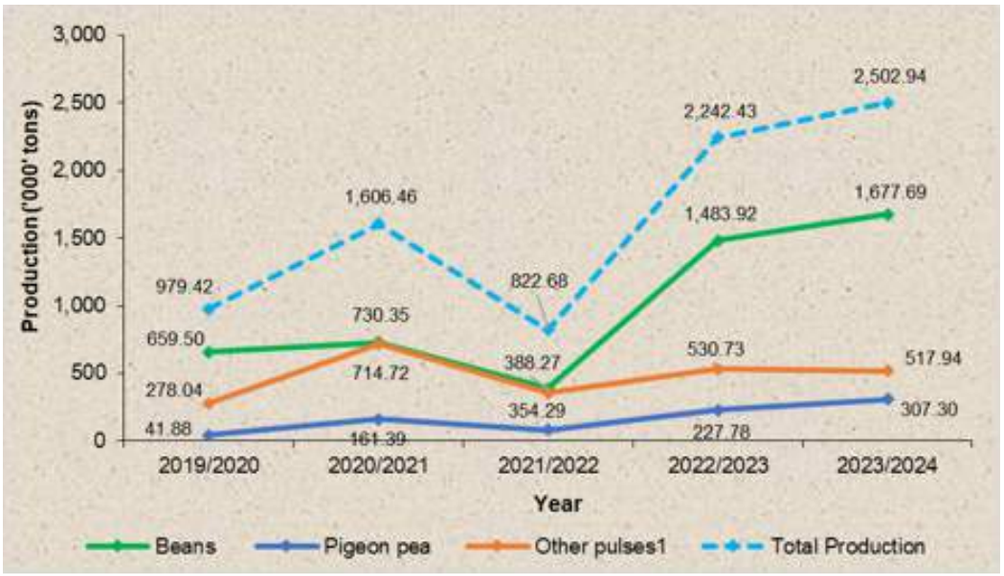
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

NB: Other root crops[1] Comprises of Sweet potatoes, Yams and Coco yams

5.1.3 Legumes/pulses crops

During the 2023/2024, production of legumes/pulses crops increased from 2.24 million tons in 2022/2023 to 2.50 million tons, equivalent to an increase of 11.6 percent (Annex 6). In the year under review, production of beans increased from 1.48 million tons in the in 2022/2023 to 1.68 million tons, equivalent to an increase of 13.5 percent. Additionally, production of pigeon peas increased to 307,300 tons in 2023/2024 from 227,780 tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 34.9 percent (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Legumes/Pulses Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



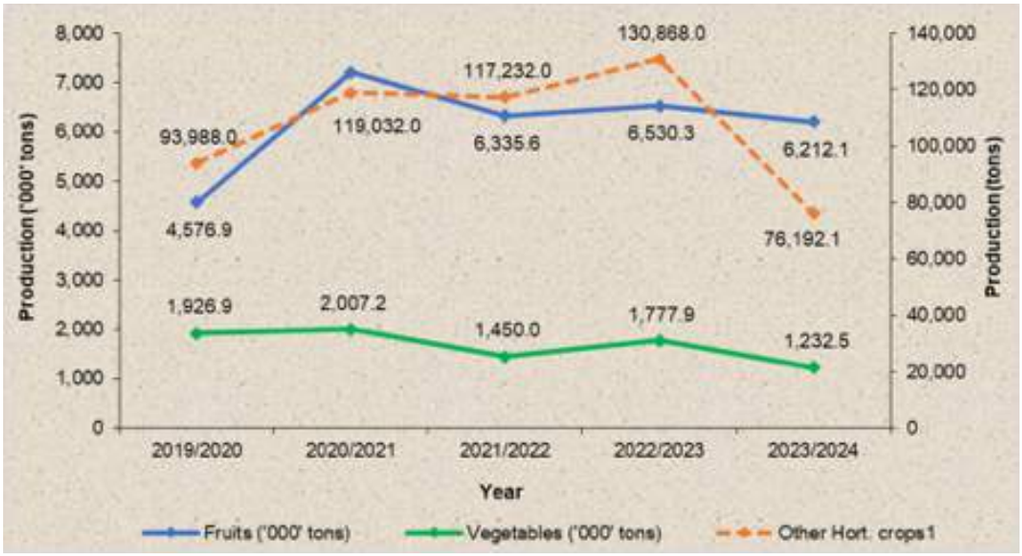
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

NB: Other pulses: [1]Comprised of pigeon pea, chickpea, green gram, bambara nuts, garden peas, soybeans

5.1.4 Horticulture production

During the FY 2023/2024, production of horticulture crops decreased to 7.52 million tons in 2023/2024 compared to 8.44 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to a decrease of 12 percent (Annex 7 and Figure 5.4 (a)). The decrease was largely caused by high rainfall in production areas which led to increase in pests and diseases. However, production of avocado in 2023/2024 increased to 198,162.86 tons compared to 195,000 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 1.6 percent (Figure 5.4 (b)).

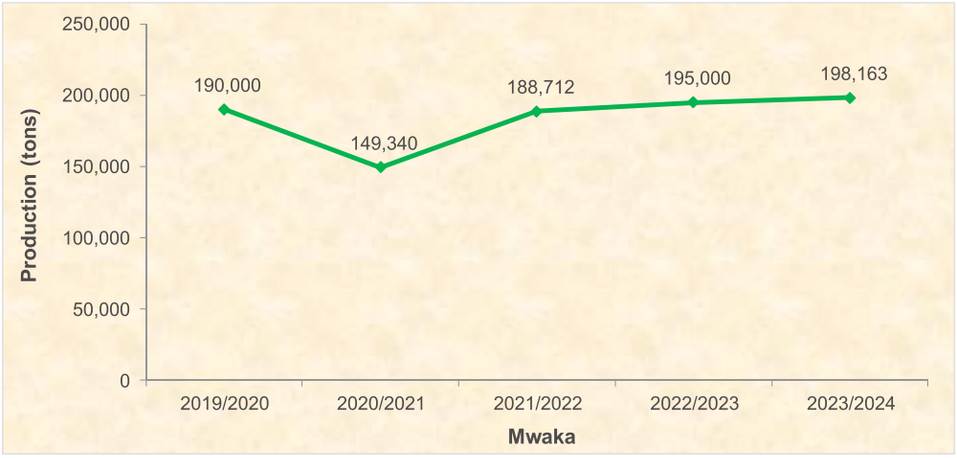
Figure 5.4 (a): Horticulture Crop Production (tons) Trend by Crop Type from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Speeches 2023/2024

NB: Other horticultural crops comprise of flowers and spices.

Figure 5.4 (b): Trend of Strategic Crop Production (Avocado) in Tons from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

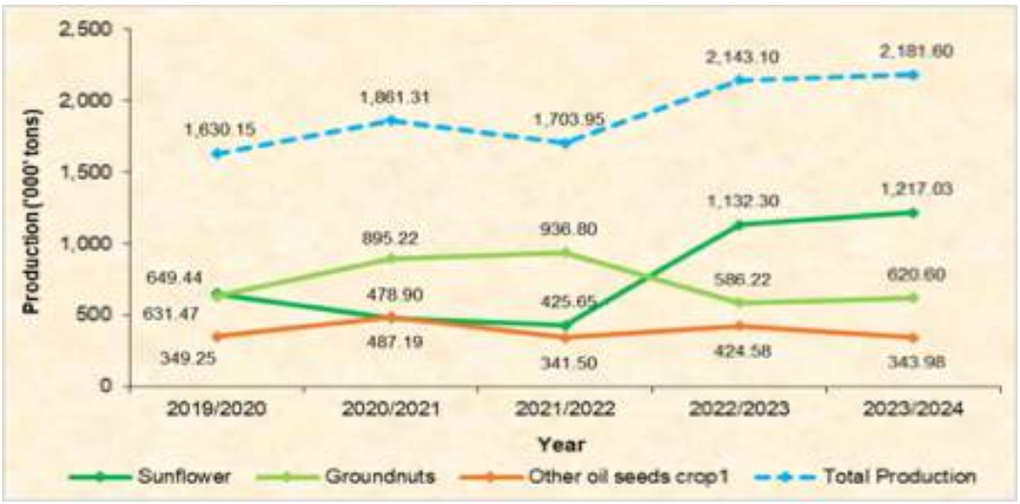


Source: Ministry of Agriculture Speeches 2023/2024

5.1.5 Oil Seed Production

In FY 2023/2024, production of oil seed increased to 2.18 million tons from 2.14 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 2 percent. Moreover, sunflower production increased from 1.13 million tons in the 2022/2023 to 1.22 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 8 percent. Similarly, groundnut production increased from 586,216 tons in 2022/2023 to 620,603 tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 5.9 percent (Figure 5.5). Details of the production trend for oilseeds are shown in Annex 8.

Figure 5.5: Oil Seeds Production trend by Crop Type from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023/2024

NB: Other oil seeds crop: Comprised of sesame, coconut and palm

5.1.6 Production of Traditional Cash Crops

Production of traditional cash crops increased to 1.49 million tons in 2023/2024 compared to 1.22 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 22.1 percent. (Figure 5.6). This was attributed to an increase in production of cotton, cashewnuts, pyrethrum and sisal (Annex 9). The increase in production was largely contributed by Government interventions including subsidy provision, timely availability of inputs and extension services. Production of some selected traditional cash crops is as described here below.

a. Cotton

Cotton is a vital source of income for about 600,000 cotton farmers in Tanzania. It is a dominant employer and source of livelihoods for most households in 17 regions of Tanzania. About 80 percent of all cotton produced in Tanzania is exported to various countries led by Pakistan, Vietnam, Bangladesh and India. In 2023/2024, cotton production reached 282,510 tons. Cotton export volume for the 2023/2024 marketing season was 95,714 MT contributing to USD 183.3 million. Being a labour intensive, the 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 cashew nut farmers in Tanzania, employing up to 70 percent of the population in cashew nut growing areas. Cashewnuts contribute about 4 percent of the total foreign earnings, whereby in 2023/2024 the country earned USD 230.7 million and became the first among the commercial strategic crops in the country. During the FY 2023/2024 production reached 310,787 tons.

c. Coffee

The coffee industry employs more than 450,000 households in coffee growing areas and indirectly benefits an estimated 2.4 million Tanzanians. The crop accounted for 3 percent of total export earnings in the country in the 2023/2024 marketing season and contributed about USD 209 million. The major export markets were Japan, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the USA. In the year under review, coffee production was 77,417 tons.

d. Tobacco

Tobacco employs more than 2.5 million Tanzanians in its production value chain, among which are more than 142,000 tobacco farmers. During the financial year 2023/2024, tobacco contributed foreign earnings amounting USD 453.8 million and production reached 117,464 tons.

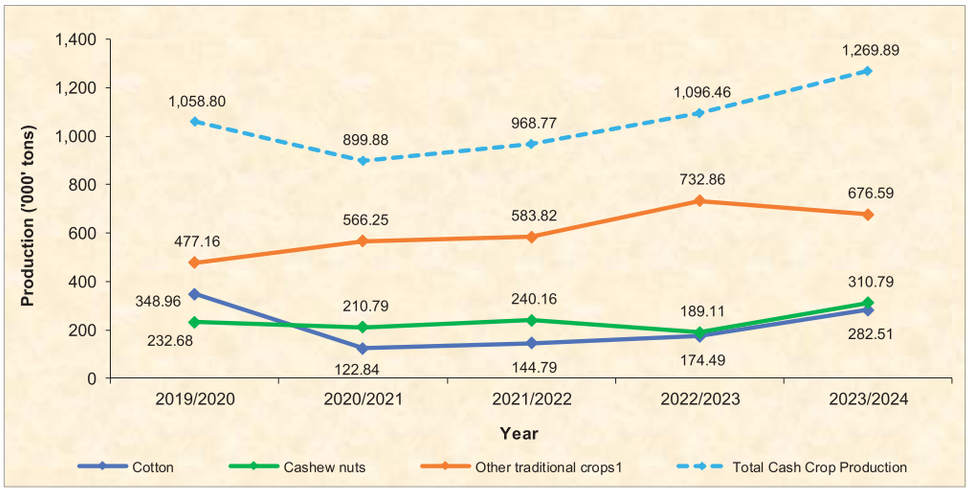
e. Sisal

Sisal is among the strategic crop that employs about 475,000 people, of which 120,000 are direct employment and 355,000 indirect employments. In FY 2023/2024, foreign earnings from Sisal industry were USD 46.6 million obtained by exporting 28,535.26 tons to Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Togo, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, China, Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, in the year under review, production of sisal was 61,215.6 tons.

f. Tea

Tea creates direct employment in factories and plantations for about 50,000 people, and indirect employment of about 2,000,000 people. Tea production in 2023/2024 reached 22,337 tons. The total foreign earnings from tea in the period under review was USD 25.7 million, earned from exporting 18,182,360 kilograms of made tea.

Figure 5.6: Traditional Cash Crop Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023/2024

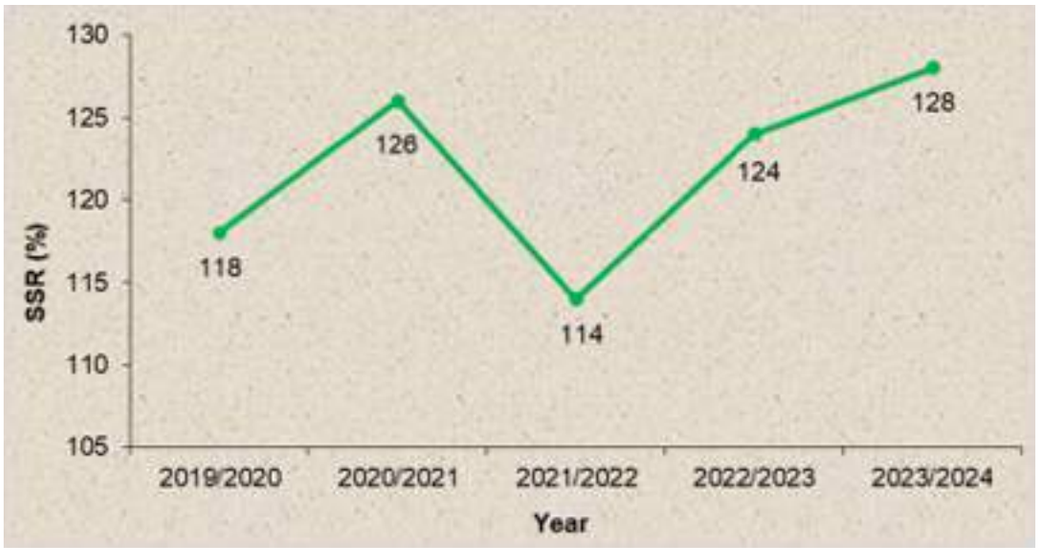
NB: Other traditional crops composes of coffee, tea, pyrethrum, tobacco, sisal and sugar.

5.2 Food Security

5.2.1 Food Self Sufficiency Ratio

The major food crops that are consumed in the country are maize, rice, pulses, banana and cassava. During the FY 2023/2024, Food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) was 128 compared to 124 in 2022/2023. Moreover, the SSR had been at a surplus level for four (4) years consecutively from 2020/2021 to 2023/20/2024, ranging from 124 to 128 except in 2021/2022 which was at 114 (Figure 5.7). The higher SSR for the four years were largely attributed by good availability of rainfall in most of the production areas, input supplies, and good agricultural practices.

Figure 5.7: Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

5.2.2 Food Basket and Eating Pattern

Tanzania 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 survey 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 the 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.

According to CMEWS, Tanzania Food Crop Basket comprises two categories of crops, that is cereals and non-cereals in grain equivalent factor. The contribution of individual crops is calculated annually. Based on trends for FY 2019/2020 to 2023/2024, the basket behavior showed that; contribution of individual crops varies from year to year as indicated in the Annex 10. Maize dominated the basket (34-36%) annually compared to other crops.

5.2.3 Nutrition

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

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

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

c. 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;

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

e. To encourage, undertake and coordinate research, development and training.

In implementing those responsibilities, the Ministry, in collaboration with other stakeholders, prepared a Bio-fortification Guideline for stakeholders on the entire value chain. The guideline enables stakeholders to plan, implement and manage various bio-fortification initiatives. In fiscal year 2023/2024, there were nine (9) bio-fortified varieties of three common staples. Those including two (2) high iron and zinc bean varieties (Selian 14 and Selian 15); two (2) vitamin A maize variety (VAH 517 and VAH 519); and, five (5) vitamin A orange fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) varieties (Ejumula, Kiegea, Mataya, Kakamega and Kabode).

During the fiscal year 2023/2024, the Ministry, through TANIPAC project, conducted training to farmers, traders, and government officers in 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.

Despite gains from increased input use, long-term yield stability and production sustainability are contingent upon expanded and efficient water control infrastructure and the strength of the extension service delivery system. The following chapter focuses on irrigation development including the status of ongoing projects and new schemes as well as the functionality and capacity of the public extension service, including digital extension platforms and logistics support for field-level dissemination of agronomic innovations.

