ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE SURVEY 2023/2024

KEY FINDINGS REPORT

September, 2025

Republic of Tanzania The United

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Dodoma

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Presidents' Office – Finance and Planning

Zanzibar

With the Financial Support of

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The United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Agricultural Sample Survey 2023/24

Key Findings Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

Foreword

The 2023/24 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) is the fourth annual survey conducted in Tanzania and the second to be implemented by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the 50x2030 Initiative. This initiative addresses the critical need for timely and accurate agricultural data, which is vital for evidence-based decision-making and policy development. Aligned with the Government's agenda to bridge the agricultural data gap, it marks a crucial step toward improving regional harmonization, dissemination, and use of core economic and social statistics.

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

This report is aligned with global and regional development agendas such as the SDGs, CAADP, Agenda 10/30 and the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22–2025/26. It provides a comprehensive overview of agricultural production and related activities; thus, supporting national development programs by informing government policies, plans, and priorities in resource allocation.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all stakeholders for their unwavering commitment and support. It is with great satisfaction that we introduce the dissemination of the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) for the 2023/24 agricultural year, marking a significant achievement through collaborative efforts under the 50x2030 Initiative.

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Background

1.0 Introduction

The agriculture sector is crucial for Tanzania's economic growth, employment, and poverty reduction, contributing about 26.3 percent of the country's GDP[1]. Recognizing the importance of accurate agricultural statistics for policy and planning, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), in collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs), conducted the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) for the 2023/24 agricultural year. The survey covered agricultural households and large scale farms, land use, and production of crops, as well as livestock rearing and aquaculture.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS-2023/24) was to generate up-to-date and precise data on the acreage and production of major crops, livestock and aquaculture activities. Accurate crop production figures are essential for a wide range of stakeholders in the agriculture sector. The data from this survey provides critical insights for farmers, agricultural businesses, government policymakers, and other key players to inform their decisions in both the short and long term.

The specific objectives of the AASS 2023/24

i. To collect timely data on agricultural production and productivity at both national and regional levels;
ii. To gather core data to help develop and review agricultural policies and to guide the implementation of agricultural plans at national and regional levels between agricultural census periods;
iii. To compile fundamental statistics that facilitate comparisons in the development of the agricultural sector across the country; and
iv. To collect data on agricultural machinery, equipment, and structures, as well as information on women's empowerment and nutrition.

[1] The Economic Survey 2024

2.0 Households Agricultural Activities

The 2023/24 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) results show that the total number of agricultural households in Tanzania was 8,971,794, of which 8,821,600 households were in Mainland Tanzania and 150,194 households in Zanzibar. Among the total agricultural households in Tanzania, 98.6 percent were engaged in crop production, and 57.3 percent were engaged in livestock rearing. In Mainland Tanzania, 98.7 percent were engaged in crop production, while 57.2 percent were engaged in livestock rearing. Similarly, in Zanzibar, 97.0 percent were engaged in crop production, while 62.5 percent were engaged in livestock rearing (Table 2.1).

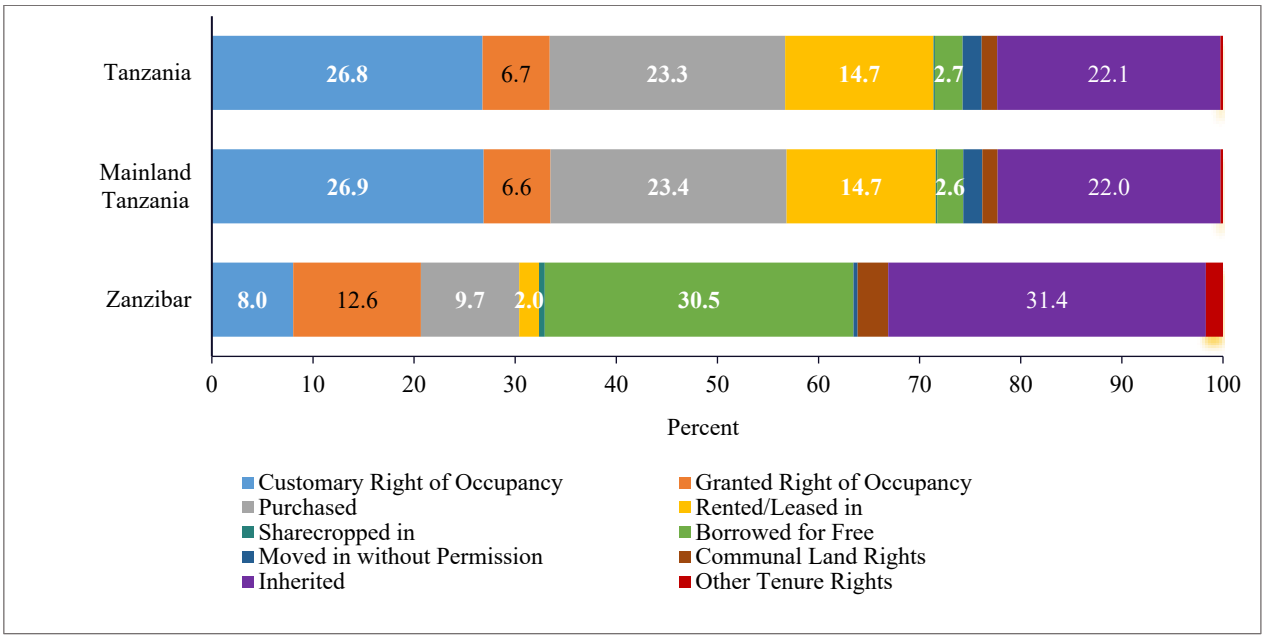
Table 2.1 Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households by Activity During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Coverage	Total Agricultural Households	Households Involved in Crop Production		Households Involved in Rearing Livestock	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mainland Tanzania	8,821,600	8,703,351	98.7	5,050,256	57.2
Zanzibar	150,194	145,632	97.0	93,811	62.5
Tanzania	**8,971,794**	**8,848,983**	**98.6**	**5,144,067**	**57.3**