CHAPTER SIX

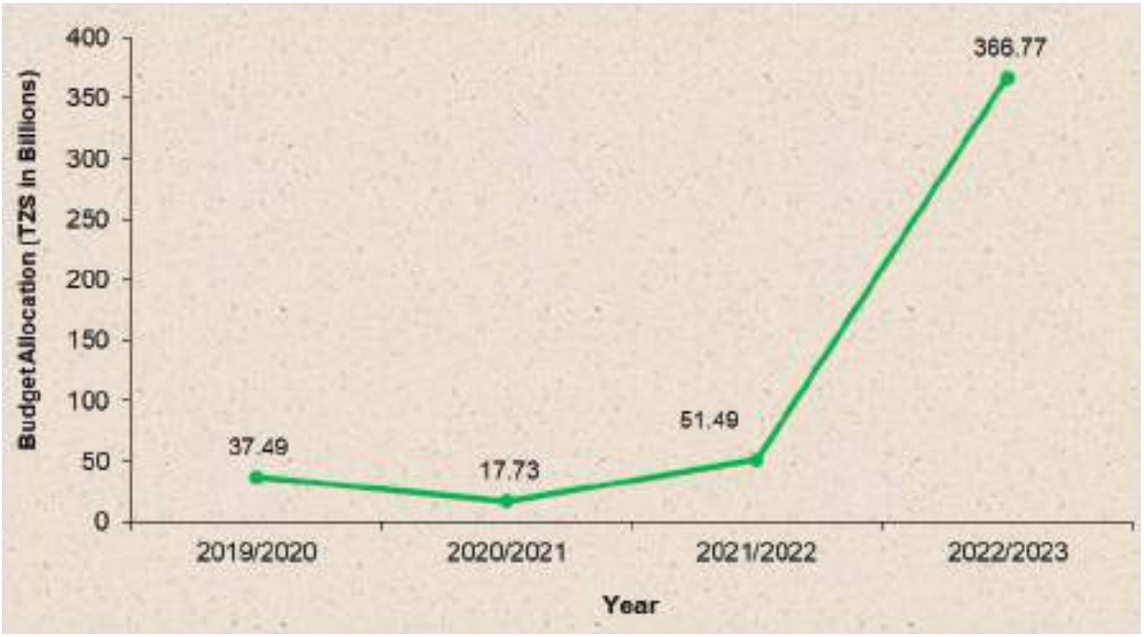
6 IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION SERVICES

Irrigation development and agricultural extension services constitute critical enablers for climate-resilient and productivity-driven farming systems in Tanzania. In the FY 2023/2024, the Government intensified investments in irrigation infrastructure, agriculture extension services, and technology dissemination. Those efforts aimed to reduce over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, stabilize crop yields across seasons, and enhance adaptive capacity in the face of climate variability. Simultaneously, extension services were strengthened through the deployment of digital platforms, capacity-building of frontline officers, and farmer field schools (FFS) to accelerate the uptake of good agronomic practices and innovations. This chapter presents a detailed assessment of progress made in expanding irrigated land coverage, improving water management systems, and delivering targeted extension support to farming communities, thereby contributing to the national objectives outlined in Agenda 10/30 and the AMP 2050.

6.1 Irrigation Development

In FY 2023/2024, the Ministry allocated TZS 373.51 billion to National Irrigation Commission (NiRC) compared to TZS 366.77 billion allocated in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 1.8 percent. The allocated amount was for strengthening irrigation infrastructures development (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Budget Allocation Trend for Irrigation Development from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

6.1.1 Area under Irrigation

In the FY 2023/2024, the area under irrigation could not increase due to the fact that rehabilitation or construction of irrigation projects take 18 to 24 months to be accomplished. The area under irrigation is expected to increase after completion of irrigation schemes started in FY 2022/2023 and those started in 2023/2024. During the FY 2023/2024, the Ministry continued with construction of 14 irrigation dams with capacity of 131.5 million cubic metres as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: List of Irrigation Dams

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, 2023/2024

During the FY 2023/2024, NiRC continued to implement 780 irrigation projects, which included 133 projects started in 2022/2023 and 647 new projects planned for 2023/2024. The carry over projects included construction of 20 out of 25 new irrigation schemes which were completed by 40 percent, renovation of 29 out of 30 irrigation schemes (completed by 35 percent), and the construction of 14 dams (completed by 50 percent). Additionally, feasibility studies and detailed designs of 15 out of 42 schemes and 5 out of 17 valleys were completed.

Among the new projects started during the FY 2023/2024, included the construction of 22 out of 25 new schemes, rehabilitation of 29 out of 30 irrigation schemes, construction of irrigation infrastructure in three (3) BBT block farms out of 6, and preparation of feasibility studies and detailed designs of 15 out of 42 schemes. Additionally, in the year under review, the detailed designs of 13 out of 255 schemes were completed. Detailed implementation status of each project implemented in the year 2023/2024 and 2022/2023 carry over projects are shown in Annex 11.

6.2 Extension Services

The Ministry distributed 555 additional motorcycles to extension officers in 2023/2024, as a continuation of Government efforts in empowering extension officers started in 2022/2023, whereby 5,889 motorcycles were given to extension officers. That made 6,444 motorcycles out of planned target of providing 7,000 to extension officers, equivalent to 92.1 percent. Furthermore, the Ministry established a monitoring center to monitor use of motorcycles by Extension Officers and continued to coordinate the installation of GPS on the distributed motorcycles.

The Ministry launched Agriculture Call Center (ACC) in July, 2022, for facilitation of technical advice and various information to stakeholders. In FY 2023/2024, the centre received 21,754 calls from different stakeholders on crop transportation permits, fertilizer subsidy, crop pests, and agricultural crop development. In addition, the Ministry, through the M-Kilimo system, provided technical advice to 77,388 stakeholders in the crop value chains. Moreover, the Ministry purchased and distributed 1,020 chairs and 23 tables in five Ward Agricultural Resource Centers (WARCs) in Dodoma, Singida and Simiyu regions. It also distributed 11 power tillers to nine WARCs of Dodoma, Morogoro, Singida, Iringa, Mwanza, Geita, Lindi, Songwe and Mbeya Regions.

6.2.1 Training and Research

6.2.2 Training

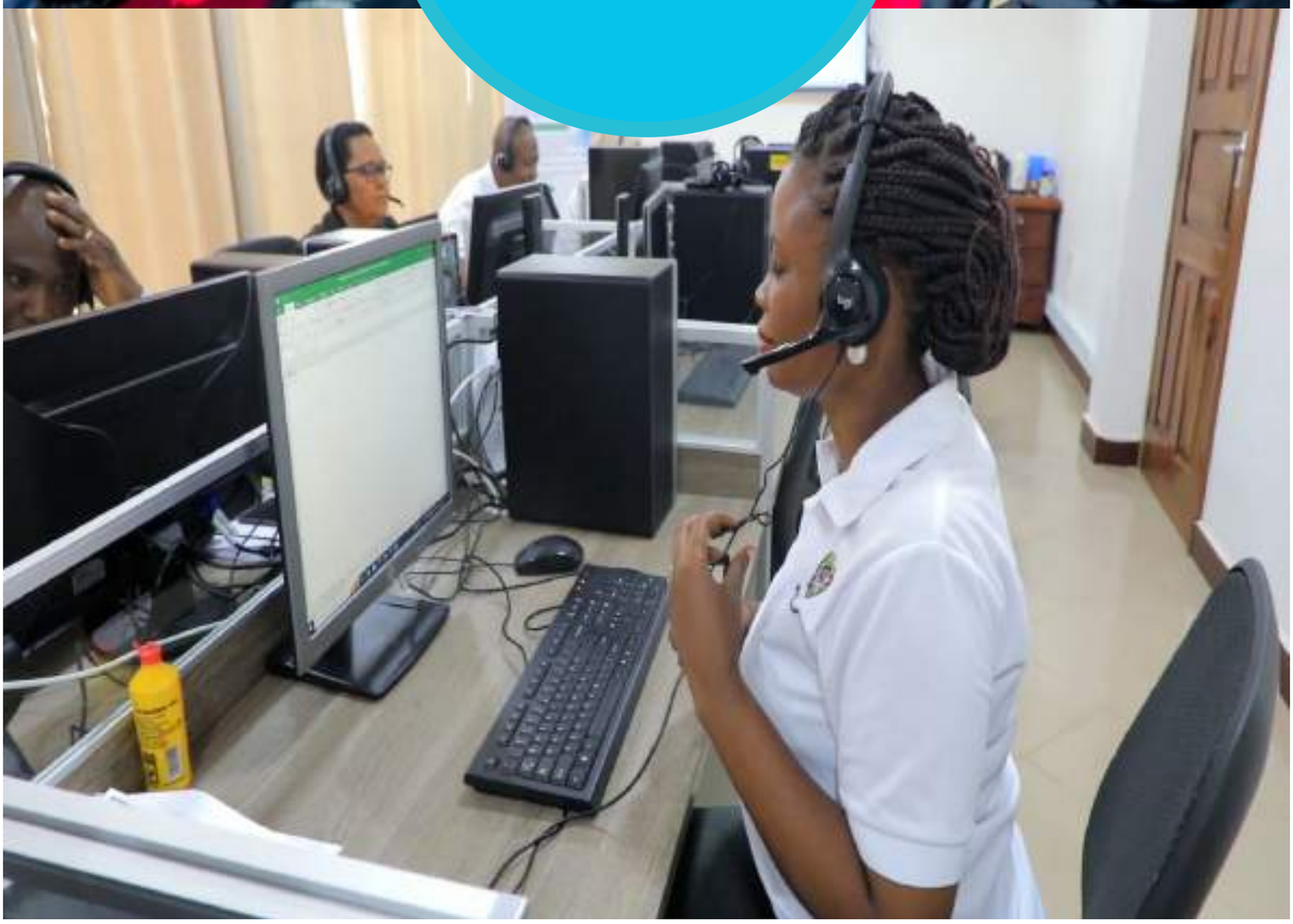
During FY 2023/2024, a total of 3,286 students were enrolled for certificate and diploma level courses in 14 Government Agricultural Training Institutes compared to 3,028 students enrolled in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 8.5 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts in implementing the Agricultural Training Institutes Development Strategy (2020–2025). The Strategy focused on construction and rehabilitation of teaching and learning infrastructures. During the period under review, 14 Tutors were sponsored for Undergraduate and Master's Degree courses.

6.2.3 Research and Innovation

In the FY 2023/2024, the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) generated a total of 64 innovations, comprising 53 newly developed improved seed varieties, eight (8) good agricultural practices (GAPs), and three (3) technologies focused on value addition. In addition, TARI produced 787.4 tons of seed, disaggregated into 16.9 tons of breeder seed, 206.9 tons of pre-basic seed, and 563.6 tons of basic seed. Notably, the Institute also conducted genetic purification on 15 paddy varieties, resulting in the production of 3.9 tons of pre-basic seed a critical contribution to ensuring varietal purity and enhancing the quality of the national seed supply chain.

Building upon those advancements in seed technology and research outputs, the Agricultural Sector must now accelerate its transition toward a commercially oriented, market-responsive value chain. This shift requires integrated interventions in digital innovation, value addition, and structured marketing. In this regard, the subsequent chapter elaborates on the Ministry's strategic initiatives to digitize core services such as market information systems and export certification processes, while simultaneously strengthening agro-processing capacities and market infrastructure. Those efforts designed to enhance competitiveness, increase value capture along the supply chain, and promote inclusive participation in both domestic and export markets.

CHAPTER SEVEN



7 AGRICULTURAL DIGITALIZATION, VALUE ADDITION AND MARKETING

The integration of digital technologies, agro-processing, and structured marketing systems is pivotal to transforming Tanzania's agriculture from subsistence-oriented production to a modern, market-driven and competitive sector. In 2023/2024, the Ministry accelerated the implementation of digital platforms to enhance access to information, inputs, extension services, and market intelligence among stakeholders across the value chain. Concurrently, investments in value addition infrastructure and agro-processing technologies were scaled up to reduce post-harvest losses, enhance product quality, and increase earnings through domestic and export markets. Structured market systems, including Warehouse Receipt Systems and contract farming models, were also expanded to improve price discovery and farmer profitability. This chapter highlights progress made in advancing agricultural digitalization, promoting agro-industrialization, and strengthening marketing linkages, in alignment with National Strategies such as Agenda 10/30, AMP 2050 and the Digital Tanzania Framework.

7.1 Digitalization

The existing digitalization systems that have been used by the Ministry including: -

(i) **Agricultural Trade Market Information System (ATMIS):** offers online services for export permits, phytosanitary certificates, and quantities of crops exported and their destination countries.

(ii) **Marketing Intelligence System (MIS):** captures and reports on domestic and international market prices on daily basis.

(iii) **Warehouse Receipt System (WRS):** denotes a kind of trade by which commodities are stored in a licensed warehouse, the owner of the commodities receives warehouse receipts which certifying the title of the deposited commodities as of specific ownership, value, type, quantity and quality (grades).

(iv) **Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX):** established in 2018 as a platform where farmers, traders, exporters and other various market actors can access domestic and global market and obtain a fair price in selling or buying of commodities.

(v) **Mobile Kilimo (M-Kilimo):** is a platform where crop sellers can exchange information and agree on prices using mobile phones.

(vi) **Crop stocks dynamics:** is an electronic dashboard for crop stocks dynamics as a hub for real-time crop stock insights for farmers, traders, or industries enthusiast. The dashboard provides the latest data and analysis on stocks and number of warehouses, markets, sellers and buyers. Through the crop dynamics system, 1,215 warehouses, 196 markets and 93 inspection centers were registered in FY 2023/2024.

(vii) **Agriculture Routine Data System (ARDS):** established in 2008; for agricultural data collection and analysis. Data is collected from village, ward, district, region up to national level. The ARDS is crucial for Ministry's M&E activities.

(viii) **Call Center for Agricultural Extension Services (ACC):** established ACC in 2022 aimed to address the challenges of inadequate access to extension services and modern agricultural practices. The ACC serves as 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. In the year under review, the ACC attended 21,754 calls related to empowering farmers and therefore contributing to promoting sustainable agricultural practices and driving Tanzania's economic transformation in alignment with National Development Goals.

(ix) **Fertilizer Information System (FIS):** is a digital platform designed to streamline fertilizer management across the country, in order to enhance the accessibility, distribution, and efficient use of fertilizers. In the year under review, the Ministry successfully registered 3.9 million farmers into FIS compared to 3.3 million farmers registered in 2022/2023. 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.

7.2 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 in the country. 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); roots 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, in FY 2023/2024, the number of cereals' processors were 430, out of which 296 are for maize, 131 for rice, one for sorghum, two (2) for finger millet, while 146 are for sunflowers. In addressing the challenge, the Ministry launched a medium-term plan (Agenda 10/30) and long-term plan (Agricultural Transformation Master Plan -2050). Both plans, aim to increase value addition by creating conducive environment for domestic and foreign investors to invest in agro-processing industries.

7.3 Marketing

Agricultural trade plays a crucial role in the food systems of a country. It provides livelihoods for farmers and other stakeholders employed along the value chain and contributes to the reduction of food insecurity regionally and globally. Having 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.

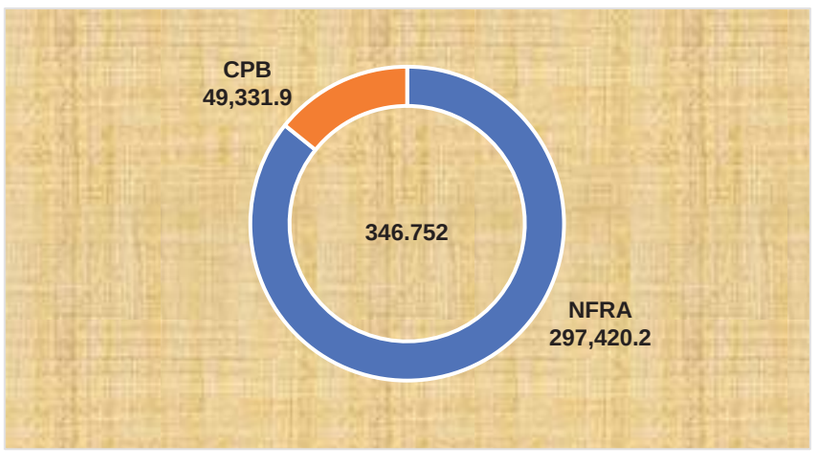
7.3.1 Domestic and International Trade

In FY 2023/2024, 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 warehouse receipt systems. 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.

7.3.1.1 Domestic Trade

In FY 2023/2024, National Food and Reserves Agency (NFRA) and Cereals and Other Produce Board (CPB) purchased a total of 346,752.8 tons of cereals and non-cereals. Out of that, 297,420.9 tons were purchased by NFRA of which 290,714.8 tons were maize, 6,249.4 tons were paddy and 456.762 were millet; and 49,331.9 tons of various agriculture produce from farmers were purchased by CPB as indicated in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural Produce (tons) Purchased by NFRA and CPB in 2023/2024



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

7.3.1.2 International Trade

Crop Export values

The value of exported crops increased to USD 3.54 billion in 2023/2024 compared to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 51.9 percent (Table 7.1). The increase of export values was attributed by a combination of efforts including increased productivity and quality of cash crops (e.g., cashew nuts and horticultural crops such as avocado) and the harmonization of data on export and imports data by responsible institutions such as Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Bank of Tanzania (BOT) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

Table 7.1: Export Values (USD Billions) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 (align numbers in table to the right)

Year	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Export Values (USD Billions)	1.48	2.12	2.14	2.33	3.54
Percentage Change (%)	10.7	43.3	1.1	9.1	51.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

In FY 2023/2024, food crop exports consisted of (a) maize and rice worth USD 346.53 million; (b) 519,765.23 tons of Chickpeas, Pigeon Peas, Green Mung, Soya Beans and Black peas crops with a value of USD 506.81 million; and (c) 35,627 tons of avocado worth USD 100.9 million. Furthermore, in the year under review, the value of traditional export crops (sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco and cashew nuts) increased by 26 percent to USD 872.83 million compared to USD 501.13 million in 2022/2023. The increase was largely contributed by the export increase of sisal (2%), tea (21%), cotton (44%), tobacco (144%) and cashew nuts (229%). The highest value of exports recorded in 2023/2024, were on cashew nuts and tobacco which attained USD 372.4 and 344.1 million respectively, compared to USD 113.04 million and 141 million respectively attained in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 229 percent in cashew nuts and 141 percent in tobacco respectively.

Additionally, the average price of tobacco in the world market increased by 19.4 percent to USD 4,326.96 per ton in 2023/2024 compared to USD 3,624.1 per ton in 2022/2023. Furthermore, the average price of cashew nuts in the world market increased by 9.5 percent to USD 1,062 per ton in 2023/2024 compared to USD 970 per ton in 2022/2023.

In the fiscal year 2023/2024, the value of exported horticultural products increased by 3.9 percent to USD 267.5 million compared to USD 257.5 million in 2022/2023. That emanated from the increase in the volume of vegetables and fruits exported due to the increase in demand for horticulture crops in the world markets.

Exploration of New Markets for Agricultural Products

In 2023/2024, the Ministry in collaboration with other Sectoral Ministries and the Private Sector, found opportunities for new markets for agricultural produce, including cashew market in USA and Tobacco Market in Japan. 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 agriculture.

Despite the progress made, the Sector continues to face structural and systemic constraints that limit scalability and inclusivity. The next chapter critically appraises the key challenges encountered during implementation, ranging from climatic variability and logistical bottlenecks to institutional capacity issues, along with mitigation strategies deployed to maintain the trajectory towards Sectoral targets.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8 MAJOR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN

Despite the notable achievements recorded during the FY 2023/2024, the agriculture sector (crop subsector) continued to face multifaceted challenges that constrained optimal performance across production, value addition, and market systems. The challenges were primarily driven by climatic shocks, input supply chain disruptions, limited mechanization and low adoption of technologies affecting timely implementation of planned interventions. Additionally, systemic issues such as post-harvest losses, inadequate extension coverage, and inadequate irrigation infrastructure further impeded sectoral efficiency. In response, the Ministry implemented a range of adaptive and remedial measures including policy adjustments, resource reallocation, stakeholder coordination, and deployment of climate-smart technologies. This chapter outlines the major challenges encountered during the reporting period and details the mitigation strategies undertaken to sustain agricultural growth and safeguard national food and nutrition security.

8.1 Historical Inherited Challenges

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. Closely related to the transformation of the sector is the availability of competent and adequate personnel to pioneer that change.

8.2 Mitigation of the Challenges

To address the challenges mentioned above, agriculture priorities have been well articulated in policies, plans and programs. The policies, plans and programs include National Agriculture Policy 2013, Ministry's Five Years Strategic Plan (2021/2022 – 2025/2026), The third Five Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 – 2025/2026), Ruling Party Manifesto 2020, National Post-Harvest Management Strategy (2019-2029), Several regional initiatives including the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), and Tanzania Development Vision 2025. Additionally, Tanzania also adheres to the EAC Food Security Action Plan, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Policies, Plans and Programs focused on 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. The lack of well trained and adequate personnel is being addressed by training additional personnel and also retooling already employed staff by sending them for refresher courses.

Despite various efforts undertaken 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 the FY 2023/2024, the Government allocated TZS 970.79 billion to agriculture compared to TZS 751.12 billion in the FY 2022/2023. 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; establishment of Agricultural Development Fund (ADF); and construction of warehouses and cold-rooms. Output of the Government efforts in transforming agriculture which commenced in 2022/2023 were: agricultural sector (Crop sub-sector) grew by 4.2 percent in 2022/2023 compared to growth rate of 2.7 percent in 2021/2022; crop export values increased from USD 2.33 in 2022/2023 to USD 3.54 in 2023/2024; production of major food crops increased from 11.42 million tons in 2022/2023 to 18.94 million tons in 2023/2024, equivalent to an increase of 65.9 percent; and Production of traditional cash crops increased to 1.26 million tons in 2023/2024 compared to 1.09 million tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 15.5 percent.

While the challenges outlined in Chapter 8 presented significant operational and structural constraints, the proactive mitigation measures implemented by the Ministry helped to sustain progress in key priority areas and reinforce sectoral resilience. Those experiences had not only informed policy adjustments and resource optimization but also provided critical insights for enhancing future programming and institutional coordination. Building on these lessons, the following chapter presents the overall conclusions drawn from the 2023/2024 implementation cycle and puts forward actionable recommendations aimed at accelerating the transformation of the agriculture sector in alignment with National Development Aspirations under Agenda 10/30 and the AMP 2050.

CHAPTER NINE

9 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture Sector (crop subsector) in Tanzania presents a broad spectrum of investment opportunities across the entire value chain, underpinned by the country's vast arable land, diverse agro-ecological zones, growing domestic and regional demand, and an enabling policy environment. In line with National Policy, Plans and various Strategies including Agenda 10/30, FYDP III, and the AMP 2050. The Government continues to prioritize Private Sector engagement, Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs), and blended financing models to catalyze investments in priority areas including irrigation development, seed and input systems, mechanization, agro-processing, storage, logistics, and digital agriculture. This chapter highlights key areas with high Return on Investment (ROI) potential, strategic incentives provided by the Government, and institutional frameworks that support sustainable and inclusive agri-investment, aimed at accelerating structural transformation and achieving food system resilience.

9.1 Conducive Environment for Supporting Investors

Major policies that guide and support the need for private sector investors in the Agricultural Sector in Tanzania, include the National Agriculture Policy (2013); National Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy (2009); National Investment Promotion Policy (1996); National Trade Policy for Competitive Economy and Export-led Growth (2003); National Microfinance Policy (2000); National Land Policy (1995); National Environment Policy (1997); and the respective Regional Development Strategies.

Major laws and regulations that guide investment promotion and activities in the country are Tanzania Investment Act (1997); Tax Legislations; Land Act (1999); Village Land Act (1999); Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act (2009); Tanzania Food and Drugs Act (2003) and its Regulations; Plant Protection Act (1997) and its Regulations; the National Environment Management Act (No.10 of 2004); and the Environment Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2018. The Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Act (2018) and PPP Regulations (2020) give areas of collaboration, which comprise of investment capital, managerial skills and technology.

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is a one-stop agency of the Government of Tanzania established under the Tanzania Investment Act No. 26 of 1997. The TIC promotes, coordinate and facilitate investment in Tanzania. The Centre is a focal point for all investors and performs all liaison work for the investor from enquiries write up to project start up. The minimum investment capital threshold for an enterprise to qualify for registration under the Centre is not less than US$ 500,000 if is a foreigner or joint venture owned, and US$ 100,000 for domestic investors. Under the one-stop facilitation agency, all investors are assisted to obtain permits; licenses; approvals; and authorization required by other laws to set up and operate investment ventures in Tanzania.

9.1.1 Registration for New Business

Registration of an investment can be undertaken at District, Regional or national, BRELA and TIC offices, and requires the following documentation: (i) Memorandum and Articles of Association; (ii) Certificate of Registration or Certificate of Incorporation; (iii) Investment Feasibility Study; (iv) Certificate of Incentives in the case of projects approved by TIC; (v) Partnership Agreement (deed),

in the case of a partnership; (vi) Lease Agreement; (vii) Business Enquiry Forms; (vii) IT 21 forms for companies and IT 20 forms for individuals; and (viii) Company and Operators' Certification of Registration for Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN). Moreover, TIC contacts are Headquarters: Executive Director, Tanzania Investment Centre, Plot no; 9A&B, Shaaban Robert Street, P O Box 938, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Tel: 255 22 2113365/116328-32 Fax: 255 22 2118253, Email: information@tic.go.tz

9.1.2 General Investment Incentives

Investors registered by Tanzania Investment Centre pursuant to Tanzania Investment Act, 1997 (TIA, 1997) are accorded various investment fiscal and non-fiscal incentives as stipulated in various applicable tax and other laws. Fiscal incentives under TIC include 100 percent import duty exemption on capital goods and 75 percent on deemed capital goods (regarding deemed capital goods, an investor shall pay 25 percent of import duty due). Deemed capital goods that are eligible for exemption are specified depending on the project sector. Additional fiscal incentives may be granted to investments that meet strategic investor status provided for under Section 20 of the Tanzania Investment Act (TIA), 1997.

Non-fiscal incentives include five automatic immigrant quotas granted to a project during its implementation period, whereby additional quota may be granted based on the project size, technology or any other agreements with the Government. EPZA also provides incentive packages according to Export Processing Zones Act No. 11 of 2002. Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation. Tanzania is a member of both the International Centre for Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSD) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Please Note: Information on taxes and investment incentives detailed above are subject to periodic reviews, as the Government keeps on improving the investment climate in the country. Please contact Tanzania Revenue Authority (www.tra.go.tz) and Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz) for updates.

9.2 Availability of Arable Land for Investments

The country uses 10.8 million hectares, equivalent to 24 percent of the available arable land for crop production. This implies that, 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 that, 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.

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.

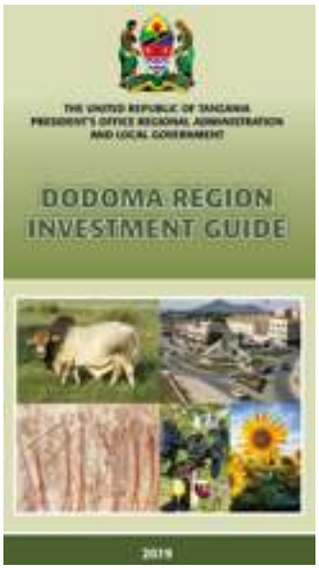
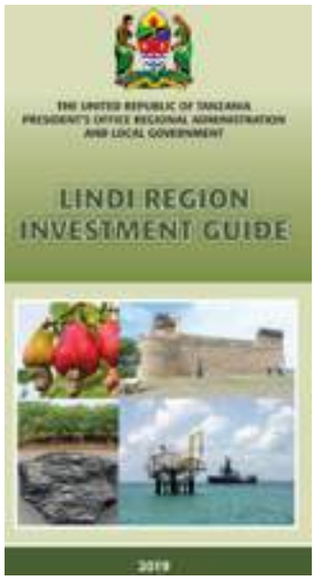
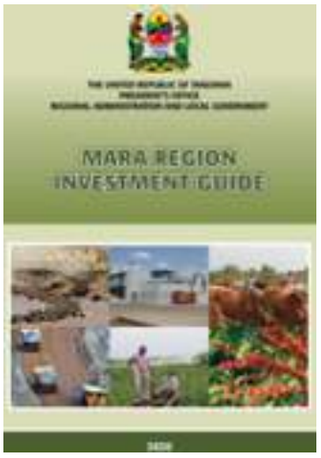
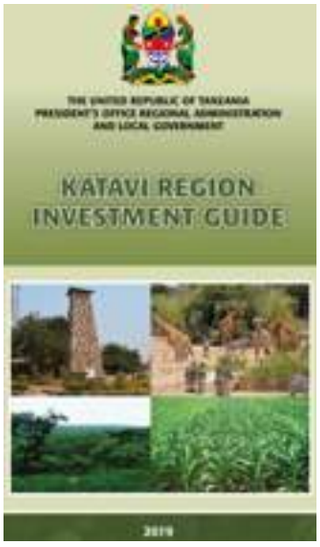
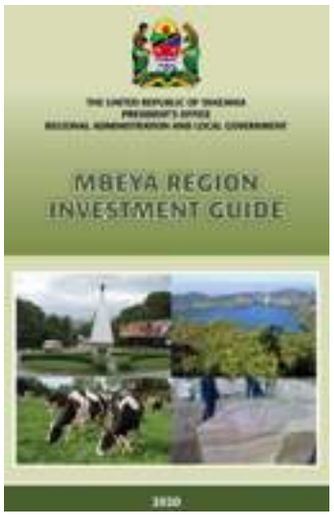
Individual regions have also posted the Guides on the websites. Links to the online documents are shown in Table 19 (TIC), Table 20 (UNDP) and Table 21 (ESRF).

Table 9.1: Investment Opportunities as summarized by Tanzania Investment Centre

Link to TIC Regional Investment Guide Contents		
	INVESTMENT GUIDE TO TANZANIA A GATEWAY TO INVEST IN TANZANIA 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 domestic, regional and international markets	
		

Source: ***Tanzania Investment Centre, 2024***

United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org

Examples and online links to the reports	 dodoma_investment_guide.pdf	 lindiregioninvestementguide.pdf	 undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-11/mara-investment-g
	 katavi-investment-guide-eng.pdf	 manyarainvestmentguide2023.pdf	 mbeyaregioninvestementguide.pdf

Links to Other Regions	Tanga: tanga-investment-guide-nov-2023-eng-final.pdf Mwanza: mwanzaregioninvestementguide.pdf Kilimanjaro: kilimanjaro_investment_guide.pdf Mtwara: mtwararegioninvestementguide.pdf Pwani: pwaniregioninvestementguide.pdf	Singida: singida-investment-guide-eng.pdf Ruvuma:ruvuma_investment_guide.pdf Geita: geitaregioninvestementguide.pdf Simiyu: guide-simiyu.pdf Songwe: songweregioninvestementguide.pdf	Tabora: tabora-investment-guide-eng.pdf Iringa: iringaregioninvestementguide.pdf Kagera: kagera_investment_guide.pdf Shinyanga: shinyangaregioninvestementguide.pdf

Table 9.3: 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 9.2. A similar list is also available from ESRF's website (www.esrf.or.tz) (Table 9.3). 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.

9.3 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 9.4.

Table 9.4 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
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)

No.	Commodity	Type of Investments		Regions with Opportunities
		In Production	In Value Addition	
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
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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Note: Successful investment in one of the value chain crops mentioned above will lead to more requirement of the processing facility

9.4 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: -

a) Establishment of private machinery hiring service centers in order to increase accessibility of farm power;

b) Establishment of private draught animal centers for hiring and training farmers;

c) Manufacturing and assembling of agricultural machinery and implement; and

d) Manufacturing of post-harvest processing machines and storage facilities.

9.5 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: -

a) **Establishment of private fertilizer factories:** The availability of fertilizer in the Fiscal Year 2023/2024 was 1,213,730 tons. Out of that, 158,628 tons were produced domestically, and 728,758 tons were imported which implies that, there is a potential for investment in Fertilizer factories due to the existing demand of 848,884 tons and ongoing transformation of the sector will require more fertilizer for crop production.

b) **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.

c) **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.

   For the attainment of the set key performance indicators in the FYDP III, Agenda 10/30 and ATMP 2050, the robust M&E System is required. Subsequent chapter explains about the Ministry' monitoring and evaluation.

CHAPTER TEN

10. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SECTOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING

Ministry's Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems are fundamental for evidence-informed decision-making, strategic resource allocation and adaptive policy reform in the Agricultural Sector specifically Crop subsector. The Ministry recognizes that systematic performance tracking is not only a statutory function but also a strategic instrument for accelerating the delivery of results under National, Sectoral Development and International Frameworks, including the Third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III), Agenda 10/30, the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (AMP 2050), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP).

This chapter provides an integrated overview of the Ministry's institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including the alignment of performance tracking with budget execution, the utilization of performance data for decision-making, third-party verification mechanisms, and governance enhancements. The structure responds to internal and external feedback, particularly on strengthening institutional coordination, enhancing the linkage between financing and results, and increasing accountability to stakeholders.

10.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination Mechanisms

The Ministry has established a centralized M&E coordination structure, which is led by the M&E Unit with a clearly defined mandate to lead Sector-wide performance monitoring, results reporting, and data management across its implementing Departments, Units and Institutions. To ensure functional integration and interoperability across institutions, the Ministry has operationalized a Sector M&E Technical Working Group (TWG). The TWG, chaired by the Director of M&E Unit, convenes quarterly meeting and includes planning and M&E focal persons from Ministry's Departments, Units and Institutions under the Ministry.

It serves as a forum for aligning indicators, validating data submissions, addressing reporting bottlenecks, and coordinating with external stakeholders such as President's Office Regional Administrative and Local Government (PO- RALG), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Development Partners (DPs). This governance structure is underpinned by the Agricultural Sector (Crop Subsector) M&E Framework (2022) and complemented by national M&E Guidelines issued by the Prime Minister's Office which is responsible for coordinating Nationally all

the M&E activities conducted by Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies. All affiliated institutions are required to sign performance-based MoUs, which define measurable results, reporting timelines, and accountability thresholds.