2.1 Land Ownership

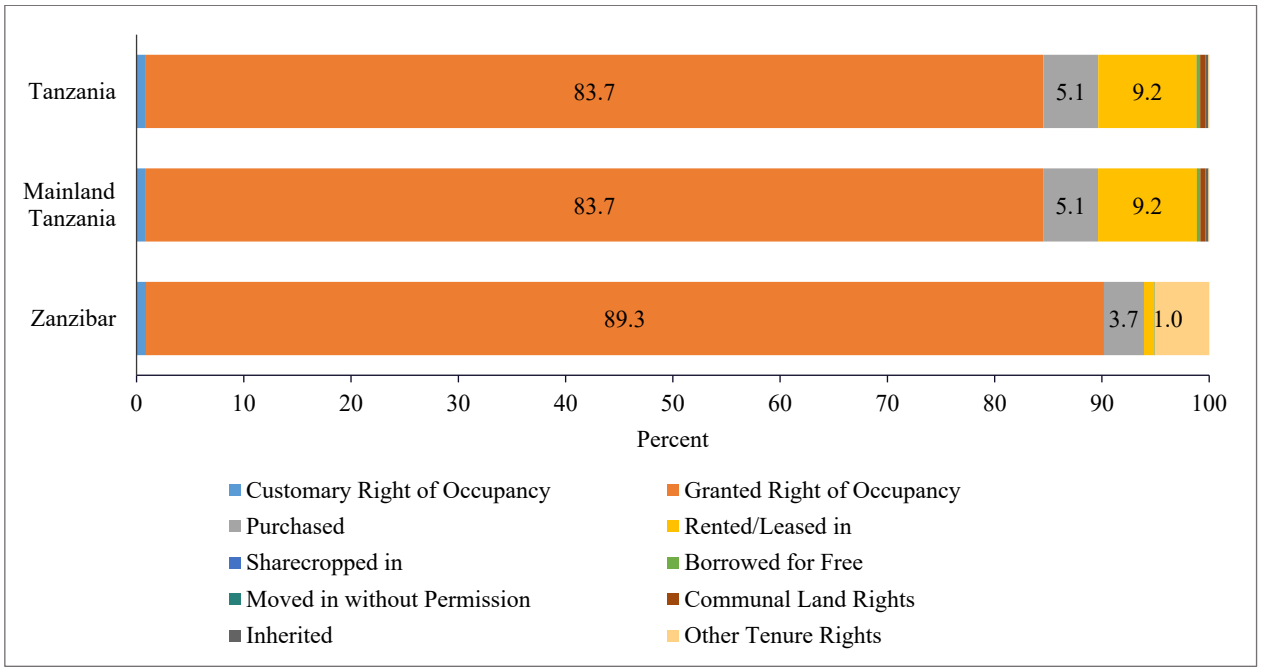
During the 2023/24 agricultural year, the findings reveled that, among the agricultural households in Tanzania, customary right of occupancy was the most common tenure status, accounting for 26.8 percent of the total land owned. Purchased land ranked second, representing 23.3 percent, while shared cropland had the lowest proportion, with 0.1 percent of total ownership (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Proportion of Land Ownership Status by Agricultural Households During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



For large-scale farms in Tanzania, the most common tenure right was granted right of occupancy covering 83.7 percent of total land, followed by rented/leased in at 9.2 percent. The same pattern was reported in Mainland Tanzania, where 83.7 percent of land was held under granted right of occupancy. Likewise, in Zanzibar this tenure category dominated, accounting for 89.3 percent of total land ownership (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Proportion of Land Ownership Status among Large Scale Farms During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Key Message:

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

Policy Implication:

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

3.0 Crop Production

3.1 Cereals Production

The major cereal crops produced in Tanzania during the 2023/24 agricultural year were maize, paddy and sorghum. Total production of the three mentioned cereals in Tanzania was 10,779,334 tons. Maize was the most produced cereal, accounting for 69.1 percent of the total selected cereal production. In Mainland Tanzania, maize had the largest production (7,394,401 tons), while paddy (20,099 tons) was leading in Zanzibar. Moreover, in Mainland Tanzania, paddy had the highest yield (2.4 tons/ha), while in Zanzibar, the highest yield was reported on maize (2.1 tons/ha) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Production and Yield of Selected Cereal Crops During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Agricultural Households	Maize	7,397,769	1.8	7,394,401	1.8	3,368	2.1
	Paddy	3,092,457	2.4	3,072,357	2.4	20,099	1.8
	Sorghum	201,078	0.8	200,910	0.8	169	1.4
	Total	**10,691,304**		**10,667,668**		**23,636**	
Large Scale Farms	Maize	45,430	0.8	45,363	0.8	67	1.9
	Paddy	41,749	1.4	41,726	1.4	-	-
	Sorghum	852	0.3	846	0.3	-	-
	Total	**88,025**		**87,935**		**67**	
All Holdings	Maize	7,443,199	1.8	7,439,763	1.8	3,435	2.1
	Paddy	3,134,205	2.4	3,114,084	2.4	20,122	1.8
	Sorghum	201,930	0.8	201,756	0.8	174	1.3
	Total	**10,779,334**		**10,755,603**		**23,731**	

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

Key Message

- *Production of maize, paddy and sorghums consistently higher in smallholder farmers as compared to large scale farms.*

Policy Implication

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

3.2 Roots and Tubers Production

The main roots and tuber crops grown in Tanzania by both agricultural households and large-scale farms were cassava, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes with a total national production of 1,521,681 tons, of which Mainland Tanzania contributed 1,382,058 tons and Zanzibar 139,623 tons. Irish potatoes (752,520 tons) were the most produced root/tuber crop in Mainland Tanzania, while cassava (129,721 tons) was leading in Zanzibar (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Production and Yield of Selected Roots and Tubers During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (Tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Agricultural Households	Cassava	467,104	**2.5**	337,827	2.0	129,277	5.7
	Sweet potatoes	300,614	2.8	290,757	2.7	9,857	5.8
	Irish potatoes	752,332	10.0	752,332	10.0	0	-
	Total	**1,520,050**		**1,380,916**		**139,134**	
Large Scale Farms	Cassava	629	0.3	185	0.1	444	4.9
	Sweet potatoes	814	1.2	769	1.2	45	0.9
	Irish potatoes	188	3.5	188	3.5	0	-
	Total	**1631**		**1142**		**489**	
All Holdings	Cassava	467,733	2.5	338,012	2.0	129,721	5.9
	Sweet potatoes	301,428	2.8	291,526	2.7	9,902	5.7
	Irish potatoes	752,520	10.0	752,520	10.0	0	-
	Total	**1,521,681**		**1,382,058**		**139,623**	

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

3.3 Oil Seeds and Nuts Production

During the 2023/24 agricultural year, sunflower, groundnuts, and sesame were the major oil seeds and nuts produced in Tanzania. Groundnuts had the largest production (367,266 tons) with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha, while sunflower had 276,202 tons with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha. Production of sesame was 144,589 tons, with an average yield of 0.4 tons/ha (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Production and Yield of Selected Oil Seed and Nut Crops During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (Tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Production (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Agricultural Households	Sunflower	274,351	0.8	274,351	0.8	*	*
	Groundnuts	367,113	0.8	366,902	0.8	210	0.6
	Sesame	144,483	0.4	144,483	0.4	*	*
	Total	**785,947**		**785,736**		**210**	
Large Scale Farms	Sunflower	1,851	0.2	1,851	0.2	*	
	Groundnuts	154	0.3	150	0.3	*	*
	Sesame	106	0.1	106	0.1	*	*
	Total	**2,110**		**2,107**			
All Holdings	Sunflower	276,202	0.8	276,202	0.8	*	*
	Groundnuts	367,266	0.8	367,052	0.8	214	0.6
	Sesame	144,589	0.4	144,589	0.4		
	Total	**788,057**		**787,843**		**214**	

"*" Data unavailable for the 2023/24 Agricultural Year.