10.2 Linking Budget Execution with Sector Performance

The Ministry is progressively embedding performance-informed budgeting through a Budget-Results Alignment Matrix, which correlates fiscal inputs with defined output and outcome indicators. This mechanism enables the Ministry to track the efficacy and efficiency of resource use and assess whether budget allocations translate into measurable improvements in service delivery and impact.

10.3 Performance Data Management and Use

The Ministry has established a multi-tiered data governance system that supports data generation, consolidation, validation, and use at both national and sub- national levels. Data is primarily derived from:

10.3.1 Administrative Digital Platform Systems

i. Agricultural Routine Data System

The Ministry have been collecting, interpreting and analysing agricultural statistics for accounting achievements/ failure to achieve the set targets. The data has been collected from Departments, Units and Institutions under the Ministry. For example, data on production of cereals such as maize and rice, non-cereals (oil seeds and horticulture), exports and imports of agricultural products and inputs like fertilizer. The aforesaid data (administrative data) are being collected according to the mandate of the Ministry. The data are being collected monthly, quarterly and annual using Agricultural Routine Data System (ARDS). The ARDS is a tool used to collect administrative data such as, crop production, inputs use, area under production and productivity from the Village, Ward District, Regional and National Levels. It has to be noted that, ARDS was designed for agricultural data collection.

ii. Agricultural Trade Market Information System (ATMIS)

Offers online services for export permits, phytosanitary certificates, and quantities of crops exported and their destination countries;

iii. Marketing Intelligence System (MIS) captures and reports on domestic and international market prices on daily basis.

iv. Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) denotes a kind of trade by which commodities are stored in a licensed warehouse, the owner of the commodities receives warehouse receipts which certifying the title of the deposited commodities as of specific ownership, value, type, quantity and quality (grades).

v. Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) established in 2018 as a platform where farmers, traders, exporters and other various market actors can access domestic and global market and obtain a fair price in selling or buying of commodities.

vi. Mobile Kilimo (M-Kilimo) is a platform where crop sellers can exchange information and agree on prices using mobile phones.

vii. Crop stocks dynamics is an electronic dashboard for crop stocks dynamics as a hub for real-time crop stock insights for farmers, traders, or industries enthusiast. The dashboard provides the latest data and analysis on stocks and number of warehouses, markets, sellers and buyers. Through the crop dynamics system, 1,215 warehouses, 196 markets and 93 inspection centers were registered in FY 2023/2024.

viii. Call Center for Agricultural Extension Services (ACC) established in 2022 aimed to address the challenges of inadequate access to extension services and modern agricultural practices. The ACC serves as 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. In the year under review, the ACC attended 21,754 calls related to empowering farmers and therefore contributing to promoting sustainable agricultural practices and driving Tanzania's economic transformation in alignment with National Development Goals.

ix. Fertilizer Information System (FIS) is a digital platform designed to streamline fertilizer management across the country, in order to enhance the accessibility, distribution, and efficient use of fertilizers. In the year under review, the Ministry successfully registered 3.9 million farmers into FIS compared to 3.3 million farmers registered in 2022/2023. 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.

x. PEPMIS (Planning and Evaluation Performance Management Information System): supports performance contracts and individual staff evaluation.

10.4 Third-Party Verification and Data Quality Assurance

The Ministry has institutionalized a Data Quality Assurance (DQA) Framework to uphold the credibility and integrity of sector data. Core components include:

i. Routine DQA Audits: Conducted semi-annually by internal M&E officers to review data accuracy, completeness, and consistency.

ii. Random Field Verifications: Implemented in collaboration with regional authorities to validate LGA-reported outputs.

iii. Independent Third-Party Reviews: Commissioned for flagship interventions such as the BBT program and fertilizer distribution, ensuring objectivity in performance assessment.

In FY 2024/2025, the Ministry will roll out a Third-Party Monitoring Framework in five priority regions to evaluate infrastructure delivery, service accessibility, and community-level outcomes. These evaluations will inform midterm performance adjustments and improve accountability to both the public and Development Partners.

10.5 Policy Instruments and Governance Enhancements

To institutionalize M&E as a core pillar of agricultural governance, the Ministry is finalizing the Agricultural Sector (Crop subsector) M&E Policy Note, which outlines legal mandates, institutional responsibilities, and compliance measures. This Policy Note is being developed in consultation with PO-RALG, the Ministry of Finance, and sector stakeholders.

Key reforms under consideration include: -

i. Establishment of Dedicated M&E Departments/ Units/ Sections in all implementing Institutions.

ii. Mandatory M&E Reporting as a precondition for fund disbursement under performance-based financing.

iii. Vertical Integration of M&E Systems between National, Regional, and LGA levels through digital interfacing with PlanRep and IFMIS.

iv. Formal adoption of Evaluation Guidelines aligned with OECD-DAC criteria, to ensure consistency in the conduct and use of midterm and endline evaluations.

Thus, the Ministry is progressively repositioning its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function as a strategic enabler of institutional effectiveness, enhanced program delivery, and strengthened stakeholder accountability. This paradigm shifts toward a fully digitized, integrated, and performance-driven M&E system reflects a growing recognition of the sector's increasing complexity and the imperative for real-time transparency, data accuracy, and adaptive decision-making.

Building on this transformation, the reflections and strategic lessons outlined in Chapter 10 provide a critical framework for continuous institutional learning and evidence-based programming. In this context, robust M&E systems are indispensable for ensuring that the agricultural sector remains agile, accountable, and aligned with both national development priorities and global commitments. Chapter 11 therefore deepens the discussion by outlining the structural and operational dimensions of the Ministry's M&E framework, including digital platforms, results tracking tools, and performance management protocols. Those mechanisms collectively serve to institutionalize accountability, optimize resource utilization, and guide strategic policy adjustments.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

11 CONCLUSION

The Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2023/2024 was prepared in accordance with the requirements of NAP 2013 in order to contribute to overall sector targets articulated in the third FYDP. The outcomes from the implementation of Agenda 10/30 targets are important contributors in realizing the National Development Vision 2025 goals of ensuring (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. That had been enabled by an increase in budgetary resources by 29.2 percent. 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 11.8 percent to 22,803 million tons; (b) food security and nutrition by 3.2 percent to self-sufficiency ratio of 128; (c) the value of traditional export crops (sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco and cashew nuts) increased by 26 percent to USD 872.83 million.

Strengthening of Research by improving working conditions (office buildings and laboratories), undertaking field research and crop testing, resulted to the release of new pre-basic and basic seed varieties, cuttings/seedlings were distributed to 1.9 million farmers for use. 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 were surplus quantities that were carried over to the next season. That could be taken as opportunity for private sector to use the country as a regional fertilizer logistical hub and be able to serve more than eight neighboring countries.

Looking forward

As part of implementing Agenda 10/30, the Ministry plans to consolidate the achievements recorded during FY 2023/2024 by continuing to implement Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050 in 2024/2025, which is the long- term plan in aligning with the forthcoming NDV 2050.

REFERENCES

1. Agenda 10/30 Roadmap;
2. National Development Vision 2025
3. Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050
4. Building a Better Tomorrow Program Document;
5. Ministry of Agriculture Budget Speech 2023/2024;
6. Ministry of Agriculture Five years Strategic Plan (2021/2022 – 2025/26);
7. National Agricultural Policy 2013;
8. National Economic Survey 2023;
9. Ruling Party Manifesto (2020 – 2025); and
10. Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III; 2021/2022 – 2025/26).

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Agricultural growth corridors and Agro-ecological zones

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. Lowlands: sandy soils	Food and cash crops: wheat, barley, sunflower, maize, peas, rice and bananas. Cash crops: sisal, coffee, sunflower, sugarcane
		Tanga		
02	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT)	Tanga, 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
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

Source: ***Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024***

Annex 2: List of NGOs supporting agriculture in FY 2023/2024

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
1	Care International	I-NGO/R1/00869	International	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-05
2	Advocacy for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Initiatives (ASDECCI)	00NGO/R/5323	National	Shinyanga	2023-11-10
3	Global Impact Foundation (GIFO)	00NGO/R/5255	National	Mwanza	2024-02-23
4	Gundua Uwezo Saidia Amsha (GUSA)	00NGO/R/6249	National	Arusha	2024-05-01
5	Women In Agribussiness Series (W.A.S)	00NGO/R/7125	National	Simiyu	2024-07-29
6	Tanzania Women in Agricultural Research and Development (TanzWARD)	00NGO/R/7786	National	Arusha	2024-11-27
7	Tanzania Rangelands Management For Sustainability	00NGO/R/5732	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-29
8	Morogoro Development Initiative	00NGO/R/7360	National	Morogoro	2024-09-02
9	Nyota Imara Foundation	00NGO/R/5193	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-02-26
10	Ndwata Foundation	00NGO/R/5984	National	Morogoro	2023-10-30
11	Tanzania Livelihood Improvement and Environmental Rehabilitation Organization (Taliero)	00NGO/R/6497	National	Kagera	2024-05-02
12	Safe Light Organization (S.L.O).	00NGO/R/7626	National	Dodoma	2024-10-18
13	African Youth and Children Prosperity Foundation	00NGO/R/6989	National	Dodoma	2024-05-25
14	Open Geo City Tanzania	00NGO/R/5654	National	Dodoma	2023-11-29
15	Tanzania Small Scale Enterpreneurs Foundation (TSEF)	00NGO/R/5903	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-01
16	KETS Foundation	00NGO/R/5361	National	Mbeya	2023-08-25
17	Young Life Skills and Ethics Organization	00NGO/R/6990	National	Dodoma	2024-05-25
18	Mlimani Youth Empowerment and Sports Academy Organization	00NGO/R/5036	National	Singida	2023-08-01
19	Green Environmental Activists (GEA)	00NGO/R/7408	National	Njombe	2024-09-17
20	Environmental and Community Development Organization (ECOD)	00NGO/R/5059	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-01
21	AFRI-glow International	00NGO/R/5037	National	Arusha	2023-08-01
22	Safe And Drug/Crime Free Support Organization	00NGO/R/5387	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-21
23	Mgeta Livelihood Development Foundation (Mldf)	00NGO/R/5184	National	Morogoro	2024-02-13
24	Future Concern Organization	00NGO/R/4965	National	Kilimanjaro	2023-07-31
25	Kilkam Agricultural Development (KAD)	00NGO/R/7414	National	Morogoro	2024-09-19
26	Positive Development Initiatives (PDI)	00NGO/R/5569	National	Dodoma	2023-08-03
27	Inland Outreach Relief Agency	00NGO/R/6042	National	Geita	2024-04-23
28	Samasa Foundation	00NGO/R/5910	National	Dodoma	2023-09-01
29	Princess Noela Organization	00NGO/R/5842	National	Morogoro	2023-08-16
30	Bonyan Elmuslmen Foundation	15NGO/R/5835	Regional	Pwani	2023-08-09
31	Tanzania Rural Youth Development Organisation (TARUYODE)	00NGO/R/6072	National	Pwani	2024-04-25

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
32	Brave Hearts Foundation	00NGO/R/4971	National	Iringa	2023-07-31
33	AfroYouthVision2050	00NGO/R/4939	National	Shinyanga	2023-07-12
34	Kisarawe Active Youth Organization (KAYO)	00MNGO/R/5807	National	Pwani	2023-10-18
35	Stand Against Poverty (SAP)	00NGO/R/4985	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-07-28
36	Neglected culture and Resources Management (NCRM), Tanzania	00NGO/R/5017	National	Morogoro	2023-08-01
37	Happy Life and Resilient Community in Tanzania	00NGO/R/5095	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-02
38	Karagwe Entrepreneurs Advocacy Support (KEAS)	00NGO/R/5006	National	Kagera	2023-08-01
39	I Care Foundation	00NGO/R/7061	National	Dodoma	2024-07-24
40	Utunzaji Wa Mazingira Mbinu Mbadala	00NGO/R/5978	National	Arusha	2023-10-30
41	Research Initiative of Sustainable Agriculture	00NGO/R/5977	National	Ruvuma	2023-10-30
42	Eagle Empower Foundation	00NGO/R/5638	National	Singida	2023-11-21
43	Youth Peace and Security Coalition	00NGO/R/5594	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-11-28
44	Mkulima Fresh Foundation	00NGO/R/4991	National	Dodoma	2023-07-28
45	Crowd farming Africa	00NGO/R/7483	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-09-30
46	We Are One Africa	00NGO/R/5829	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-14
47	Tanzania Biogas & Clean Energy Foundation (TABICEF)	00NGO/R/5992	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-11-03
48	Mennonite Initiative for Community Development (MICODE)	00NGO/R/5400	National	Arusha	2023-09-12
49	Agri-Youth Forum (AYF)	00NGO/R/5817	National	Dodoma	2023-08-14
50	Eva Lutwaza Foundation	00NGO/R/5007	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-01
51	Shoham Community Support Foundation (SCSF TANZANIA)	00NGO/R/5928	National	Mwanza	2023-10-23
52	Young World Feeders Foundation	00NGO/R/5060	National	Dodoma	2023-08-03
53	A Taste Of Home Foundation	00NGO/R/5072	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-01
54	Uzima Foundation	00NGO/R/5076	National	Arusha	2023-08-01
55	Tanzania Awareness and Solutions For Climate Change.	00NGO/R/5099	National	Geita	2023-08-02
56	Tanzania Entrepreneurs Union (T.E.U)	00NGO/R/5049	National	Dodoma	2023-08-01
57	Marahaba Rehabilitation for Handcapped	00NGO/R/5078	National	Arusha	2023-08-01
58	Mboni Africa	00NGO/R/4974	National	Songwe	2023-07-18
59	Lumbila Development Alliance (LUDA)	00NGO/R/5079	National	Njombe	2023-08-01
60	Tanzania Environmental Health Management (TEHM)	00NGO/R/5965	National	Mwanza	2023-11-09
61	Resultant	00NGO/R/5825	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-14
62	Salome Foundation	00NGO/R/5416	National	Kilimanjaro	2023-09-12
63	Tanzania Organic Cotton Accelerator (TOCA)	00NGO/R/5696	National	Singida	2023-08-16
64	East Africa Humane Network (EHN)	00NGO/R/5014	National	Geita	2023-08-01
65	Victoria Vegan Foundation (VVF)	00NGO/R/5811	National	Mwanza	2023-08-16

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
66	TANZANIA DIGITAL CHANGE (TDC)	00NGO/R/5029	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-01
67	Asilia Food Community	00NGO/R/5415	National	Kilimanjaro	2023-09-12
68	Osupuko Impacts	00NGO/R/5093	National	Manyara	2023-08-03
69	JUA FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/5627	National	Dodoma	2023-11-20
70	Regenerative Agriculture and Vegan Organization (REA&VEO)	00NGO/R/5494	National	Geita	2023-12-13
71	Alliance for Sustainability Tanzania	00NGO/R/5476	National	Arusha	2023-12-08
72	Opportunity International (TANZANIA)	I-NGO/R/5858	International	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-18
73	Tech4villages Hub (TVH)	00NGO/R/5169	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-02-02
74	Tanzania Rural Development and Relief organization	00NGO/R/5461	National	Kigoma	2023-09-29
75	She Flows	00NGO/R/5342	National	Arusha	2023-08-25
76	Empact Foundation	00NGO/R/5433	National	Arusha	2023-09-12
77	Utele Africa	00NGO/R/5847	National	Mwanza	2023-08-09
78	CR gateway Foundation	00NGO/R/5707	National	Dodoma	2023-09-29
79	Sustainable Environmental Development Alliance (SEDA)	00NGO/R/5338	National	Njombe	2023-08-25
80	Digital Agriculture Tanzania	00NGO/R/5893	National	Mbeya	2023-08-23
81	Michigan Fellows Africa Initiative - Tanzania	00NGO/R/5998	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-11-09
82	Provision Charitable Foundation	I-NGO/R/5846	International	Mwanza	2023-08-16
83	Greenlift Foundation	00NGO/R/6204	National	Arusha	2024-04-30
84	Bethelgreen Outreach	I-NGO/R/5717	International	Mara	2023-09-29
85	Carbon Emmissions Control in Tanzania	00NGO/R/5353	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-25
86	Bashe Foundation	00NGO/R/5816	National	Dodoma	2023-08-07
87	Yardstick Empowerment Foundation	00NGO/R/5868	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-23
88	Community of Care and Love Foundation (COCLOF)	00NGO/R/5871	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-08-23
89	Zakat Aid Tanzania	00NGO/R/5496	National	Morogoro	2023-12-13
90	Teddy Kaegele Foundation (TKF)	00NGO/R/5873	National	Rukwa	2023-08-23
91	Green Masai Foundation	00NGO/R/5809	National	Arusha	2023-10-18
92	Journalists Development Organization (JDO]	00NGO/R/6374	National	Dodoma	2024-05-01
93	Vehicular Agents Mentoring Progress (VAMP)	00NGO/R/5720	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-29
94	Tanzania Environmental Protection Organization	00NGO/R/5597	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-11-28
95	Tanzania Against Socio-Economic Poverty Organization (TASEPO)	00NGO/R/5996	National	Mtwara	2023-11-03
96	Ndororo Development Activators - Tanzania (NDATA)	00NGO/R/5969	National	Morogoro	2023-10-30
97	Kagera Environmental Protection And Research Organization (KEPRO)	00NGO/R/5774	National	Kagera	2023-10-16
98	Lomayana-Saint	00NGO/R/5994	National	Arusha	2023-11-03
99	Tag Projects and Development Foundation	00NGO/R/5649	National	Dodoma	2023-11-29

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
100	Tanzania Youth Givers Foundation (TAYOGIF)	00NGO/R/5121	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-10-30
101	Smart Actions	00NGO/R/5736	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-29
102	Better Life for Deaf Foundation Tanzania	00NGO/R/5737	National	Arusha	2023-09-29
103	Africa Action For Fundamental Change and Development	00NGO/R/5397	National	Arusha	2023-09-12
104	Tanzania Youth and Children Care Organization (TYCCO)	00NGO/R/5779	National	Morogoro	2023-10-18
105	Tanzania Horticultural Farmers	00NGO/R/5485	National	Dodoma	2023-12-11
106	Tanzania Youths Education Forum (TAYEF)	00NGO/R/5194	National	Pwani	2024-03-11
107	Community Counseling Support	00NGO/R/6312	National	Kagera	2024-05-01
108	Unity for a Better World	00NGO/R/5598	National	Singida	2023-11-28
109	Tanzania Centre for Youth	00NGO/R/5578	National	Pwani	2024-01-04
110	Data Safari	00NGO/R/5771	National	Morogoro	2023-10-16
111	Handeni Development Advocacy-HADEA	21NGO/R/5949	District	Tanga	2023-10-30
112	Environmental Watch Organization of Tanzania	00NGO/R/6954	National	Morogoro	2024-05-31
113	Fair Share Foundation	00NGO/R/5780	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-10-18
114	Tanzania Canine Foundation (TCF)	00NGO/R/5782	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-10-18
115	Mercy Missions Humanitarian Organization	00NGO/R/5470	National	Mwanza	2023-12-08
116	Imprint Tanzania	00NGO/R/5916	National	Mwanza	2023-10-23
117	Relief and Development Foundation (REDEF)	17NGO/R/5926	Regional	Ruvuma	2023-10-19
118	Language Development, Research and Translation in Tanzania	00NGO/R/5750	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-09-29
119	Mafisho Smart Tech	00NGO/R/5624	National	Morogoro	2023-11-20
120	Farmers Solidarity for Agricultural and Social Development	00NGO/R/5549	International	Tabora	2023-11-21
121	Social Economic Advancement and Sustainable Innovation Institute	00NGO/R/5788	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-10-18
122	Tanzania Honeybee Haven Organization (THHO)	00NGO/R/5312	National	Njombe	2023-11-09
123	Tanzania and Global Business Initiatives	OONGO/R/5521	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-12-27
124	Smart Farming Foundation (SFF)	00NGO/R1/00271	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-10-18
125	Society for Equality (S4E)	00NGO/R/5316	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-11-09
126	Essacare Foundation	00NGO/R/6057	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-04-25
127	Tanzania Agribusiness, Ground Awareness for Juvenile and Women (AGAFWO)	00NGO/R/5124	National	Dodoma	2024-01-05
128	Soil-Animals' Power Tanzania (SAPTA)	00NGO/R/5479	National	Morogoro	2023-12-11
129	Usambara Avocado Growers Organization (UAGO)	21NGO/R/5165	District	Tanga	2024-02-02
130	Plant Village Tanzania Foundation	00NGO/R/5472	National	Arusha	2023-12-08
131	African Youth Pastoralist Initiative - (AYPI)	00NGO/R/7363	National	Arusha	2024-09-02
132	Hope Initiative Foundation	00NGO/R/5131	National	Tabora	2024-01-20

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
133	Youth Agronomy Foundation (YAF)	00NGO/R/5164	National	Kigoma	2024-02-02
134	''Fostering Resilient Agriculture in Tanzania	00NGO/R/5224	National	Mwanza	2024-02-09
135	Nigarofu Organics and Sustainable Agriculture Organization	00NGO/R/6991	National	Kigoma	2024-05-25
136	Sustainable Agriculture and Community Empowerment (SACE)	00NGO/R/6427	National	Manyara	2024-05-02
137	Foodtank Organization	00NGO/R/6390	National	Mwanza	2024-05-01
138	Empowering Youth and Women Organization	00NGO/R/7211	National	Pwani	2024-08-11
139	Msimu bora	01NGO/R/6922	Regional	Arusha	2024-05-25
140	Participatory Community Innovation Research for Development of Associates (PACIRDA)	00NGO/R/7312	National	Arusha	2024-08-27
141	Integrated Resources for Development in Tanzania (IRDT)	00NGO/R/6380	National	Morogoro	2024-05-02
142	Taa Foundation (Tanzania Advance Agriculture)	00NGO/R/6068	National	Arusha	2024-04-25
143	Tanzania Association of Alumni of Agricultural Extension (TAXA)	00NGO/R/6947	National	Morogoro	2024-06-07
144	Pamoja Elimisha Organization	00NGO/R/7121	National	Pwani	2024-07-29
145	Bukombe Sasa Foundation	22NGO/R/6926	District	Geita	2024-05-25
146	Mwanga Social Development Organization	00NGO/R/6904	National	Mara	2024-05-25
147	Seeding Africa	I-NGO/R/6913	International	Dar es Salaam	2024-05-25
148	Africa Food Tanzania	02NGO/R/7077	District	Dar es Salaam	2024-07-26
149	Regenerative Agricultural Initiatives	00NGO/R/7135	National	Mwanza	2024-07-29
150	Agropastoral Climate Resilience Alliance (ACRA)	00NGO/R/7095	National	Morogoro	2024-07-26
151	Agro Support Organization	00NGO/R/7569	National	Arusha	2024-10-09
152	Nature and Agriculture Appraise Society	00NGO/R/7807	National	Morogoro	2024-12-02
153	Sustain Her Foundation (SHF)	00NGO/R/7502	National	Rukwa	2024-09-30
154	Chamwiilee Agro-Live Organization	00NGO/R/7320	National	Dodoma	2024-08-27
155	Tanzania Youth Alliance for Food Systems	00NGO/R/7476	National	Arusha	2024-09-26
156	Mazingira Ni Uhai	00NGO/R/7295	National	Lindi	2024-08-15
157	Masasi Women Development Organization	00NGO/R/7311	National	Mtwara	2024-08-27
158	Tanzania Coffee Development Agency - TCDA	00NGO/R/7822	National	Songwe	2024-12-02
159	Global Kilimo Smart	00NGO/R/7442	National	Morogoro	2024-09-17
160	Kilimo Hai Maswa Organization	00NGO/R/7353	National	Simiyu	2024-08-29
161	Gairo Agricultural Organization	00NGO/R/7814	National	Morogoro	2024-12-02
162	Kigoma Cassava Agronomy Initiative (KCAI)	00NGO/R/7486	National	Kigoma	2024-09-30
163	Viram Foundation	00NGO/R/7618	National	Tanga	2024-10-17

S/n	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
164	Sustainable Agricultural and Agribusiness Development Initiatives Tanzania	00NGO/R/7585	National	Arusha	2024-10-15
165	Mecco Animal Rescue	00NGO/R/7828	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-12-02
166	Redeem Sustainable Agriculture Organization	00NGO/R/7573	National	Mbeya	2024-10-09
167	Tanzania Agriculture Mentorship Foundation (TAMEF)	00NGO/R/7674	National	Dodoma	2024-11-14
168	Youth Organic Farmers (YOF)	00NGO/R/7557	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-10-16
169	Viazi Foundation	00NGO/R/7669	National	Dar es Salaam	2024-11-14

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 3: Annual Key Milestones Physical Achievements in 2023/2024