3.4 Pulses

During the 2023/24 agricultural year, beans, cowpeas, and pigeon peas were the major pulses produced in Tanzania. Beans had the production of 442,873 tons with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha, pigeon peas had 182,273 tons with an average yield of 0.4 tons/ha, and cowpeas had 12,702 tons with an average yield of 0.4 tons/ha (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Production and Yield of Pulses During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha)
Agricultural Household	Beans	438,392	0.8	438,379	0.8	*	*
	Cowpeas	12,680	0.4	12,463	0.4	218	0.4
	Pigeon peas	182,175	0.5	181,701	0.5	475	0.7
	Total	**633,247**		**632,543**		**693**	
Large Scale Farms	Beans	4,481	0.2	4,480	0.2	*	*
	Cowpeas	21	0.1	21	0.1	*	*
	Pigeon peas	97	0.1	95	0.1	*	*
	Total	**4,599**		**4,596**			
All holdings	Beans	442,873	0.8	442,859	0.8	*	*
	Cowpeas	12,702	0.4	12,484	0.4	218	0.4
	Pigeon peas	182,273	0.5	181,796	0.5	477	0.7
	Total	**637,848**		**637,139**		**695**	

"-" Data unavailable for the 2023/24 Agricultural year

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

3.5 Cash Crop Production

During the 2023/24 agricultural year, the major cash crops produced were cotton, cashew nuts and cloves. The total production for cotton was 146,798 tons, of which 146,145 tons were produced by agricultural households and 653 tons by large scale farms. The total production for cashew nuts was 179,326 tons, of which 178,755 tons were produced by agricultural households and 571 tons by large scale farms. The total production for cloves was 1,033 tons, of which 963 tons were produced by agricultural households and 70 tons by large scale farms (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Production of Selected Cash Crops During the 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Crop	Holding Category	Production (tons)
Cotton	Agricultural Households	146,145
	Large Scale Farms	653
	Total	**146,798**
Cashew nuts	Agricultural Households	178,755
	Large Scale Farms	571
	Total	**179,326**
Cloves	Agricultural Households	963
	Large Scale Farms	70
	Total	**1,033**

Key Massage

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

Policy Implication

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

3.6 Fruits and Vegetables Production

3.6.1 Production of Selected Fruits

In Tanzania, a total of 968,910 tons of bananas was produced during 2023/24 agricultural year, whereby agricultural households produced 968,156 tons and large scale farms had 754 tons. Additionally, a total of 38,352 tons of avocados were produced, of which 31,446 tons were produced by agricultural households and 6,906 tons by large scale farms. Furthermore, a total of 86,857 tons

of oranges were produced, of which 86,440 tons were from agricultural households and 416 tons from large scale farms (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Production of Selected Fruits During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Area	Production by Type of Crop		
		Banana (tons)	Avocado (tons)	Oranges (tons)
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	911,057	30,146	84,839
	Zanzibar	57,099	1,300	1,601
	Tanzania	**968,156**	**31,446**	**86,440**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	528	6,887	410
	Zanzibar	226	-	-
	Tanzania	**754**	**6,906**	**416**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	911,585	37,033	85,249
	Zanzibar	57,325	1,319	1,608
	Tanzania	**968,910**	**38,352**	**86,857**

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

Key Message

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

Policy Implication

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

3.6.2 Production of Selected Vegetables

In Tanzania, a total of 541,789 tons of tomatoes were produced, of which 540,338 tons were from agricultural households and 1,451 tons from large scale farms. Regarding onions, a total of 67,095 tons were produced during 2023/24 agricultural year, whereby agricultural households produced 66,958 tons and large scale farms had 137 tons. Furthermore, a total of 18,395 tons of okra were produced, of which 18,370 tons were produced by agricultural households and 25 tons by large scale farms (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 Production of Selected Vegetables During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Area	Production by Type of Crop		
		Tomatoes (tons)	Onions (tons)	Okra (tons)
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	520,531	66,709	17,463
	Zanzibar	19,807	249	907
	Tanzania	**540,338**	**66,958**	**18,370**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	1,391	136	18
	Zanzibar	60	-	7
	Tanzania	**1,451**	**137**	**25**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	521,922	66,845	17,481
	Zanzibar	19,867	249	914
	Tanzania	**541,789**	**67,095**	**18,395**

Key Message

- *Agricultural households produced more than 85 percent of tomatoes, onions and okra.*