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
1	Increasing Production and Productivity	Strengthening Seed Research	Number of types of strategic crop seeds that have been researched.	10	Conducting research on 10 types of crop seeds	Research on 53 types of quality seeds has been conducted	100	On track
			Number of Good Agricultural Practices technologies.	10	Conducting research on 10 technologies for Good Agricultural Practices in the areas of soil health, diseases, pests, and pesticides	Research on 8 technologies for Good Agricultural Practices has been conducted.	80	On track
			Number of crops value addition technologies.	5	Conducting research on 5 technologies to add value to crops such as beans, sugarcane, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and cashew nuts	Research on 3 technologies for adding value to crops has been conducted	60	On track
			Number of parent seeds produced	17.5 Tons	Producing 28 tons of parent seeds	A total of 16.35 tons of mother seeds have been produced	58	On track
			Number of initial seeds produced	189 Tons	Producing 450 tons of initial seeds	A total of 206.93 tons of seed have been produced.	46	Off Track
			Number of foundation seeds produced.	508.3 Tons	Producing 6,973 tons of foundation seeds	A total of 563.59 tons of foundation seeds have been produced	8	At Risk
			Number of generations of seeds that have been conserved	Generations of seeds 33,332	Continuing to conserve 33,332 seed generations at TARI centers in Dakawa, Hombolo, Ifakara, and Selian for research purposes	A total of 28,977 seed varieties have been preserved for research purposes	87	On track
			Number of irrigation infrastructure constructed	0	Constructing irrigation infrastructure at 12 research centers	Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure at 12 research stations covering an area of 874.9 hectares has reached an average of 37.5%	37.5	Off Track
			Number of warehouses constructed	5	Completing the construction of five (5) warehouses with a total capacity of 2,075 tons at five (5) TARI centers: Naliendele, Tumbi, Selian, Hombolo, and Dakawa.	Construction of five (5) warehouses at TARI Naliendele, TARI Tumbi, TARI Selian, TARI Hombolo, and TARI Dakawa has reached an average of 45%	45	Off Track
			Level of construction achieved for offices and staff housing	65	Completing the construction of an office and four (4) staff houses at the TARI Kihinga center in Kigoma	Construction of offices and four (4) staff houses at the TARI Kihinga station has reached 95%	95	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of the office	–	Continuing the construction of the TARI headquarters offices in Dodoma.	Construction of the TARI headquarters office has reached 65%.	65	On track
			Construction phase of the research center has been reached.	55	Continuing the construction of the Mwayaya Coffee Research Center (Buhigwe)	Construction of the coffee research station at Mwayaya in Buhigwe has been completed	100	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of the nursery laboratory for propagating sisal.	20	Constructing a tissue culture laboratory for producing sugarcane seedlings at the TARI Mlingano center	Construction of the tissue culture laboratory for producing cassava seedlings at the TARI Mlingano station has reached 98%	98	On track
			Number of land title deeds obtained for TARI research station farms	0	Enabling 14 TARI research centers to obtain land titles for their areas	TARI has obtained title deeds for seven (7) farms at the TARI stations in Uyole, Naliendele, Dakawa, Ukiriguru, Tumbi, Mlingano, and Kihinga	50	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of the fence.	0	Constructing a fence at the TARI Uyole center (1,042 hectares)	Construction of fencing at the TARI Uyole farms, covering an area of 1,042 hectares, has reached 40%	40	Off Track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Number of new shelters constructed.	0	Constructing four (4) new model barns for farmers with the capacity to dry 2.4 tons of tobacco leaves using renewable energy to protect the environment	Construction of four (4) training huts for farmers on the use of firewood and alternative energy (organic briquettes) has been completed.	100	On track
			Amount of quality coffee seeds produced.		Producing 1.8 tons of quality coffee seeds, including 1.5 tons of Arabica and 0.3 tons of Robusta.	A total of 1.5 tons of quality Arabica seeds and 0.3 tons of Robusta seeds have been produced.	100	On track
			Number of hybrid seedlings produced.	20,000,000	Producing 20,000,000 hybrid seedlings in collaboration with the Coffee Board	A total of 21,899,560 seedlings have been produced for distribution to farmers in coffee-growing areas	109.5	On track
			Number of extension officers who participated in training on best practices for coffee farming	511	Providing training on best coffee farming practices to 511 extension officers in coffee-producing councils	Training on best practices for coffee cultivation has been provided to 126 extension officers	24.7	At Risk
			Number of lead farmers who participated in training on best practices for coffee farming	483	Providing training on best coffee farming practices to 483 lead farmers in coffee-producing councils	Training on best practices for coffee cultivation has been provided to 137 farmer leaders	28.4	At Risk
			Number of smallholder farmers who participated in training on best practices for coffee farming	3,393	Providing training on best coffee farming practices to 3,393 smallholder farmers in coffee-producing councils	Training on best practices for coffee cultivation has been provided to 2,987 smallholder farmers.	88	On track
		Production and distribution of subsidized quality seeds and seedlings	Amount of quality seeds produced per year	Quality seeds 64,152.11	The production of quality seeds has reached 68,473.77 tons	A total of 68,473.77 tons of quality seeds have been produced.	100	On track
			Number of seedlings of various crops produced.	32,301,995	Producing 37,500,000 seedlings of various crops	A total of 29,261,780 seedlings have been produced and distributed to farmers, including 21,899,560 coffee, 3,048,000 tea, 2,413,277 cassava, 239,762 cashew, 307,588 oil palm, 647,724 avocado, 338,101 grapes, 75,000 coconut, 278,155 potatoes, 4,543 sugarcane, and 10,070 banana seedlings, along with 4,438,170 sweet potato cuttings	78	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation infrastructure	0	Constructing and completing irrigation infrastructure at the Kilimi seed farm	Construction of irrigation infrastructure covering 220 hectares out of 400 at the Kilimi farm has been completed	100	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation infrastructure	0	Constructing and completing irrigation infrastructure at the Msimba seed farm	Construction of irrigation infrastructure at the Msimba farm (200 hectares) has reached 45%.	45	Off Track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation infrastructure	0	Constructing and completing irrigation infrastructure at the Arusha seed farm	Construction of irrigation infrastructure at the Arusha farm (200 hectares) has reached 55%	55	On track
			Number of hectares opened	1,158	Opening up 1,600 hectares of new areas in the farms of Mwele (300 hectares), Luhafwe (400 hectares), Msimba (300 hectares), Kilimi (200 hectares), Namtumbo (200 hectares), and Mbozi (200 hectares)	A total of 1,619 hectares have been opened in the seed farms of Kilimi (260 hectares), Namtumbo (389 hectares), Msimba (540 hectares), Dabaga (100 hectares), and Mwele (330 hectares)	101.2	On track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Number of trials of new seed varieties conducted	0	Excellence trials for 25 new seed varieties	A total of 13 trials of new seed varieties have been planted, and data collection in the trial areas of TOSCI headquarters and the Northern Zone in Arusha is ongoing	52	On track
			Number of farms inspected	0	Inspecting public and private seed farms covering 55,000 hectares and 114 seed warehouses.	A total of 45,659.3 hectares of 680 seed farms have been established for the production of quality seeds, and a total of 1,131 seed samples have been collected and tested.	83	On track
			Number of seed shops inspected	0	Inspecting 2,220 seed shops	A total of 2,097 seed stores have been inspected.	94.5	On track
		Investment in Extension Services	Number of vehicles purchased and distributed	0	Purchasing and distributing 55 vehicles	A total of 51 vehicles have been purchased	92.7	On track
			Number of boxes purchased and distributed	6,700	Purchase and distribute 4,000 extension boxes.	A total of 1,000 boxes have been purchased	25	At Risk
			Number of hand tools purchased and distributed	580	Purchase and distribute 1,500 hoes	A total of 4,446 hoes have been purchased	100	On track
			Number of extension officers trained on the use of soil health testing equipment	0	Provide training to 497 extension officers from 26 regions nationwide on the use of soil health testing equipment.	A total of 497 extension officers from 26 regions have been trained, enabling 12,737 farmers to test 8,339 soil samples from their farms using soil scanners and to receive soil health reports for their farms	100	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the enhancement of two agricultural exhibition grounds: John Mwakangale (Mbeya) and Nzuguni (Dodoma	0	Enhance two (2) agricultural exhibition grounds, John Mwakangale (Mbeya) and Nzuguni (Dodoma), to achieve international agricultural exhibition status	The feasibility study and detailed design at the John Mwakangale and Nzuguni sites have been completed, and the plans and drawings have been prepared to initiate construction procedures.	10	At Risk
			Number of students enrolled at the levels of Preliminary Certificate, Certificate, and Diploma in Agriculture	Students 3,151	Enroll 3,000 students at the Certificate in Primary Agriculture, Certificate, and Diploma levels in agriculture	A total of 3,372 students have been enrolled (1,279 in Certificate in Primary Agriculture, 1,164 in Certificate, and 929 in Diploma) in 14 public Agricultural Training Colleges.	112.4	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction and renovation of infrastructure for six (6) colleges: MATI Uyole, KATRIN, Inyala, Igurusi, Mtwara, Mlingano, as well as four (4) farmer training centers: Bihawana, Mkindo, Themi, and Ichenga	0	Construct and rehabilitate infrastructure at six (6) Agricultural Training Institutes: MATI Uyole, KATRIN, Inyala, Igurusi, Mtwara, Mlingano, as well as at four (4) Farmer Training Centers: Bihawana, Mkindo, Themi, and Ichenga.	Contractors for the rehabilitation and construction of certain infrastructure at the Agricultural Colleges of Uyole, KATRIN, Inyala, Igurusi, Mtwara, Mlingano, as well as at the Farmer Training Centers of Bihawana, Mkindo, Themi, and Ichenga have been identified	10	At Risk
			Number of graduates from agricultural colleges in the country who received training in large farms in Israel	0	Continue to empower 260 graduates from agricultural colleges in the country to receive agricultural training on large farms in Israel	A total of 258 youth are currently receiving agricultural training in Israel to enable them to self-employ and provide practical services and advice to farmers upon their return to the country	99.2	On track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Number of staff from local colleges who received long-term and short-term training	115	Fund long-term and short-term training for 22 staff members at local colleges to enhance their knowledge and skills	A total of eight (8) staff members with master's degrees and one (1) with a bachelor's degree are currently pursuing further studies at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and the College of Rural Development Planning	41	Off Track
			Number of extension officers' houses constructed in 4,000 wards to bring extension services closer to farmers and facilitate the provision of agricultural technical advice	0	Begin constructing extension officers' houses in 4,000 wards to bring extension services closer to farmers and facilitate the provision of expert agricultural advice	The design for the extension officers' houses has been completed, and the construction procedures for 50 houses in 46 councils across 18 regions in the country have commenced.	5	At Risk
		Investment in soil health testing and the provision of subsidies for fertilizers and pesticides	Number of soil samples collected and tested.	Samples 713	TARI will complete the collection and testing of 12,000 soil samples from eight (8) regions to prepare a map indicating soil health for each region	A total of 8,339 soil samples have been tested from 12,737 farmers' fields using soil scanners, and they have received soil health reports for their farms	69.5	On track
			Area of farms where soil health has been tested	0	Identify, classify, and assess soil health in 200,000 hectares of new agricultural land across five (5) regions.	Soil health assessments have been conducted on farms covering an area of 438,666.86 hectares across five (5) regions.	100.00	On track
			Amount of subsidized fertilizer (in tons) received by farmers per year	819,442 Tons	TFRA will continue to coordinate the availability and distribution of fertilizers in the country by providing fertilizer subsidies to farmers	Availability of fertilizers has reached 1,052,218.4 tons	124	On track
			Number of farmers registered in the digital system	3,050,621	TFRA will continue to register farmers in the digital system	A total of 3,910,556 farmers have been registered in the database at https://ruzuku.tfra.go.tz	100	On track
			Amount of fertilizer (in tons) imported into the country per year	617,079 Tons	TFRA will continue to coordinate the importation of 750,000 tons of fertilizers into the country.	Jumla ya tani 611,651.4 ziliingizwa kutoka nje ya nchi.	81.6	On track
			New types of fertilizers and their additives that have been registered	Additieves 75	TFRA will continue to register 85 new types of fertilizers and their additives	TFRA has registered 50 new types of fertilizers and their additives	58.8	On track
			Number of licenses issued to fertilizer distributors and sellers.	965	TFRA will continue to issue 2,100 licenses to fertilizer distributors and retailers	TFRA has issued 339 permits for the importation of fertilizers from abroad	16.1	At Risk
			Amount of money allocated by the Ministry to the Fertilizer Company (TFC) as capital.	6Tshs Billions	Empower the Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) with 40 billion shillings as capital, increasing its total capital to 46 billion shillings for purchasing fertilizers and acquiring land to build blending facilities	TFC Company has been allocated 40 billion shillings for the purchase of 25,000 tons of fertilizer to be distributed to farmers under the subsidy program in 26 regions	100	On track
			Amount of pesticides purchased for the control of kwelea kwelea, armyworms, fall armyworms, locusts, fruit flies, and rats	Litre106,000	TPHPA will purchase 101,000 liters of pesticides for the control of armyworms, fall armyworms, locusts, fruit flies, and rats	A total of 101,000 liters have been purchased for the control of armyworms, fall armyworms, locusts, fruit flies, and rats, and distributed to the relevant stakeholders	100	On track
			Number of vehicles purchased to facilitate the survey of pests in the country	0	Purchase 10 vehicles to facilitate the survey of the presence of these pests in various areas of the country.	The Ministry, through the Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for Enhanced Food Safety (STREPHIT) project, has facilitated the procurement of eight (8) vehicles	80	On track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Number of motorcycles purchased to facilitate the survey of pests in the country	0	Purchase 19 motorcycles to facilitate the survey of the presence of these pests in various areas of the country	The Ministry, through the Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for Enhanced Food Safety (STREPHIT) project, has facilitated the procurement of 19 motorcycles to enhance the inspection and control of plant and crop pests	100	On track
		Construction and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure	Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation schemes	0	Complete the construction of 25 irrigation schemes that commenced in the 2022/2023 fiscal year	Out of 25 projects, 20 construction schemes are currently being implemented	40	Off Track
			Level of progress achieved in the rehabilitation of schemes	0	Complete the rehabilitation of 30 schemes covering a total of 95,005 hectares	Out of 30 irrigation rehabilitation schemes, 29 are currently being implemented	35	Off Track
			Level of progress achieved in the rehabilitation of ponds	0	Complete the rehabilitation of 14 ponds with a total capacity of 31,535,000 cubic meters.	Rehabilitation of 14 irrigation ponds is ongoing	50	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of new schemes.	0	Construct 28 new schemes covering a total of 69,505 hectares.	Construction of nine (9) new schemes out of the planned 28 has commenced.	32.1	Off Track
			Stage reached in the rehabilitation of the scheme.	0	Carry out the rehabilitation of 18 schemes covering a total of 40,497 hectares	Rehabilitation of three (3) schemes out of the planned 18 has been completed	16.6	At Risk
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation infrastructure in farms.	0	Construction of irrigation infrastructure in six (6) large collective farms totaling 79,518.46 hectares through the BBT program.	Construction of irrigation infrastructure in three (3) out of six (6) joint farms is ongoing	50	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of irrigation infrastructure in farms.	205	Provide training to 430 registered irrigation associations to manage the operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes	Training on irrigation fee collection has been provided to 333 associations	77.4	On track
			Number of registered irrigation associations	486	Establish and register 200 irrigation associations	A total of 244 new irrigation associations have been registered.	122	On track
			Number of vehicles purchased	53	Purchasing 20 vehicles for the district irrigation offices.	21 vehicles have been purchased	105	On track
			Level of progress achieved in the construction of the headquarters office of the Irrigation Commission	25	Continue the construction of the Irrigation Commission headquarters office	Construction of the Irrigation Commission headquarters office building is ongoing	50	On track
		Establishment of integrated agricultural mechanization service centers	Number of agricultural tool service centers established	0	Establish three (3) centers for providing agricultural tools and services on large joint farms to be initiated through the BBT Program.	Three (3) centers for providing agricultural tools and services at BBT farms have been established	100	On track
			Number of buildings established for storing and servicing agricultural tools	0	Construct three (3) buildings for storing and servicing agricultural tools on large joint farms	Construction of one agricultural tools service center has reached 90% completion.	33.3	Off Track
WEIGHTED AVERAGE							69.29	On track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
2	Increasing decent employment and the participation of youth and women in agriculture.	Facilitating access to agricultural land and the establishment of large-scale joint farms.	Number of jobs created.	0	Creating 428,571 jobs.	475,025 jobs have been created.	110	on track
			Area of land (acres) acquired.	264,841.5 acres.	Availability of land of 340,465.28 acres	340,465.28 acres of land have been secured.	100	on track
		Strengthening the participation of youth and women in agriculture through the "Build a Better Tomorrow" program.	Number of youth trained in business and provided with farms.	0	Providing business training and giving land to 268 youth and women	Business training and land were provided to 268 youth.	100	on track
			Number of houses built for housing.	0	Constructing 46 houses on the Chinangali II farm for the accommodation of youth and women implementing the BBT program	46 houses have been built.	100	on track
			Number of wells dug.	0	Drilling nine (9) wells on the Chinangali II farm for irrigation agriculture.	Nine (9) wells have been drilled.	100	on track
			Number of ponds dug.	0	Excavating three (3) ponds on the Chinangali II farm for irrigation agriculture	Three (3) ponds have been excavated.	100	on track
			Number of acres cleared.	0	Clearing the Mlazo Ndogowe farm of 11,430 acres.	5,700 acres have been cleared.	50	on track
			Number of ponds excavated.	0	Excavating five (5) ponds on the Mlazowe Ndogowe farm.	Five (5) ponds have been excavated.	100	on track
			Number of wells drilled.	0	Excavating five (5) ponds on the Mlazo Ndogowe farm	12 wells have been drilled.	100	on track
			Number of houses constructed.	0	Constructing 53 houses on the Mlazo Ndogowe farm.	53 houses have been built.	100	on track
		BBT Capital Program for youth and women.	Value of loans disbursed.	0	Enabling the Agricultural Input Trust Fund (AGITF) with 2.8 billion shillings to provide affordable loans with an interest rate not exceeding 4.5% for youth and women.	Affordable loans worth 950 million shillings to empower 118 youth and women have been disbursed.	34	Off Track
		Encouraging youth to provide extension services - BBT Extension.	Number of extension officers who have been motivated.	0	Establishing the BBT - Agricultural Extension Entrepreneurship Scheme (BBT-Ugani) and selecting 230 extension officers	230 extension officers have been selected to provide extension services.	100	on track
WEIGHTED AVERAGE							91.17	On track
3	Strengthening food safety and nutrition	To facilitate the NFRA in purchasing crops from farmers in order to increase the stock to 500,000 ton	Amount of crops purchased (ton)	159,870.216 ton	Purchasing 400,000 ton of crops from farmers	Total of 337,672.868 ton of crops were purchased from farmers	84.4	On track
		Initiating the use of the Crop Stock Dynamic Systems	Number of trained extension officers	0	Providing training to 149 extension officers nationwide on the use of the Crop Stock Dynamics system for collecting agricultural commodity prices in markets, registering markets, warehouses, and trading and purchasing points for agricultural products.	Training has been conducted for 149 extension officers nationwide	100	On track

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
		Coordinating and participating in the Africa Food Systems meeting (African Green Revolution Forum - AGRF) 2023	Successfully hosting the Africa Food Systems meeting 2023 (African Green Revolution Forum - AGRF)	-	Coordinating and participating in the Africa Food Systems Summit 2023 (Africa Green Revolution Forum) taking place from September 5 to 8, 2023, at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Center in Dar es Salaam.	Tanzania hosted and participated in the Africa Food Systems meeting 2023 (African Green Revolution Forum - AGRF) held from September 5 to 8, 2023, in Dar es Salaam. The event successfully attracted five (5) Heads of State and 5,400 participants from 90 countries, securing $605 million from development partners (DPs)	100	On track
		Promoting the use of biofortified crops to address nutrition challenges in the country.	Number of demostration plots established	0	Empowering extension officers to establish 100 demonstration plots for biofortified crops to address the challenge of poor nutrition in the country	A total of 100 demonstration plots have been established, including 50 for beans and 50 for nutritious maize	100	On track
			Number of early generation nutritious sweet potato cuttings produced	0	Produce 390,150 early generation nutritious sweet potato cuttings	250,000 early generation nutritious sweet potato cuttings have been produced	64.1	On track
			100 number of nutrition kitchens were established for the purpose of educating the community	0	Through the AGRI_CONNECT project to establish 100 nutrition kitchens for the purpose of educating the community concerning the appropiate diet for the different groups in the community	51 nutrition kitchens have been established for the purpose of educating the community concerning the appropiate diet for the different groups in the community	51	On track
			Garden and small animal husbandry projects established in 100 primary schools	0	Establishing garden and small animal husbandry projects in 100 primary schools from Njombe Region (40), Iringa (35), and Songwe (25) with the aim of promoting the production and consumption of these crops in schools to improve nutrition	Through the AGRI-Connect project, health and nutrition clubs have been established in 100 schools in the relevant regions	100	On track
			Number of SACCOS that given nutrition training	0	Through the Beyond Cotton project, to provide nutrition training in theory and practice to nine (9) SACCOS in the districts of Misungwi (3), Magu (3), and Kwimba (3).	Through the Beyond Cotton Project, the trainings were provided to nine (9) SACCOS in respective districts	100	On track
			Number of rainwater harvesting tanks constructed.	0	Constructing nine (9) rainwater harvesting tanks for the production of vegetables and fruits in three (3) primary schools located in the districts of Misungwi, Magu, and Kwimba.	Through the Beyond Cotton project, nine (9) rainwater harvesting tanks have been constructed in the relevant schools.	100	On track
			Number of trained farmers	0	Providing training to 2,000 farmers on the production of nutritious beans and maize	A total of 2,700 farmers have received training on the production of nutritious beans and maize.	100	On track
			Number of trained extension officers	0	Providing training to 725 extension officers on the production of nutritious beans and maize	A total of 50 extension officers have received training on the production of nutritious beans and maize	6.9	At Risk
WEIGHTED AVERAGE							82.4	On track
4	Strengthening market availability, capital and foreign sales of crops.	Strengthening value addition, storage and facilitating the private sector by building market infrastractures.	Purchased quantity of Cashew nut butter.	0	Purchasing 115 tones of Cashew nut butter.	0.20 tones of Cash nut butter are purchased.	0.2	At Risk
			Purchased quantity of maize.	51,741.85 tones	Purchasing 40,500 tones of maize.	3, 112.36 tons of maize are purchased.	7.7	At Risk

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Purchased quantity of sunflower.	2,776 tones	Purchasing 5,000 tones of sunflower	47.20 tons of sunflower are purchased.	0.9	At Risk
			Purchased quantity of rice.	9,829.6 tones	Purchasing 20,000 tones of rice.	1,001.99 tons of rice are purchased.	5.0	At Risk
			Purchased quantity of wheat.	277 tones	Purchasing 15,000 tones of wheat.	79.63 tones of wheat are purchased.	0.5	At Risk
		Strengthening capital availability (Agricultural finance)	Number of new facilitated projects.	0	Facilitating 40 new projects.	31 New projects are established.	77.5	on track
			Number of purchased tractors.	0	Purchasing 42 tractors..	44 tractors are purchased.	105	on track
			Number of purchased combine harvesters.	0	Purchasing 10 combine harvesters.	20 Combine harvesters are purchased.	100	on track
			Number of farmers capacitated/ trained in financial education.	0	Capacity building of 1,400 farmers in financial education.	Financial education training is conducted to 1,851 farmers.	100	on track
WEIGHTED AVERAGE							44.1	Off Track
5	Strengthening Cooperative development.	Strengthening monitoring and controlling of the Cooperatives.	Progress achieved in the establishment of the National Cooperative Bank.	0	Coordinating the establishment of the National Cooperative Bank.	The Ministry, through the Cooperative Development Commission, has coordinated the establishment of the National Cooperative Bank by encouraging the purchase of shares.	85.5	On track
			Value of shares collected.	4.7 Billions Tsh	Encouraging the purchase of shares to raise capital of 20 billion shillings.	Shares have increased from 4.7 billion shillings in 2022/2023 to 17.1 billion shillings.	85.5	On track
			Progress made in the establishment of the Savings and Insurance Fund can include.	0	Coordinating the establishment of a Savings and Insurance Fund for SACCOS members, which will serve as a safeguard for their savings and investments.	The Ministry, through the Commission, has prepared a draft of regulations governing Financial Cooperatives, which include matters related to the establishment, operation, management, and auditing of the Savings and Insurance Fund for Members (SDGS).	50	On track
			Number of Cooperatives audited by the Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC)	7,300 audited Cooperatives.	Supervising and regulating Cooperatives by auditing 7,300 cooperatives.	3,679 Cooperatives have been audited.	50.4	On track
			Number of Cooperatives audited by COASCO.	5,000 audited Cooperatives.	Auditing 5,000 Cooperatives.	3,911 Cooperatives have been audited.	78	On track
		Empowering cooperatives to develop economically.	Number of cashew nut processing factories established.	Two (2) cashew nut processing factories	Coordinating the establishment of industries, including the cashew processing factory of TANECU Ltd and the packaging factory being constructed by SONAMCU Ltd.	Two (2) new factories have been established, including an oil extraction plant by the RUNALI Cooperative and a cashew processing factory by TANECU LTD, which is still under construction.	100	On track
			Number of revitalized cotton processing facilities.	Three (3) revitalized cotton processing facilities.	Coordinating the revitalization of the cotton processing facilities in Sola (Simiyu), Mugango, Buyagu (Mara), and Manawa (Mwanza).	One (1) cotton ginning and processing factory, SOLA (SIMCU) Ltd in Simiyu, has been revitalized.	25	At Risk

No	Area of Operation/ Objective	Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual Performance Status	Implementation (%)	Remark
			Number of Cooperatives that have undergone an assessment of their immovable assets.	155 Cooperative societies.	Strengthening investment in cooperative assets for production by building the capacity of Cooperatives and monitoring and identifying the assets of the Cooperatives.	Sixty-three (63) Major Cooperatives and Joint Projects, along with seventy-nine (79) SACCOS with licenses, have conducted an assessment of 647 immovable assets.	92	on track
			Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and Joint Projects that have undergone an assessment of the qualifications of their Chief Executives.	4,279 Cooperative societies.	Encouraging 20,000 people (women, youth, and people with disabilities) to start or join cooperatives in various sectors, including agriculture.	Forty-one (41) vegetable cooperatives with a total of 2,157 members have been registered.	11	At Risk
		Strengthening and revising the Leadership Recruitment Systems for Cooperatives.	Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and Joint Projects that have undergone an assessment of the qualifications of their Chief Executives.	76 Cooperative societies	Strengthening human resource management in Cooperatives by reviewing the qualifications of executives in the Cooperatives and coordinating all hiring processes within the cooperatives.	A leadership audit was conducted for all 50 Major Agricultural Cooperatives and joint projects, revealing that 65% of the executives did not have the necessary qualifications for their positions.	66	on track
		Continuing to review the Cooperative Societies Act No. 6 of 2013.	Progress made in reviewing and improving the Cooperative Societies Act.	0	Reviewing and improving the Cooperative Societies Act No. 6 of 2013 to ensure it is up-to-date.	Reviews have been conducted on the draft of the Cooperative Societies Act No. 6 of 2013.	50	on track
WEIGHTED AVERAGE							69.3	On track
OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION AVERGE							71.24	On Track

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 4: Cereals Production (tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024, Tanzania

Crops	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Maize	6,504,727.0	7,039,000.0	6,417,000.0	8,010,949.0	12,261,162
Paddy	3,380,715	2,688,000.0	1,708,000.0	2,332,188.0	5,481,524.0
Wheat	93,184.0	70,000.0	62,000.0	86,522.0	113,179.7
Burley	11,716.3	7,136.4	11,840.0	3,787.0	7,548.1
Sorghum	601,470.0	1,361,749.0	767,762.0	737,819.0	821,922.9
Bulrush Millet	148,161.8	462,805.0	48,569.3	180,665.7	196,334.2
Finger Millet	32,950.2	35,843.2	31,205.8	68,396.3	60,737.7
Total	**10,772,924.2**	**11,664,533.6**	**9,046,377.1**	**11,420,327.1**	**18,942,408.7**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 5: Roots and Tubers Production (tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

Crops	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Cassava (fresh)	2,728,000.0	7,458,000.0	7,233,000.0	7,726,359.0	9,282,927.2
Sweet Potatoes (fresh)	504,302.3	1,689,676.0	1,579,496.0	1,798,609.0	3,530,599.6
Irish Potatoes (fresh)	319,313.8	1,504,782.0	1,200,078.0	1,469,967.0	2,776,017.1
Yams	6,272.1	10,249.0	3,668.0	497.0	1,463.7
Cocoyams	8,809.3	81,163.0	95,424.0	61,827.0	112,809.6
Total	3,566,697.5	10,743,870.0	10,111,666.0	11,057,259.0	15,703,817.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 6: Legumes/Pulses Production (tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

Crops	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Beans	659,497.0	730,352.0	388,269.0	1,483,918.0	1,677,690.9
Cow pea	142,882.0	485,210.0	204,995.0	209,510.0	154,497.1
Pigeon pea	41,881.1	161,385.0	80,120.0	227,779.0	307,302.2
Chickpea	28,092.9	24,841.0	18,727.0	51,117.0	86,344.5
Green gram	31,526.5	100,610.0	93,520.0	155,937.0	145,731.4
Bambara nuts	27,356.4	45,605.0	18,704.0	82,238.0	59,431.4
Garden peas	16,725.0	14,350.0	13,188.0	18,345.0	23,408.3
Soybeans	31,460.0	44,106.0	5,152.0	13,584.0	48,531.6
Total	**979,421.1**	**1,606,459.0**	**822,675.0**	**2,242,428.0**	**2,502,937.3**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 7: Horticulture Crop Production (tons) from 2014/2015 to 2023/2024

Crop	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Fruits	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	6,212,065.2
Vegetables	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	1,232,525.6
Flowers	10,790	11,140	11,500	11,615	12,622	13,240	1,710	1,338	1,351	7,756.0
Spices	8,377	8,609	20,400	22,062	22,062	80,748	117,322	115,894	129,517	68,436.1
Total	**5,441,162**	**5,635,364**	**5,931,900**	**6,575,408**	**5,333,297**	**6,597,863**	**9,336,801**	**7,902,896**	**8,439,048**	**7,520,782.8**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 8: Oil Seed Crop Production (tons) from 2014/2015 to 2023/2024

Crop	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Sunflower	2,878,500.0	2,995,500.0	3,112,500.0	543,261.0	561,297.0	649,437.0	478,900.0	425,653.0	1,132,298.0	1,217,025.5
Sesame	1,174,589.0	1,232,092.0	1,291,724.0	133,704.0	227,821.0	228,920.0	236,162.0	79,170.0	266,994.0	240,010.0
Groundnuts	1,835,933.0	2,025,595.0	2,215,257.0	370,356.0	376,520.0	631,465.0	895,219.0	936,799.0	586,216.0	620,602.9
Coconuts	-	-	-	-	-	77,939.0	192,238.9	201,538.5	95,465.2	52,130.8
Palm	41,475.0	41,925.0	42,277.0	40,500.0	42,176.0	42,387.0	58,791.0	60,790.0	62,125.0	51,834.4
Total	**5,930,497.0**	**6,295,112.0**	**6,661,758.0**	**1,087,821.0**	**1,207,814.0**	**1,630,148.0**	**1,861,310.9**	**1,703,950.5**	**2,143,098.2**	**2,181,603.6**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 9: Traditional Cash Crop Production (tons) from 2014/2015 to 2023/2024

Crop	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Cotton	203,312	149,455	121,639	222,039	348,910	348,958	122,836	144,792	174,486	282,510
Coffee	41,674	60,921	48,329	45,245	68,147	60,651	73,083	66,837	62,917	77,417
Tea	35,750	32,629	26,975	34,010	37,193	28,715	27,510	24,825	26,451	22,337
Pyrethrum	6,050	2,011	2,150	2,400	2,014	2,510	2,412	2,694	3,815.4	2,865.6
Tobacco	87,737	60,691	81,976	50,522	70,824	37,546	58,508	70,699	122,858	117,464
Cashew nuts	197,933	155,416	265,238	313,826	225,053	232,681	210,786	240,158	189,114	310,787
Sisal	39,204	42,314	36,533	40,635	33,271	36,379	37,022	39,484	56,773	61,215.6
Sugar	304,007	293,075	326,447	303,752	359,219	311,358	367,718	379,280	460,049	395,293
Total	**915,667**	**796,512**	**909,287**	**1,012,429**	**1,144,631**	**1,058,798**	**899,875**	**968,769**	**1,096,463**	**1,269,889**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 10: Food Basket and Eating Pattern from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

Year	Cereal	Maize	Sorghum & Millet	Rice	Wheat	Cereals
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 - Cereals
	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
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-Cereals
	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
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- Cereals
	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	Cereals
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-Cereals
	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
2023/2024	Production	10,083,770	1,338,601	3,046,285	118,521	14,587,177
	Requirement	7,097,336	3,046,908	1,237,412	320,120	11,701,777
	Deficit (-) /surplus (+)	2,986,434	-1,708,307	1,808,872	-201,599	2,885,401
	SSR (%)	142	182	246	37	125
	Non-Cereal	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Non-Cereals
	Production	2,495,295	1,152,413	2,316,743	2,251,687	8,216,139
	Requirement	952,036	1,117,947	2,791,214	1,191,015	6,052,212
	Deficit (-) /surplus (+)	1,543,259	34,466	-474,470	1,060,672	2,163,926
	SSR (%)	262	103	83	189	136
	National SSR					128

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2023/2024

Annex 11: Implementation status of irrigation projects implemented in the year 2023/2024 and 2022/2023 carry over projects.

A: Implementation status of 2022/2023 Carry over irrigation projects implemented in the year 2023/2024

ANNEX 11.1: FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED DESIGN OF 22 IRRIGATION BASIN

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Hai	Mtambo	4/4/2023	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	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
3	Dodoma	Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai / Kibaigwa	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
4	Pwani	Rufiji	Rufiji	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	The work of feasibility study and detailed design is ongoing
		Kibiti	Kibiti	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2024	28/08/2026	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
5	Shinyanga	Kahama	Kahama TC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2024	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Kishapu	Kishapu	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2026	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
6	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2025	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Igunga	Igunga	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2027	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
7	Singida	Iramba	Iramba Magharibi	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2028	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
8	Morogoro	Mlimba	Mlimba	The Kilombero River Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
		Malinyi	Malinyi	The Usangule River Basin	October, 2023	June, 2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kilombero	Ifakara TC	The Ifakara Idete Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
9	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tunduru	Tunduru	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nyasa	Nyasa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
10	Njombe	Ludewa	Ludewa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
11	Mutwara	Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Newala	Newala vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2025	10/6/2026	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Newala	Newala TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Tandahimba	Tandahimba	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2024	10/6/2025	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Nanyamba	Mutwara vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mutwara	Nanyamba TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mutwara	Mutwara	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Masasi	Masasi Mjini	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Masasi	Ndanda	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2024	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
12	Mara	Musoma	Musoma vijijini	The Bugwema Basin	28/08/2023	29/05/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
				The Suguti Basin			
13	Lindi	Ruangwa	Ruangwa	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2025	18/10/2025	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi	Mtama	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2026	18/10/2026	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi MC	Lindi MC	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2027	18/10/2027	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
14	Kigoma	Buhigwe	Buhigwe	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Kasulu	Kasulu	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2025	30/06/2025	Design is ongoing
		Uvinza	Uvinza	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2026	30/06/2026	Design is ongoing
15	Tanga	Lushoto	Lushoto	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender
		Mkinga	Mkinga	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2024	18/02/2025	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
		Korogwe	Korogwe	The Mkomazi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of signing the contract
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	The Kasinde Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
17	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	The Songwe River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage of the feasibility study
18	Manyara	Babati	Babati DC	The Kiru na Magara Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	The Litumbandyosi Basin	26/09/2023	26/05/2024	The work of feasibility study and detailed design is ongoing
20	Ruvuma	Tanganyika		The Kalilankululu Irrigation Scheme Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

ANNEX 11.2: REHABILITATION OF IRRIGATION 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	3200	7/1/2023		95
3	Iringa	Kilolo	Kilolo	Mgambalenga	3000	9/1/2023	30/05/2024	98
4	Morogoro	Morogoro vijijini	Morogoro vijijini	Tulo-Kongwa	3000	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
5	Katavi	Tanganyika	Tanganyika	Karema	3350	September, 2023	April,2024	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
6	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Mbuyuni Kimani	3000	14/08/2023	3/1/2025	7
7	Morogoro	Malinyi	Malinyi	Itete	850	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
8	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Uturo	2000	27/09/2022	12/1/2024	26
9	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Chosi	1700	27/09/2022	12/1/2024	23
10	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Kabage	1500	February, 2024	August, 2025	1
11	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Mwamkulu	1500	10/3/2023	4/3/2025	2
12	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Same	Myamba	1470	27/02/2023	May, 2024	85
13	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Matebete	1200	27/09/2022	12/1/2024	30
14	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Makangarawe	1100	14/08/2023	3/1/2025	7
15	Morogoro	Kilombero	Ifakara TC	Idete	1000	21/09/2022	30/06/2024	16
16	Morogoro	Morogoro	Morogoro TC	Mbalangwe	1000	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
17	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Isenyela	1000	27/09/2023	12/1/2024	27
18	Kilimanjaro	Mwanga	Mwanga	Kirya	800	28/08/2021	Re-tendered	52
19	Morogoro	Mvomero	Mvomero	Mgongola	620	9/7/2022	30/06/2024	44
20	Mwanza	Kwimba	Kwimba	Kimiza	600			
21	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Kabage	1500	February, 2024	August, 2025	1
22	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Herman	400	27/09/2022	12/1/2024	23
23	Katavi	Nsimbo	Mpanda	Usense	300	3/1/2022	Re-tendered	15
24	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea DC	Muhukuru	300	9/1/2022	30/06/2024	74
25	Mbeya	Busekelo	Busekelo	Mbaka	300	9/1/2023	30/06/2024	65
26	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega TC	Idudumo	300	9/1/2022	30/03/2024	88

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
27	Manyara	Hanang	Hanang	Endagaw	276	15/08/2021	Re-tendered	50
28	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Gonakuvagogolo	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					36251			

ANNEX 11.3: 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	6000	1/2/2024	1/8/2025	1
2	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Mkomazi	9000	30/01/2024	30/07/2025	6
3	Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Msagali	4000	12/10/2022	12/4/2024	71
4	Dodoma	Chamwino	Chamwino	Membe	3277	1/9/2022	5/2/2024	83
5	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Goweko	1000	1/9/2022	30/03/2024	64
6	Manyara	Mbulu	Mbulu TC	Tlawi	90	15/02/2023	14/06/2024	96
7	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Katunguru	600	11/1/2023	10/7/2024	44
8	Simiyu	Bariadi	Bariadi	Kasoli	98	11/1/2023	10/7/2024	37
9	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Msingi	800	14/06/2023	14/12/2024	13
10	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Nyida	421	11/1/2023	10/7/2024	56
11	Geita	Geita / Sengerema	Geita / Sengerema TC	Ibanda	2200	29/11/2023	1/8/2025	1
12	Kigoma	Ujiji	Kigoma vijijini	Luiche	3000	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	1100	1/9/2022	30/03/2024	73
JUMLA					**31778**			

ANNEX 11.4: CONSTRUCTION OF 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	6000	9/1/2022	30/01/2024	69
				Mkombozi Lot 2		9/1/2022	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	6000	21/04/2023	20/10/2024	13
3	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Msesule	4500	27/09/2022	30/06/2024	34.3
4	Kigoma	Ujiji	Kigoma Vijijini	Luiche	3000	30/04/2024	30/12/2025	1
5	Morogoro	Kilosa	Kilosa	Rudewa	2500	9/6/2022	30/06/2024	45
6	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	Makwale	2500	21/06/2023	20/12/2024	21
7	Tabora	Uyui	Kaliua	Igwisi	2500	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
8	Rukwa	Sumbawan-ga	Sumbawanga DC	Ilemba	3000	22/06/2023	14/10/2024	18
9	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Isole	1000	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
10	Tabora	Tabora MC	Tabora MC	Iyombo	2500	18/06/2023	6/7/2024	6
11	Tabora	Sikonge	Sikonge	Kalupale	2500	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
12	Katavi Mpanda Mpanda Iloba				1200	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
13	Tabora	Nzega	Shinyanga	Nyida/Lyamalagwa	1400	1/11/2023	7/10/2024	56
14	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Msingi	1200	14/06/2023	14/12/2024	13
15	Dodoma	Chamwino	Chamwino	Membe	1000	9/1/2022	30/06/2024	83
16	Tabora	Sikonge	Sikonge	Ulyanyama	1100	9/1/2022	30/06/2024	73
17	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	Moshi Vijijini	Mandaka Mnono	300	2/1/2024	25/02/2025	1
18	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Mwamabondo	1200			Design stage
19	Mwanza	Kwimba	Kwimba	Mahiga	900	3/10/2023	Re-tendered	Re-tendered
20	Simiyu	Bariadi	Bariadi	Kasoli	634	1/11/2023	7/10/2024	1
21	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Katunguru	800	15/08/2021	Re-tendered	46
22	Mwanza	Buchosa	Buchosa	Maguru Kenda-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	7/6/2023	24/05/2024	24
JUMLA					47484			

B: Implementation status of new irrigation schemes implemented in the year 2023/2024

ANNEX 11.5: Construction of New irrigation schemes

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Progress (%)
1	Katavi	Mpimbwe	Mpimbwe	Mwamapuli	12000	Design is ongoing
2	Iringa	Kilolo	Kilolo	Nyanzwa	9000	Stage of announcing construction
				Mgambalenga	3000	Stage of signing the contract
		Iringa	Iringa	Magozi	2500	Stage of announcing construction
3	Rukwa	Kalambo	Kalambo	Legeza-Mwendo	7500	Stage of announcing construction
4	Kagera	Biharamulo	Biharamulo	Mwiruzi	1300	Design is ongoing
5	Ruvuma	Tunduru	Tunduru	Nambalapi	1000	Stage of signing the contract
					800	
				Mkotamo	1000	Stage of signing the contract
		Nyasa	Nyasa	Lundo	2600	Procurement Stage
6	Kigoma	Kasulu	Kasulu	Kilimo Kwanza	1500	Design is ongoing
		Buhigwe	Buhigwe	Lukoyoyo	200	
		Kakonko	Kakonko	Chulanzo	200	
7	Geita	Bukombe	Bukombe	Nampangwe	350	Construction procurement stage
		Chato	Chato	Masasi	350	
8	Mwanza / Geita	Sengerema / Geita	Sengerema / Geita TC	Ibanda	3000	Construction is ongoing
9	Njombe	Njombe	Njombe	Itipingi	162	Stage of signing the contract
10	Tabora	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamapuli	2000	Design is ongoing
11	Dodoma	Kondoa	Kondoa	Kisese	3000	Stage of announcing construction
12	Mtwara	Masasi	Masasi	Mapalagwe	1200	Stage of signing the contract
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	Arusha chini	820	Construction procurement stage
13	Manyara	Mbulu DC	Mbulu DC	Dirim	450	Design is ongoing
14	Lindi	Ruangwa	Ruangwa	Nanganga	1000	Stage of signing the contract
		Lindi MC	Mchinga	Rutamba	1400	Stage of signing the contract
15	Pwani	Rufiji	Rufiji	Ngorongo Mashariki and Magharibi	3000	Design is ongoing
16	Singida	Itigi	Manyoni	Mbwasa	1500	Construction procurement stage
		Iramba	Iramba	Masimba	1500	Construction procurement stage
		Singida	Singida MC	Msange	1400	Construction procurement stage
SUM					**63732**	