Policy Implication

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

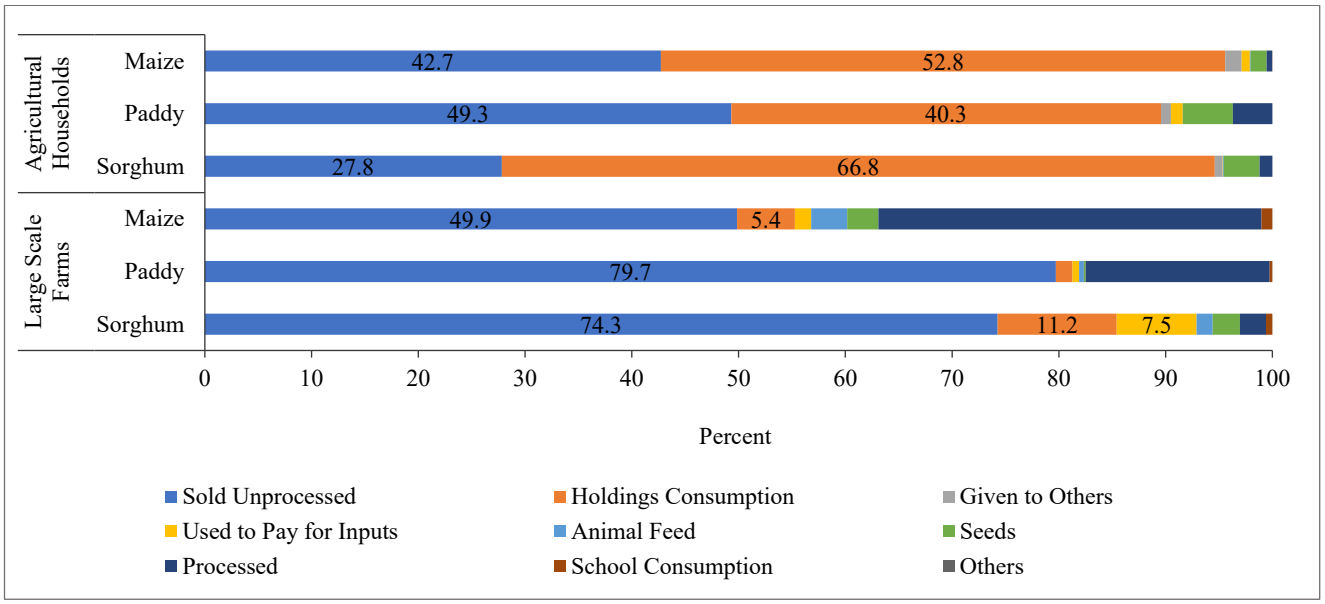
3.7 Crop Harvest Uses

3.7.1 Cereals

The findings depict that more than 80.0 percent of the cereals produced by agricultural households were either consumed by households or sold unprocessed. Household consumption remains a major use across all cereals. The proportions of harvests consumed by households were 40.3 percent for paddy, 52.8 percent for maize, and 66.8 percent for sorghum.

Large-scale farms are largely commercialized, selling between 49.9 percent to 79.7 percent of their harvest unprocessed. Paddy and sorghum dominated market -oriented production, with 79.7 percent of the paddy and 74.3 percent of the sorghum harvests sold unprocessed (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Cereals During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

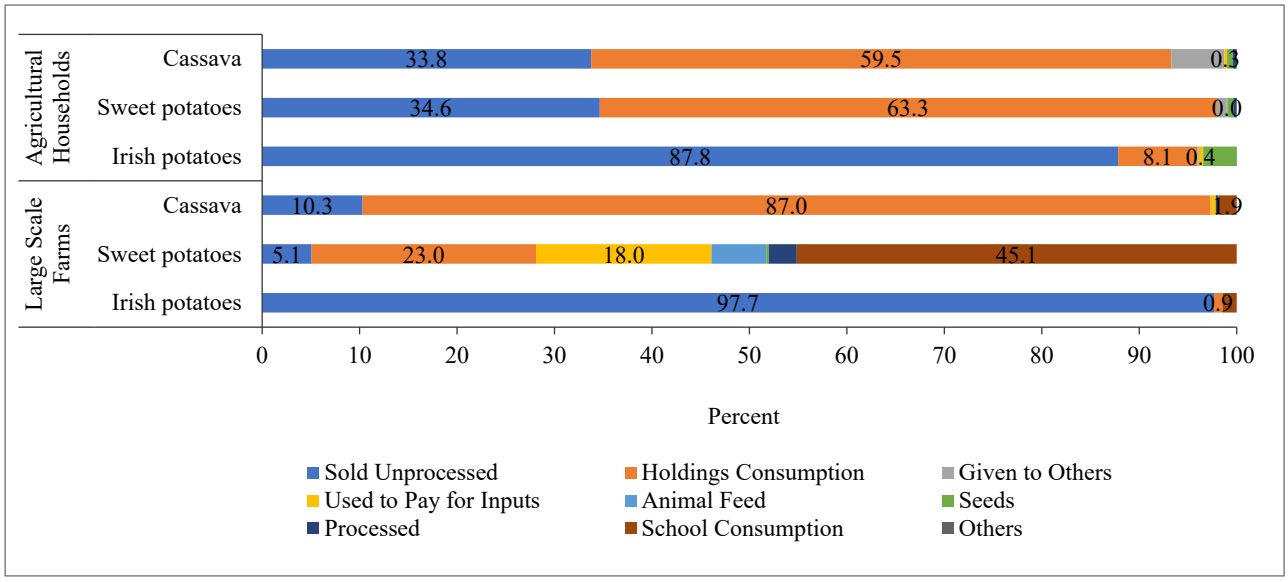


3.7.2 Roots and Tuber Crops

The findings indicate that the majority of roots and tuber crops produced by agricultural households were primarily used for household consumption including sweet potatoes (63.3 percent) and cassava (59.5 percent). An exception was observed with Irish potatoes, where a large portion (87.8 percent) was sold unprocessed, and only 8.1 percent was used for household consumption.

In contrast, large scale farms sold the bulk of their Irish potatoes harvest (97.7 percent) unprocessed, while cassava (87.0 percent) and sweet potatoes (23.0 percent) were mainly consumed by households (Figure 3.2).

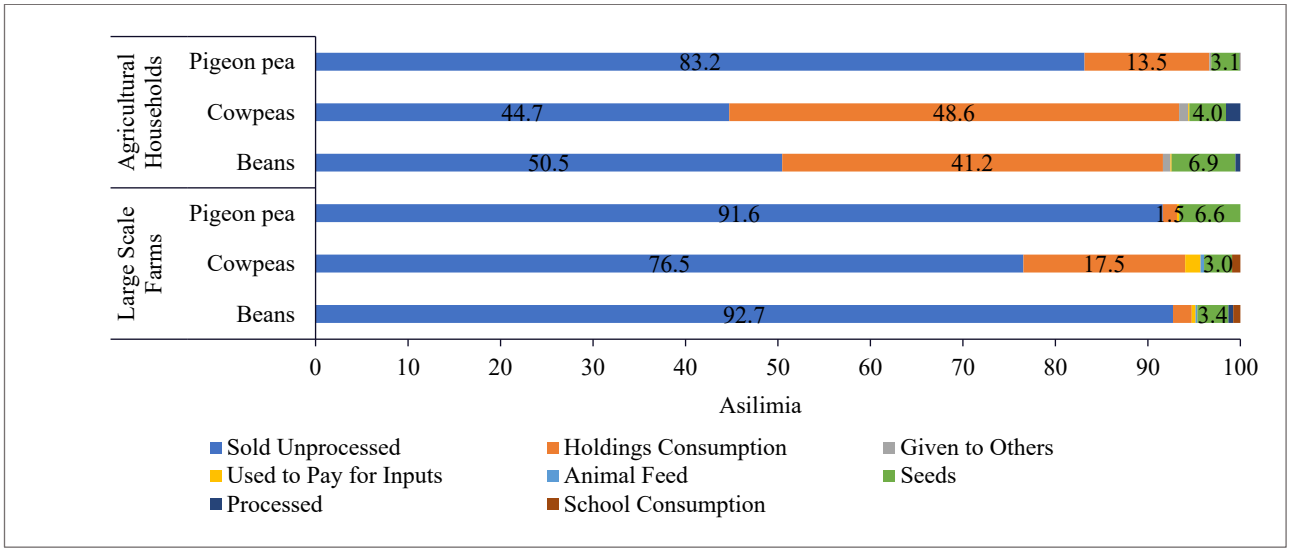
Figure 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Selected Roots and Tuber Crops During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



3.7.3 Pulses

The major uses of pulses as reported by agricultural households were for household consumption and selling unprocessed. Pigeon pea was the leading pulse crop sold unprocessed (83.2 percent), while cowpeas were mostly consumed by households (48.6 percent). For large scale farms, beans were leading pulse crops sold unprocessed (92.7 percent), followed by cowpeas (91.6 percent) and pigeon peas (76.5 percent) (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Pulses During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



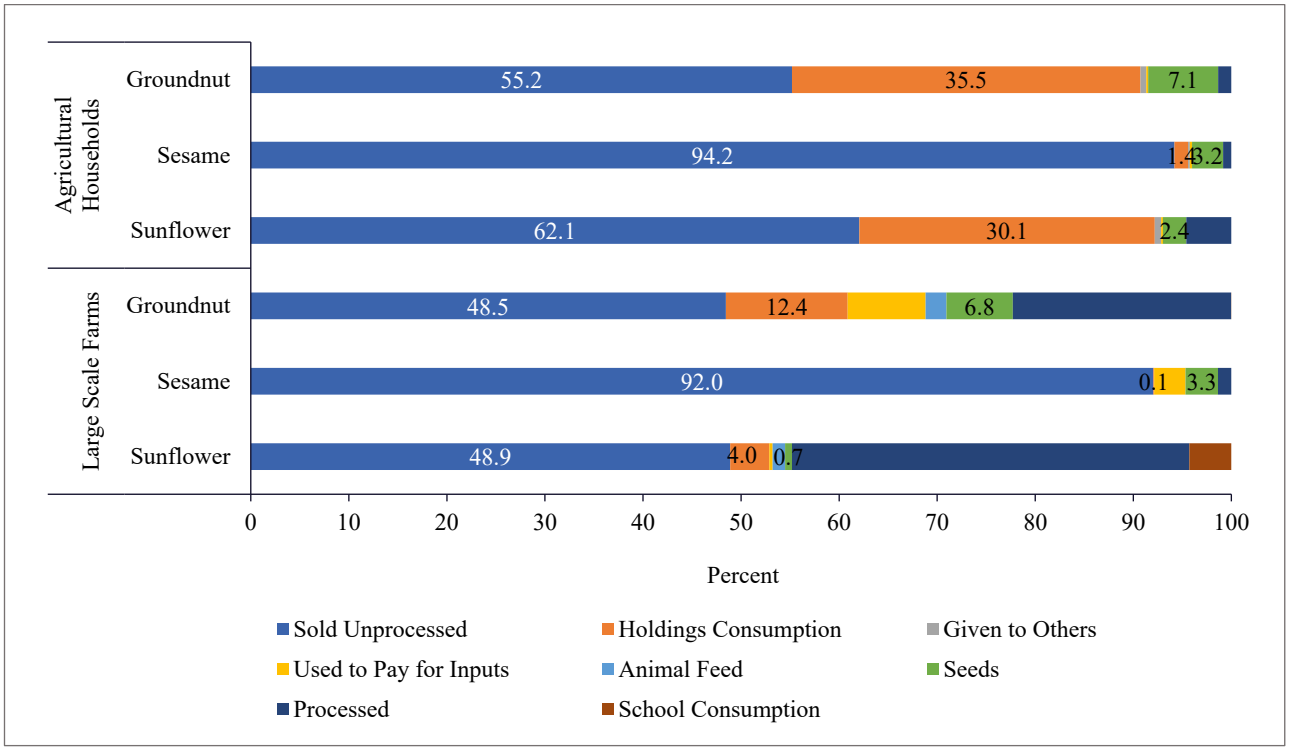
Source: Annex Table 5-4 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2023/24

3.7.4 Oil seeds and nuts

The findings indicate that most of the oil seeds and nuts produced by agricultural households were sold unprocessed: sesame (94.2 percent), sunflower (62.1 percent), and groundnut (55.2 percent). Household consumption emerged as the second-best use of oil seeds, whereby 35.5 percent of groundnuts and 30.1 percent of sunflower harvested being reserved for that purpose.

Similarly, for large scale farms, most of the harvests were sold unprocessed. Sesame had the highest proportion (92.0 percent), followed by sunflower (48.9 percent) and groundnuts (48.5 percent) (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Pulses During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

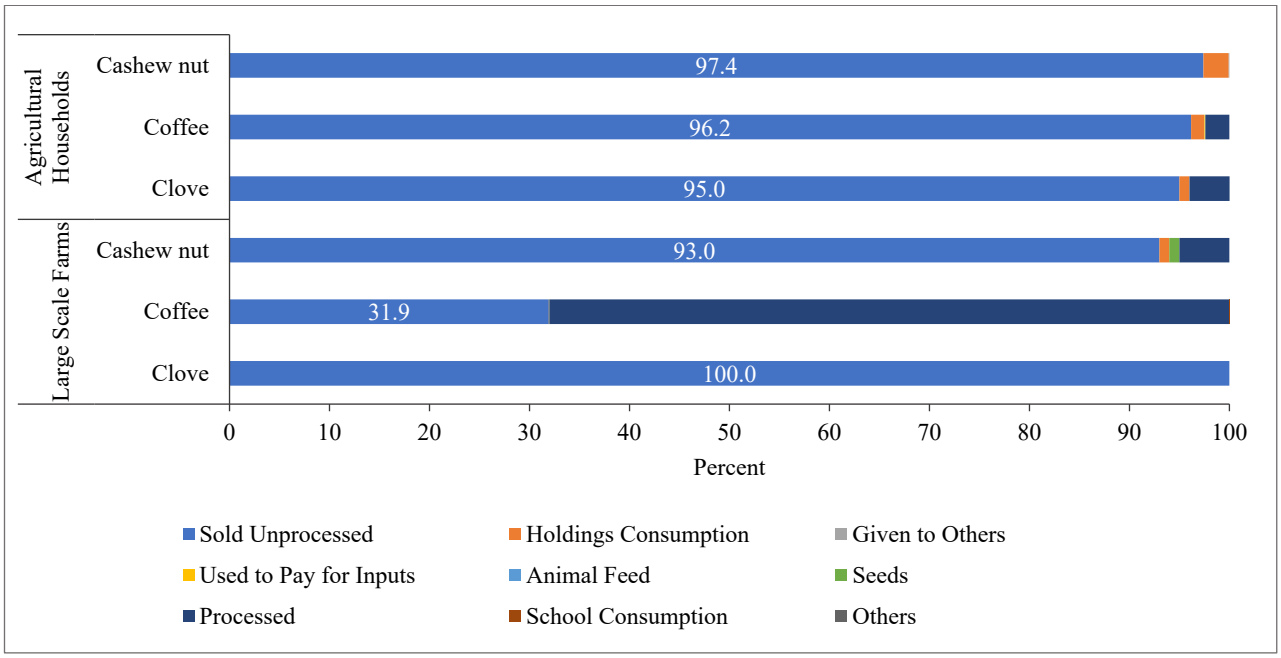


Source: Annex Table 5-4 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2023/24

3.7.5 Cash Crops

During the 2023/24 agricultural year, clove, coffee and cashew nuts were among the major cash crops produced by agricultural holdings. The results show that more than 80 percent of the cash crops harvested by both agricultural households and large scale farms were sold unprocessed except for coffee which was mostly used for other uses (68.0 percent) (Figure 3.5).

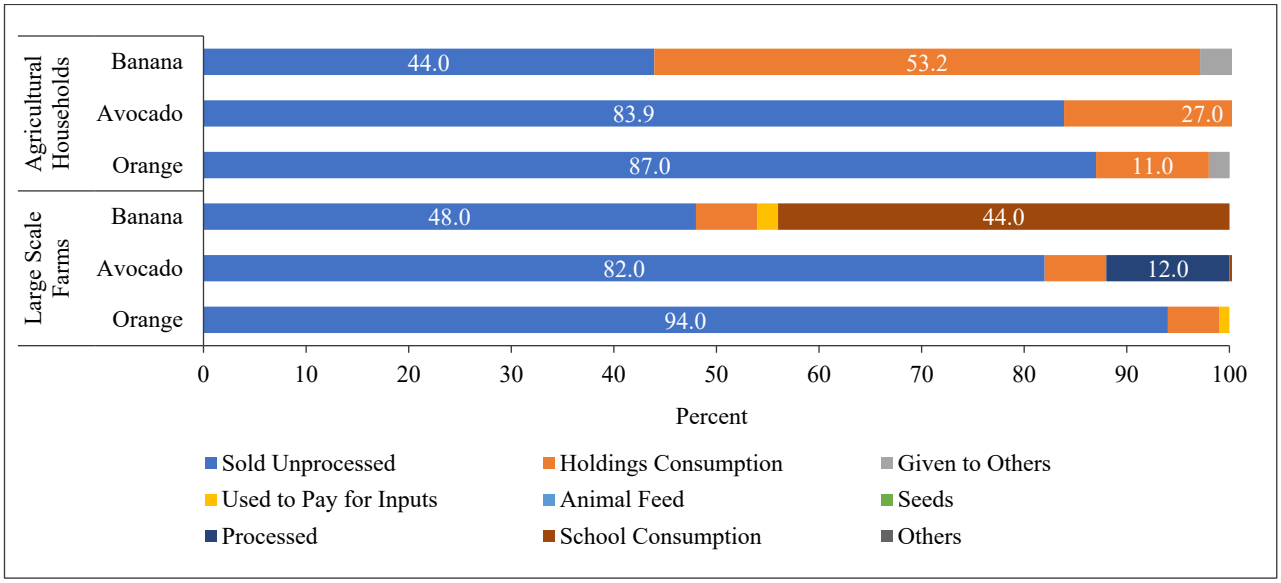
Figure 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Cash Crops During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



3.7.6 Fruits

During the 2023/24 agricultural year, 44.0 percent of banana and more than 80.0 percent of oranges, and avocado harvests sold unprocessed while 53.2 percent of banana, 27.0 percent of avocado and 11.0 percent of oranges were used for holdings consumption. In large scale farms 48.0 percent of banana and over 80.0 percent of oranges, and avocado were sold unprocessed (Figure 3.6).

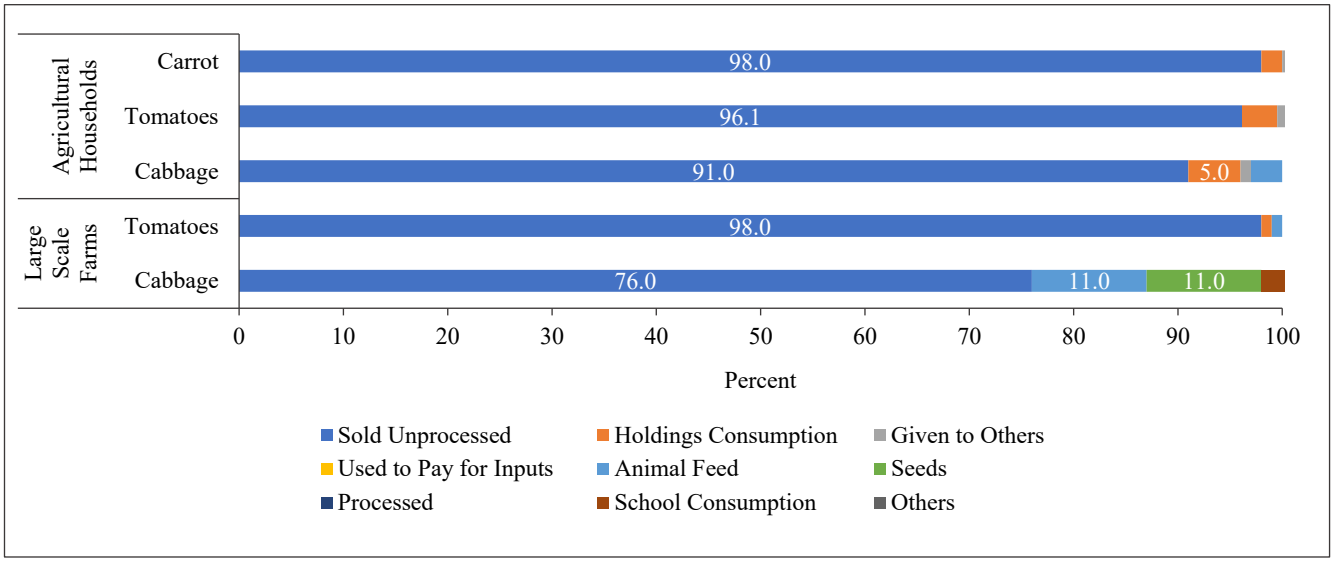
Figure 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Banana, Avocado and Orange During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



3.7.7 Vegetables

For the selected vegetables, more than 90.0 percent of carrots, tomatoes and cabbages harvests were sold unprocessed while more than 2.0 percent of carrots, cabbages and tomatoes were used as holdings consumption. For large scale farms, more than 70.0 percent of tomatoes and cabbages harvests were mainly sold unprocessed or directed to holdings consumption (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Carrots, Tomatoes and Cabbage During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Key Massage

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

Policy implications

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

4.0 Irrigation and Input Use

4.1 Irrigation

The results reveal that 4.3 percent of the total area planted with crops by all holdings during 2023/24 agricultural year was irrigated. Out of the total area planted by agricultural households, 3.5 percent was irrigated, whereas large scale farms had 29.6 percent of their planted area irrigated (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Planted Area, Area Irrigated and Percentage of Planted Area Irrigated During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Area	Area Planted (ha)	Area Irrigated (ha)	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	15,294,312	521,698	3.4
	Zanzibar	123,363	12,275	10.0
	Tanzania	**15,417,675**	**533,973**	**3.5**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	519,192	154,584	29.8
	Zanzibar	3,178	199	6.3
	Tanzania	**522,370**	**154,783**	**29.6**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	15,813,504	676,283	4.3
	Zanzibar	126,541	12,474	9.9
	Tanzania	**15,940,045**	**688,757**	**4.3**

Key Massage

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

Policy implications

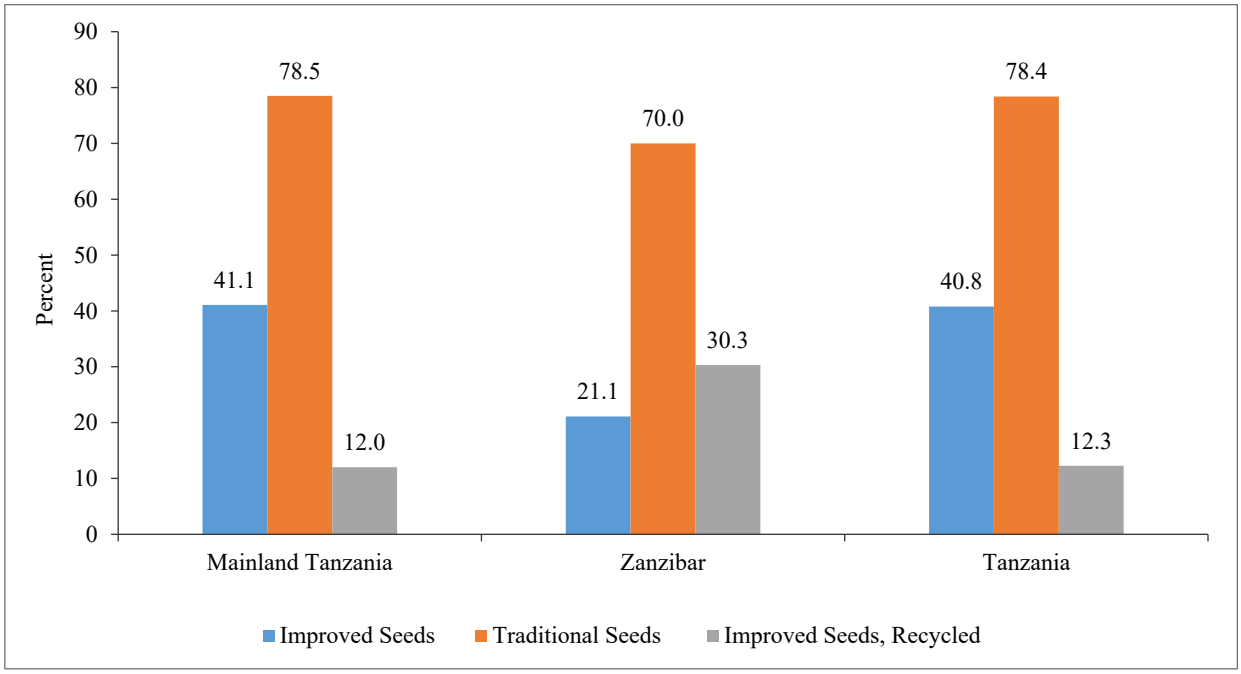
- *Public and private sector participation in irrigation development in the country should be promoted to ensure adequate technical capacity in the development and sustainable management of irrigation schemes.*
- *The development of water harvesting techniques in an economically efficient, socially acceptable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

4.2 Input Use

4.2.1 Seed Uses

The findings show that, during 2023/24 agricultural year, 40.8 percent of the cropping households in Tanzania reported using improved seeds. The use of traditional seeds was however prevalent (78.4 percent), and this was equally consistent for both Mainland Tanzania (78.5 percent) and Zanzibar (70.0 percent). Considering the use of improved seeds and recycled improved seeds, the former was relatively higher in Zanzibar (30.3 percent) and the later in Mainland Tanzania (12.0 percent) (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Households Used Seeds by Type During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Key Massage

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

Policy implications

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

4.2.2 Fertilizer Use

In Tanzania, 30.8 percent of the total area planted was applied with fertilizer. Holding specific statistics show that 29.9 percent of the area planted by agricultural households was applied with fertilizer, while large scale farms had 58.7 percent (Table 4.2).

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

Area	Holding Category	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Applied with Fertilizer	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Mainland Tanzania	Agricultural Households	15,294,312	4,568,370	29.9
	Large scale farms	519,192	303,958	58.5
	All Holdings	**15,813,504**	**4,872,328**	**30.8**
Zanzibar	Agricultural Households	123,363	38,594	31.3
	Large scale farms	3,178	2,535	79.8
	All Holdings	**126,541**	**41,129**	**32.5**
Tanzania	Agricultural Households	15,417,674	4,606,964	29.9
	Large scale farms	522,371	306,493	58.7
	All Holdings	**15,940,045**	**4,913,457**	**30.8**

Key Massage

- *One-third of the area planted by agricultural households and almost two-third by large scale farms was applied with pesticides.*

Policy implications

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

4.2.3 Pesticides Use

The results reveal that, 36.2 percent of the total planted area in Tanzania was applied with pesticides. Proportion of the area applied with pesticide was higher among the large scale farms (63.5 percent), while for agricultural households it was 35.3 percent (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Area and Percentage Applied with Pesticides During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Area	Area Planted (ha)	Area Applied with Pesticides	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	15,294,311	5,429,207	35.5
	Zanzibar	123,363	16,908	13.7
	Tanzania	**15,417,674**	**5,446,115**	**35.3**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	519,192	329,507	63.5
	Zanzibar	3,178	2,220	69.8
	Tanzania	**522,370**	**331,727**	**63.5**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	15,813,504	5,758,715	36.4
	Zanzibar	126,541	19,127	15.1
	Tanzania	**15,940,045**	**5,777,842**	**36.2**

5.0 Machinery and Equipment in Agricultural Holdings

5.1 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment

During 2023/24 agricultural year, the results show that in Tanzania, manually operated equipment remained the most widely used category across both agricultural households (98.4 percent) and large-scale farms (97.3 percent). Among large-scale farms in Tanzania, the use of animal-powered equipment was relatively low, with only 172 large scale farms (16.3 percent) using these equipments. Alternatively, machine-powered equipment such as tractors, bulldozers and vehicles, results revealed low usage among agricultural households (17.4 percent) as opposed to large-scale farms which had higher usage (65.2 percent).

Moreover, in Mainland Tanzania, animal-powered equipment was primarily used by 2,697,749 agricultural households (30.6 percent), and in Zanzibar was 627 households (0.4 percent) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Type of Machinery and Equipment Used by Agricultural Holdings During 2023/24 Agricultural Year

Machinery and Equipment	Mainland Tanzania				Zanzibar				Tanzania			
	Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms		Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms		Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manually Operated	8,679,425	98.4	1,025	97.3	150,134	100.0	45	100.0	8,829,559	98.4	1,070	97.4
Animal Powered	2,697,749	30.6	172	16.3	627	0.4	-	0.0	2,698,376	30.1	172	15.7
Machine-Powered Equipment-Irrigation	34,269	0.4	238	22.6	2,168	1.4	24	53.3	36,438	0.4	262	23.9
Machine-Powered Equipment-General Farm Use	2,058	0.0	236	22.4	618	0.4	3	6.7	2,676	0.0	239	21.8
Machine-Powered Equipment-Tractors, Bulldozers and Other Vehicles	1,560,877	17.7	711	67.5	4,041	2.7	5	11.1	1,564,918	17.4	716	65.2
Machine-Powered Equipment-Land Preparation and Planting Equipment	287,114	3.3	296	28.1	1,688	1.1	4	8.9	288,803	3.2	300	27.3
Machine-Powered Equipment-Crop Maintenance	-	0.0	132	12.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	132	12.0
Machine-Powered Equipment-Crop Harvesting	39,176	0.4	78	7.4	-	0.1	-	0.0	39,286	0.4	78	7.1
Machine-Powered Equipment-Post-Harvest	698,678	7.9	80	7.6	3,928	2.6	-	4.4	702,606	7.8	82	7.5
Machine-Powered Equipment-Livestock Production	39,557	0.4	120	11.4	258	0.2	4	8.9	39,814	0.4	124	11.3

5.2 Agricultural Structures

During 2023/24 agricultural year, the results revealed that, a total of 5,816,959 agricultural households reported to use various types of agricultural structures in Tanzania, of which 5,740,406 households were in Mainland Tanzania and 76,553 households in Zanzibar. The most common use of structures was for storing crops reported by 87.5 percent of agricultural households nationally. The share was slightly higher in Mainland Tanzania (87.7 percent) and lower in Zanzibar (74.9 percent).

Furthermore, the second most common use was for housing poultry, with 27.1 percent of households reporting such structures in Tanzania. A higher proportion was reported in Zanzibar (44.4 percent) compared to Mainland Tanzania (26.9 percent). Similarly, structures for housing livestock other than poultry were reported by 26.9 percent of households nationwide but were much less common in Zanzibar (13.7 percent) than in Mainland Tanzania (27.1 percent).

For large scale farms, a total of 955 farms were reported to use agricultural structures in Tanzania, with the majority located in Mainland Tanzania. The most common structure was for crop storage (70.9 percent). Livestock housing was also significant, especially in Zanzibar, where 58.1 percent of farms housed poultry as compared to 17.9 percent in Mainland Tanzania (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Number and Percentages of Agricultural Holdings Using Agricultural Building Structure During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Structure use	Mainland Tanzania				Zanzibar				Tanzania			
	Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms		Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms		Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Storing Crops	5,032,382	87.7	654	70.9	57,343	74.9	14	45.2	5,089,725	87.5	668	70.0
Processing of Crops	70,301	1.2	103	11.2	302	0.4	2	6.5	70,602	1.2	105	11.0
Storing Plant Protection Products	99,522	1.7	69	7.5	77	0.1	1	3.2	99,598	1.7	70	7.3
Storing Fertilizers	143,374	2.5	188	20.4	3,754	4.9	10	32.3	147,128	2.5	198	20.8
Storing Crop-Related Machinery and Equipment	184,333	3.2	193	20.9	2,763	3.6	4	12.9	187,096	3.2	197	20.6
Housing of Poultry	1,545,212	26.9	165	17.9	33,995	44.4	18	58.1	1,579,207	27.1	183	19.2
Housing of Livestock Other than Poultry	1,554,228	27.1	299	32.4	10,517	13.7	14	45.2	1,564,745	26.9	313	32.8
Milking	79,637	1.4	76	8.2	312	0.4	1	3.2	79,949	1.4	77	8.1
Production of Dairy Products	1,861	0.0	22	2.4	138	0.2	2	6.5	1,999	0.0	24	2.5
Meat Production (Slaughtering and First Cuts)	1,693	0.0	28	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,693	0.0	28	2.9
Meat Processing	300	0.0	14	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	300	0.0	14	1.5
Preparation of Hides and Skins	0	0.0	7	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.7
Storage for Livestock-Related Machinery and Equipment	6,383	0.1	69	7.5	82	0.1	2	6.5	6,465	0.1	71	7.4
Other Crop Uses	2,158	0.0	23	2.5	108	0.1	0	0.0	2,266	0.0	23	2.4
Other Livestock Uses	48,902	0.9	171	18.5	78	0.1	4	12.9	48,980	0.8	175	18.3
Storage of Aquaculture Products	0	0.0	48	5.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	49	5.1
Storage of Aquaculture-Related Machinery and Equipment	0	0.0	23	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	2.4
Tanks/Water Reservors	5,916	0.1	49	5.3	82	0.1	2	6.5	5,998	0.1	51	5.3
Fish Ponds/Tanks	1,907	0.0	82	8.9	0	0.0	1	3.2	1,907	0.0	83	8.7

6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

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

6.2 Recommendations:

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

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

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

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

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

vi. **Value Addition:** Encourage diversification and agro-processing to increase the value and quality of agricultural products, enhancing employment opportunities and agricultural holdings' income;

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

viii. **Inputs Usage:** Increase access and usage of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizer and pesticides through partnerships between public and private sectors;

ix. **Machinery and Equipment:** Enhance access and affordability of modern agricultural machinery and equipment through introducing or expanding mechanization hubs and affordable loans.

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