ANNEX 11.6: REHABILITATION SCHEMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2023/2024

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Same	Same	Yongoma	200	Design is ongoing
				Kihurio	560	Construction procurement stage
				Ndungu	2000	Construction procurement stage
		Mwanga	Mwanga	Kigonigoni	800	Construction procurement stage
2	Songwe	Momba	Momba	Naming'ongo	5000	Rehabilitation is ongoing
				Kasinde	15000	Construction procurement stage
3	Dodoma	Bahi	Bahi	Skimu za Bahi	5000	Design is ongoing
		Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Mlembule	3000	Design is ongoing
				Chitemo	250	Design is ongoing
4	Kagera	Kyerwa / Karagwe	Karagwe	Skimu za Gereza la Kitengule	4000	Design is ongoing
5	Arusha	Monduli	Monduli	Mto wa Mbu	4000	Construction procurement stage
6	Geita	Nyang'wale	Nyang'wale	Nyamgogwa	2000	Construction procurement stage
7	Iringa	Iringa	Iringa	Mangalali	750	Construction procurement stage
				Lipuli	560	Construction procurement stage
8	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Chekelei	2000	Construction procurement stage
			Korogwe DC	Chekelei	2000	
9	Njombe	Njombe	Njombe	Itpingi	162	Stage of signing the contract
10	Mtwara	Masasi	Masasi	Ndanda	650	Stage of signing the contract
SUM					**47932**	

ANNEX 11.7: STRATEGIC BASINS UNDERGOING FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, AND COSTRUCTION

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Hai	Mtambo	4/4/2023	14/12/2023	Feasibility study and detailed design have been completed
2	Kagera	Buko-ba,Misenyi, Muleba	Buko-ba,Misenyi, Muleba	Ngono	26/10/2023	14/05/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
3	Dodoma	Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai / Kibaigwa	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
4	Pwani	Rufiji	Rufiji	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kibiti	Kibiti	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
5	Shinyanga	Kahama	Kahama TC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Kishapu	Kishapu	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
6	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Igunga	Igunga	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
7	Singida	Iramba	Iramba Magharibi	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
8	Morogoro	Mlimba	Mlimba	The Kilombero River Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
		Malinyi	Malinyi	The Usangule River Basin	October, 2023	June, 2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kilombero	Ifakara TC	The Ifakara Idete Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
9	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tunduru	Tunduru	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nyasa	Nyasa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
10	Njombe	Ludewa	Ludewa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
11	Mtwara	Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Newala	Newala vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Newala	Newala TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Tandahimba	Tandahimba	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Nanyamba	Mutwara vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Mtwara	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Masasi	Masasi Mjini	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Masasi	Ndanda	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
12	Mara	Musoma	Musoma vijijini	The Bugwema Basin	28/08/2023	29/05/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
				The Suguti Basin			
13	Lindi	Ruangwa	Ruangwa	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi	Mtama	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi MC	Lindi MC	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
14	Kigoma	Buhigwe	Buhigwe	The Malagara-si River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Kasulu	Kasulu	The Malagara-si River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Uvinza	Uvinza	The Malagara-si River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
15	Tanga	Lushoto	Lushoto	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender
		Mkinga	Mkinga	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender
		Korogwe	Korogwe	The Mkomazi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of signing the contract
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	The Kasinde Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
17	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	The Songwe River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage of the feasibility study
18	Manyara	Babati	Babati DC	The Kiru na Magara Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	The Litumbandyosi Basin	26/09/2023	26/05/2024	The work of feasibility study and detailed design is ongoing
20	Ruvuma	Tanganyika		The Kalilankulu Irrigation Scheme Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

ANNEX 11.8: DAMS TO UNDERGO FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND DESIGN IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2023/2024

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Arusha	Monduli	Monduli	Losinoni	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
2	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Mkomazi	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Korogwe	Korogwe DC	Chekelei	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Handeni	Handeni DC	Masatu	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Jambe (K-wadoya)			
		Lushoto	Lushoto	Kitivo	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Mnazi			
				Lukozi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tanga	Tanga CC	Kirare	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Pangani	Pangani	Kipumbwi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
3	Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Mlembule	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Chitemo			
				Idodoma	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kondoa	Kondoa	Kisese	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Chamwino	Chamwino	Mpwayungu	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Chikopelo			
		Dodoma	Dodoma CC	Hombolo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
4	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Shitage	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Nzega	Nzega	Nindo	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
				Nhele	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
				Igombe	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kaliua	Kaliua	Kona 4	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Igunga	Igunga	Igurubi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Sikonge	Sikonge	Usunga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tabora	Tabora MC	Magoweko	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
5	Manyara	Mbulu	Mbulu DC	Dongobesh	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Drim			
		Babati	Babati DC	Endamajek	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kiteto	Kiteto DC	Ngipa/Ngon-yongonyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
6	Mwanza	Sengerema	Buchosa DC	Nyashana-Li-tel	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
7	Simiyu	Busega	Busega	Shigala	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Masela			
		Meatu	Meatu	Mwaukoli	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Itilima	Itilima	Isakang'wale	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
8	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Tatazi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Manyoni	Manyoni	Mbwasa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Iramba	Iramba	Tyeme-Ma-sagi	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Singida	Singida DC	Mughamo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ikungi	Ikungi	Mang'onyi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
9	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Mwamkanga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Ishololo	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Kishapu	Kishapu	Lunguya	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kahama	Ushetu	Nimbo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
10	Geita	Nyang'wale	Nyang'wale	Nyamgogwa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Bukombe	Bukombe	Bugelenga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mbogwe	Mbogwe	Mugelele	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Geita	Geita DC	Nzera/ Nyamboge	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Chato	Chato	Nyisanzi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Chato/Bu-kombe	Chato/ Bukombe	Mwabasabi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
11	Kigoma	Kibondo	Kibondo	Kumbanga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
12	Rukwa	Kalambo	Kalambo	Legezam-wendo	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
13	Iringa	Kilolo	Kilolo	Nyanzwa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Mufindi	Mufindi	Ikweha	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Iringa	Iringa	Mgama Ibumila	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
14	Lindi	Lindi	Mtama	Narunyu	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Nyangao-Mahiwa			
		Lindi	Lindi MC	Kinyope-Rutamba	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Ruangwa	Ruangwa	Nanganga	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Kilwa	Kilwa	Matanda	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
15	Mtwara	Masasi	Masasi	Mapalagwe	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Ndanda			
		Tandahim-ba	Tandahim-ba	Lipalwe	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
				Litehu	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	Masuguru	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	Arusha Chini	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Mtwara DC	Kitere	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	Kasinde	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Msangano	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Msia			
		Songwe	Songwe	Najembo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
17	Kagera	Biharamulo	Biharamulo	Mwiruzi	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Muleba	Muleba	Buligi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kyerwa	Kyerwa	Ruushwa	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ngara	Ngara	Mpanyula	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
18	Katavi	Mlele	Mpimbwe DC	Mwamapuli	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
					1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Kilida	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mpanda	Nsimbo	Ikondamoyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Mara	Bunda DC	Bunda DC	Suguti	26/08/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Mara	Rorya	Chereche	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tarime	Tarime	Weigita	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
20	Morogoro	Malinyi	Malinyi	Usangule	26/08/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Gairo	Gairo	Chanjele/Lukando	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ulanga	Ulanga DC	Lupilo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
21	Pwani	Kibiti	Kibiti	Mbakia Mtuli	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
		Rufiji	Rufiji	Ngorongo	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
		Mkuranga	Mkuranga	Nyamato	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kisarawe	Kisarawe DC	Kisele	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
22	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	Mbala	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Mkungwe	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nyasa	Nyasa DC	Lundo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Songea	Songea DC	Nambendo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
23	Kilimanjaro	Same	Same	Yongoma	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	50
		Hai	Hai	Boloti	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
24	Mbeya	Mbalali	Mbalali	Lwanyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
25	Njombe	Wang-ing'ombe	Wang-ing'ombe	Igwachanya	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

ANNEX 11.6: REHABILITATION SCHEMES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2023/2024

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Same	Same	Yongoma	200	Design is ongoing
				Kihurio	560	Construction procurement stage
				Ndungu	2000	Construction procurement stage
		Mwanga	Mwanga	Kigonigoni	800	Construction procurement stage
2	Songwe	Momba	Momba	Naming'ongo	5000	Rehabilitation is ongoing
				Kasinde	15000	Construction procurement stage
3	Dodoma	Bahi	Bahi	Skimu za Bahi	5000	Design is ongoing
		Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Mlembule	3000	Design is ongoing
				Chitemo	250	Design is ongoing
4	Kagera	Kyerwa / Karagwe	Karagwe	Skimu za Gereza la Kitengule	4000	Design is ongoing
5	Arusha	Monduli	Monduli	Mto wa Mbu	4000	Construction procurement stage
6	Geita	Nyang'wale	Nyang'wale	Nyamgogwa	2000	Construction procurement stage
7	Iringa	Iringa	Iringa	Mangalali	750	Construction procurement stage
				Lipuli	560	Construction procurement stage
8	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Chekelei	2000	Construction procurement stage
			Korogwe DC	Chekelei	2000	
9	Njombe	Njombe	Njombe	Itpingi	162	Stage of signing the contract
10	Mtwara	Masasi	Masasi	Ndanda	650	Stage of signing the contract
SUM					**47932**	

ANNEX 11.7: STRATEGIC BASINS UNDERGOING FEASIBILITY STUDIES, DETAILED DESIGN, AND COSTRUCTION

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Hai	Mtambo	4/4/2023	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	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
3	Dodoma	Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai / Kibaigwa	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
4	Pwani	Rufiji	Rufiji	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kibiti	Kibiti	The Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
5	Shinyanga	Kahama	Kahama TC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Kishapu	Kishapu	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
6	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
		Igunga	Igunga	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
7	Singida	Iramba	Iramba Magharibi	The Manonga-Wembere River Basin	4/4/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40%, and the design tender has been announced to complete the work
8	Morogoro	Mlimba	Mlimba	The Kilombero River Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
		Malinyi	Malinyi	The Usangule River Basin	October, 2023	June, 2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kilombero	Ifakara TC	The Ifakara Idete Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
9	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tunduru	Tunduru	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nyasa	Nyasa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
10	Njombe	Ludewa	Ludewa	The Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
11	Mtwara	Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Newala	Newala vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Newala	Newala TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Tandahimba	Tandahimba	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				The Makondeko Basin	10/10/2023	10/6/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Nanyamba	Mutwara vijijini	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Mtwara	The Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Masasi	Masasi Mjini	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Masasi	Ndanda	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
12	Mara	Musoma	Musoma vijijini	The Bugwema Basin	28/08/2023	29/05/2024	Feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
				The Suguti Basin			
13	Lindi	Ruangwa	Ruangwa	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi	Mtama	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
		Lindi MC	Lindi MC	The Lukuledi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
14	Kigoma	Buhigwe	Buhigwe	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Kasulu	Kasulu	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Uvinza	Uvinza	The Malagarasi River Basin	5/2/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
15	Tanga	Lushoto	Lushoto	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender
		Mkinga	Mkinga	The Umba River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of announcing the construction tender
		Korogwe	Korogwe	The Mkomazi River Basin	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at the stage of signing the contract

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	The Kasinde Basin	4/4/2023	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is in the procurement stage to find a contractor
17	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	The Songwe River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage of the feasibility study
18	Manyara	Babati	Babati DC	The Kiru na Magara Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	The Litumbandyosi Basin	26/09/2023	26/05/2024	The work of feasibility study and detailed design is ongoing
20	Ruvuma	Tanganyika		The Kalilankululu Irrigation Scheme Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

ANNEX 11.8: DAMS TO UNDERGO FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND DESIGN IN THE FISCAL YEAR 2023/2024

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Arusha	Monduli	Monduli	Losinoni	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
2	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Mkomazi	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Korogwe	Korogwe DC	Chekelei	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Handeni	Handeni DC	Masatu	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Jambe (K-wadoya)			
		Lushoto	Lushoto	Kitivo	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Mnazi			
				Lukozi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tanga	Tanga CC	Kirare	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Pangani	Pangani	Kipumbwi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
3	Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Mlembule	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Chitemo			
				Idodoma	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kondoa	Kondoa	Kisese	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Chamwino	Chamwino	Mpwayungu	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Chikopelo			
		Dodoma	Dodoma CC	Hombolo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
4	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Shitage	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Nzega	Nzega	Nindo	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
				Nhele	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
				Igombe	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kaliua	Kaliua	Kona 4	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Igunga	Igunga	Igurubi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Sikonge	Sikonge	Usunga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tabora	Tabora MC	Magoweko	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
5	Manyara	Mbulu	Mbulu DC	Dongobesh	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Drim			
		Babati	Babati DC	Endamajek	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kiteto	Kiteto DC	Ngipa/Ngonyong-onyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
6	Mwanza	Sengerema	Buchosa DC	Nyashana-Litel	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
7	Simiyu	Busega	Busega	Shigala	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Masela			
		Meatu	Meatu	Mwaukoli	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Itilima	Itilima	Isakang'wale	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
8	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Tatazi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Manyoni	Manyoni	Mbwasa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Iramba	Iramba	Tyeme-Masagi	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Singida	Singida DC	Mughamo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ikungi	Ikungi	Mang'onyi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
9	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Mwamkanga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Ishololo	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	30
		Kishapu	Kishapu	Lunguya	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kahama	Ushetu	Nimbo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
10	Geita	Nyang'wale	Nyang'wale	Nyamgogwa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Bukombe	Bukombe	Bugelenga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mbogwe	Mbogwe	Mugelele	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Geita	Geita DC	Nzera/Nyamboge	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Chato	Chato	Nyisanzi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Chato/Bu-kombe	Chato/Bu-kombe	Mwabasabi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
11	Kigoma	Kibondo	Kibondo	Kumbanga	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
12	Rukwa	Kalambo	Kalambo	Legezamwendo	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
13	Iringa	Kilolo	Kilolo	Nyanzwa	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Mufindi	Mufindi	Ikweha	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Iringa	Iringa	Mgama Ibumila	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
14	Lindi	Lindi	Mtama	Narunyu	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Nyangao-Mahiwa			
		Lindi	Lindi MC	Kinyope-Rutamba	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Ruangwa	Ruangwa	Nanganga	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
		Kilwa	Kilwa	Matanda	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
15	Mtwara	Masasi	Masasi	Mapalagwe	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Ndanda			
		Tandahimba	Tandahimba	Lipalwe	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
				Litehu	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	Masuguru	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	Arusha Chini	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mtwara	Mtwara DC	Kitere	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	Kasinde	4/4/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete
				Msangano	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Msia			
		Songwe	Songwe	Najembo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
17	Kagera	Biharamulo	Biharamulo	Mwiruzi	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Muleba	Muleba	Buligi	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kyerwa	Kyerwa	Ruushwa	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ngara	Ngara	Mpanyula	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
18	Katavi	Mlele	Mpimbwe DC	Mwamapuli	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
					1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
				Kilida	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Mpanda	Nsimbo	Ikondamoyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Mara	Bunda DC	Bunda DC	Suguti	26/08/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Mara	Rorya	Chereche	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Tarime	Tarime	Weigita	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor

S/No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
20	Morogoro	Malinyi	Malinyi	Usangule	26/08/2023	26/06/2024	50
		Gairo	Gairo	Chanjele/Lukando	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Ulanga	Ulanga DC	Lupilo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
21	Pwani	Kibiti	Kibiti	Mbakia Mtuli	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
		Rufiji	Rufiji	Ngorongo	26/09/2023	26/12/2024	50
		Mkuranga	Mkuranga	Nyamato	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Kisarawe	Kisarawe DC	Kisele	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
22	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	Mbala	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	50
				Mkungwe	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Nyasa	Nyasa DC	Lundo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
		Songea	Songea DC	Nambendo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
23	Kilimanjaro	Same	Same	Yongoma	4/4/2023	1/6/2024	50
		Hai	Hai	Boloti	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
24	Mbeya	Mbalali	Mbalali	Lwanyo	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
25	Njombe	Wanging'ombe	Wanging'ombe	Igwachanya	1/6/2023	1/6/2024	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor