



The United Republic of Tanzania

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

2007/2008

PRELIMINARY REPORT



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

November, 2010



United Republic of Tanzania

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National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries; Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing; Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government; Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar; and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar.

November, 2010

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Foreword

The 2007/08 National Sample Census of Agriculture is the second census to be undertaken in the Poverty Monitoring System (PMS) of conducting censuses after every five years. The census aimed at providing the necessary information for policy formulation and development planning. It was also meant to provide data for monitoring Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and other agriculture and rural development programmes and facilitate specific interventions for most agricultural sector development programmes. This publication highlights the key findings of the census.

The results reveal that there was an increase in the production of crops between 2002/03 and 2007/08. For instance, the production of maize doubled from 2,613,970 tonnes in 2002/03 to 5,438,776 tonnes in 2007/08 on Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar it increased from 3,146 tonnes in 2002/03 to 5,402 tonnes in 2007/08. Production of paddy on Tanzania Mainland increased from 594,619 tonnes in 2002/03 to 1,399,681 tonnes in 2007/08, while in Zanzibar increased from 10,123 tonnes in 2002/03 to 32,265 tonnes in 2007/08. There was an increase in the number of cattle on Tanzania Mainland from 16,837,150 cattle in 2002/03 to 21,101,177 cattle in 2007/08, while the number of cattle in Zanzibar decreased from 162,643 cattle in 2002/03 to 155,783 cattle in 2007/08.

The success of census owes much to the human and financial contributions made by the Prime Minister's Office, Rural Administration and Local Government; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing; Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar, and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar.

I wish to express my appreciation to Department for International Development (DFID), the Japanese Government and others for their financial support contributed through the pool fund arrangements and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for providing technical support both local and international.

Dr. Albina A. Chuwa

DIRECTOR GENERAL

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census covered both large and small scale farms. Three types of questionnaires were administered, namely, Small Holder, Large Scale and Community questionnaires. The sample census covered rural Agricultural Households for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

The small holder questionnaire covered Household Information, Land Ownership/Tenure, Land Use, Crop Production and Marketing, Use of Credit for Agricultural Purposes, Livestock, Investment Activities and Services and Core Poverty Indicators. The data were collected from a sample of 52,635 rural households of which 47,880 households were on Tanzania Mainland and 4,755 households in Zanzibar.

Also, data was collected from 1,006 large scale farms (968 in Tanzania Mainland and 38 in Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis. Large Scale Farms provided information on Land Ownership/Tenure, Land Use, Crop Production and Marketing, Agro processing, Use of Credit for Agricultural Purposes, Livestock, Investment Activities and Services. On the other hand, the community questionnaire was used to collect information on all crops grown and their respective prices in all the sampled villages/EAs.

In addition to this preliminary report, the NBS has planned to produce more detailed reports on census results and will be available in both soft and hard copies. These will include Volume I which will cover the Technical and Operational aspects of the census, Volume II - Crops Report, Volume III - Livestock Report, Volume IV - Large Scale Farms Report, Volume V - 21 Regional Reports for Tanzania Mainland, and Volume VI - separate reports for Zanzibar. Moreover, separate thematic reports on gender and other crosscutting issues will be produced depending on stakeholders' demands and availability of funds.

1.2 Objectives

The general objective of the 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census was to derive quantitative and qualitative statistical information on the structure of agriculture in Tanzania using Agricultural Households as the unit of enumeration.

The specific objectives were:

- ? To provide data for the measurement of growth and poverty in the rural sector of the United Republic of Tanzania as well as the impact of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) known in Kiswahili as Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania (MKUKUTA), Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi Zanzibar (MKUZA) and other rural development programmes;
- ? To provide data on agriculture production and productivity to policy makers in order to assist them in assessing the status of the agriculture sector; and

- ? To provide data on changes in agricultural practices in relation to policies, thrust and interventions promoted by the government and other stakeholders.

1.3 Census Organization:

1.3.1 Technical Committee

The Census Technical Committee main function was to oversee technical aspects of the project. The Committee was formed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The committee members were from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government; National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries; Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing; Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar; and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar; Sokoine University of Agriculture and the University of Dar es Salaam.

1.3.2 Planning Committee

The Planning Committee was responsible for the overall planning and execution of the project. The Committee was comprised of senior staff from the NBS, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar.

1.4 Reference Period

The Agriculture Sample Census covered the Agricultural Year 2007/08. An Agricultural Year is a twelve-month cycle in which production of crops takes place. In Tanzania, Agricultural Year commences on 1st October and ends 30th of September of the following year.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

The following are some of the definitions used in the 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census. All definitions are presented in the technical report.

A **household** is defined as person or a group of persons with a common arrangement for providing themselves with food regardless of source of income. A household may be either a one-person household or a multi-person household.

An **agricultural activity** is an economic activity involving the growing of crops, horticulture or rearing animals. It also includes households involved in fishing and forestry activities.

An **agricultural holding** is any economic unit of agricultural production (like a garden of temporary and/or permanent crops or cattle rearing/plantation) under single management, without regard to title, legal form or size. Management may be exercised by an individual member of the household or by the entire household. For the purpose of 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census, agriculture holdings were restricted to those that met one or more of the following conditions:

- ? Those having or operating at least 25 square meters of arable land; and
- ? Those owning or keeping at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/pigs or fifty chicken/ducks/turkeys during the Agricultural Year 2007/08.

A **crop garden** is a piece of land used wholly or partly for crop production purposes under one form of tenure. It may consist of one or more field(s) adjacent to each other. A crop garden may also be termed as a parcel. It may comprise of one agricultural holding or just part of an agricultural holding.

Tenure refers to the arrangements or right under which the holder holds or uses land.

Temporary crops are crops that are sown and harvested during the same Agricultural Year.

Permanent crops are crops that normally take over a year to mature and can be harvested for a number of years, such as coffee, tea, etc.

1.6 Sample Design

The sample design was a stratified two-stage sample, where the rural part of Tanzania was stratified into districts. The first stage (primary stage) unit was the village for Tanzania Mainland and an Enumeration Area (EA) for Zanzibar. Stakeholders wanted to have a one to one comparison between the villages/enumeration areas covered in the 2002/03 Census and those covered in the 2007/08 census for the small holders. Complete enumeration was applied to the large scale farms.

The advantages of returning to the same villages were twofold:

- ? It increased the precision of the estimates of changes between 2002/03 and 2007/08. Otherwise, if it was found that maize yields were 2 percent higher in 2008 than five years ago, it would be difficult to know if this was a real increase or due to a random change in our sample of villages (and households). Returning to the same villages increases our confidence that any changes detected are genuine; and
- ? It also allows for more detailed analysis of the determinants of changes. For instance, if the Ministry wants to evaluate a given programme or project, it can compare changes in the same village before and after the project.

The sample design for the small holders was designed to give estimates up to the district level for rural parts of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The sampling frame included all villages in Tanzania Mainland and all rural Enumeration Areas (EAs) in Zanzibar. The intention was to retain all the villages/rural EAs which were covered during 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census. However, for new districts, additional villages/EAs were sampled to meet the selection criterion.

A stratified two stage sampling procedure was employed. The first stage unit was the village/rural EAs and the ultimate stage unit was the Agricultural Household. The country was stratified into districts and a sample of villages/rural EAs were then drawn from each district using systematic Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) procedure. The Measure of Size (MOS) used was the population of the village/rural EA.

1.6.1 Sample Size

Like the 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census, a sample of 15 farming households was selected using systematic random sampling procedure for each selected village/rural EA. This resulted in having about 27 villages/rural EAs per district. This sample could give estimates of different parameters with the error margin of 5 percent at 95 confidence level. The selection of villages/rural EAs was as follows:-

- ? All villages/rural EAs were selected if the number of villages/rural EAs in the district was less than or equal to 27,
- ? Twenty seven villages/rural EAs were selected if the number of villages/rural EAs in the district was greater than 27.

Table 1.01: Total Number of Villages/Rural EAs and the Number of Villages/Rural EAs Selected in 2007/8 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

Item	Tanzania Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Number of Villages/Rural EAs as per 2002 Population and Housing Census	10,147	1,275	11,422
Number of Villages/Rural EAs in 2002/03 Census	3,217	317	3,534
Number of Villages/Rural EAs planned to be selected in 2007/08 Census	3,206	317	3,523
Number of Villages/Rural EAs selected in the 2007/08 Census	3,192	317	3,509

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2002/03, 2007/08 and 2002 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER 2

SAMPLE CENSUS RESULTS

2.1 Demographics

The rural agricultural household population in the United Republic of Tanzania is dominated by a young population (Table 201). Table 2.01 reveals that, during the 2007/08 census, about 44.0 percent of the population was below 15 years. The 15 to 64 years age group, which participates in production, accounted for 52.0 percent of the rural agricultural household members and 4.0 percent of the population was above 64 years. The dependency ratio was 96, which is high. Generally, countries with high birth rates also have high dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

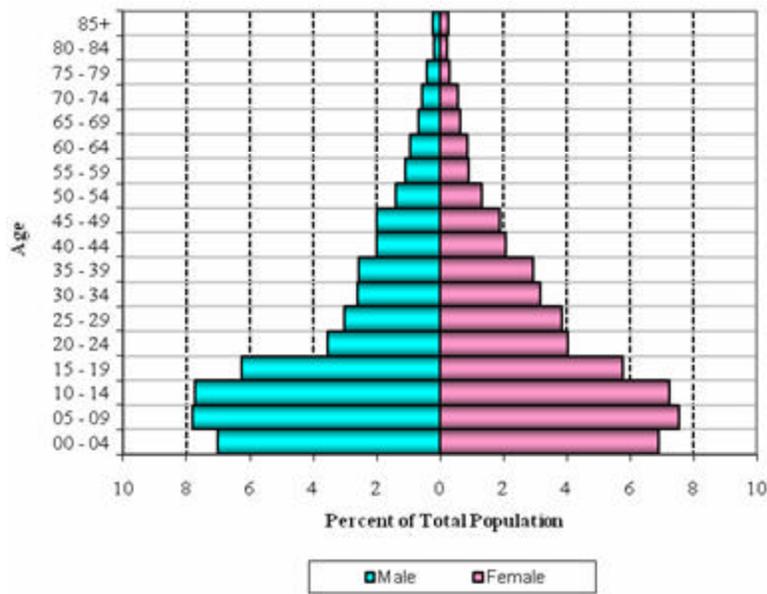
Table 2.01: Number of Agricultural Household Members by Sex and Age Group, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than 4	2,162,414	14.0	2,127,332	13.7	4,289,746	13.8
5 - 9	2,410,812	15.6	2,320,737	14.9	4,731,549	15.3
10 - 14	2,381,999	15.4	2,226,573	14.3	4,608,572	14.9
15 - 19	1,936,570	12.5	1,777,144	11.4	3,713,714	12.0
20 - 24	1,099,251	7.1	1,246,447	8.0	2,345,698	7.6
25 - 29	929,991	6.0	1,188,348	7.7	2,118,339	6.8
30 - 34	809,252	5.2	969,573	6.2	1,778,824	5.7
35 - 39	792,875	5.1	905,135	5.8	1,698,010	5.5
40 - 44	619,424	4.0	635,334	4.1	1,254,759	4.0
45 - 49	619,625	4.0	579,246	3.7	1,198,872	3.9
50 - 54	427,623	2.8	403,778	2.6	831,401	2.7
55 - 59	337,750	2.2	281,438	1.8	619,187	2.0
60 - 64	295,725	1.9	260,098	1.7	555,823	1.8
65 - 69	213,648	1.4	198,155	1.3	411,803	1.3
70 - 74	181,753	1.2	168,659	1.1	350,412	1.1
75 - 79	130,993	0.8	93,934	0.6	224,927	0.7
80 - 84	65,396	0.4	67,240	0.4	132,637	0.4
Above 85	72,116	0.5	76,638	0.5	148,754	0.5
Total	15,487,217	100.0	15,525,809	100.0	31,013,027	100.0

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

The population pyramid (Figure 2.1), shows that there is an out-migration of males from rural areas to urban areas in the 20 – 39 years age group. This could be due to the fact that, most of these persons may be looking for working in urban areas. The out-migration of female population in the same age group is less than that of males. This suggests that males are often the first to migrate and females follow later.

Figure 2.01: Population Pyramid for Rural Agricultural Households Members, 2007/08 Agricultural Year; Tanzania



Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

According to Table 2.02, Shinyanga had the largest number of agricultural household members. It accounted for 11 percent of the total agricultural household members in Tanzania Mainland and contributed 12 percent to the male population and 11 percent to the female population. Mwanza region was the second with 9 percent of both males and females. It was followed by Kagera and Mbeya regions with each contributing 7 percent of the total agricultural household members for Tanzania Mainland. The proportion of males and females in agricultural households was almost equal for Zanzibar.

Table 2.02: Number of Agricultural Household Members by Sex and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Dodoma	839,312	5.6	846,724	5.6	1,686,036
Arusha	535,956	3.5	514,886	3.4	1,050,842
Kilimanjaro	558,636	3.7	583,649	3.9	1,142,285
Tanga	791,188	5.2	824,679	5.4	1,615,866
Morogoro	710,826	4.7	701,049	4.6	1,411,875
Pwani	409,093	2.7	420,647	2.8	829,740
Dar es Salaam	96,500	0.6	93,917	0.6	190,417
Lindi	330,734	2.2	358,449	2.4	689,182
Mtwara	439,740	2.9	517,919	3.4	957,659
Ruvuma	474,451	3.1	501,559	3.3	976,010
Iringa	642,949	4.3	691,210	4.6	1,334,159
Mbeya	988,573	6.5	1,046,017	6.9	2,034,590
Singida	609,766	4.0	577,760	3.8	1,187,527
Tabora	942,587	6.2	897,257	5.9	1,839,844
Rukwa	637,303	4.2	609,408	4.0	1,246,711
Kigoma	641,328	4.2	646,237	4.3	1,287,566
Shinyanga	1,757,130	11.6	1,684,299	11.1	3,441,428
Kagera	1,029,204	6.8	1,042,928	6.9	2,072,132
Mwanza	1,364,779	9.0	1,330,924	8.8	2,695,703
Mara	710,332	4.7	705,621	4.7	1,415,953
Manyara	603,853	4.0	554,980	3.7	1,158,833
Tanzania	15,114,238	100.0	15,150,120	100.0	30,264,358
North Unguja	82,877	22.2	83,115	22.1	165,992
South Unguja	51,399	13.8	50,516	13.4	101,914
Urban West	54,447	14.6	54,384	14.5	108,831
North Pemba	96,176	25.8	97,374	25.9	193,549
South Pemba	88,080	23.6	90,302	24.0	178,382
Zanzibar	372,978	100.0	375,690	100.0	748,668
Tanzania	15,487,217	49.9	15,525,810	50.1	31,013,026

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.2 Small Scale Holdings

The agricultural sector is the main source of employment and livelihood for more than two-thirds of the United Republic of Tanzania population. It is an important economic sector in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw materials for industries and generation of foreign exchange earnings.

According to table 2.03 the total number of small holder agricultural households in 2007/08 (those involved in crops, livestock, vegetable production and fish farming) in the United Republic of Tanzania was 5,838,523; (98 percent of the total rural households) compared to 4,901,837 households in 2002/03, (99 percent of the total rural households). The region with the largest number of small holder Agricultural Households in Tanzania Mainland was Shinyanga (9 percent) followed by Mbeya (8 percent). In 2002/03 census, the largest numbers were found in the Lake Zone (Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera), Southern Highlands Zone (Mbeya) and Central Zone (Dodoma).

North Pemba in Zanzibar had the highest number of rural agricultural households (25 percent) followed by South Pemba and North Unguja each with 23 percent of the total agricultural rural households.

Table 2.03: Number of Households by Type of Household and Region during 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Rural Households Involved in Agriculture	Percentage	Rural Households Not Involved in Agriculture	Percentage	Total Rural Households	Percentage	Number of Urban Households	Percentage	Total Number of Households
Dodoma	358,969	6.3	4,819	3.4	363,788	6.2	91,893	3.45	455,682
Arusha	205,547	3.6	23,465	16.5	229,012	3.9	127,806	4.80	356,818
Kilimanjaro	242,708	4.3	2,714	1.9	245,422	4.2	103,245	3.88	348,667
Tanga	330,779	5.8	8,451	5.9	339,230	5.8	78,548	2.95	417,778
Morogoro	298,421	5.2	5,316	3.7	303,737	5.2	155,808	5.85	459,545
Pwani	174,523	3.1	16,002	11.2	190,525	3.3	45,522	1.71	236,047
Dar es Salaam	35,160	0.6	16,181	11.4	51,341	0.9	670,854	25.19	722,195
Lindi	166,898	2.9	2,859	2.0	169,757	2.9	51,993	1.95	221,750
Mtwara	249,373	4.4	3,244	2.3	252,617	4.3	91,167	3.42	343,784
Ruvuma	210,281	3.7	1,818	1.3	212,099	3.6	65,135	2.45	277,234
Iringa	306,629	5.4	2,787	2.0	309,416	5.3	90,584	3.40	400,000
Mbeya	454,824	8.0	4,157	2.9	458,981	7.8	151,263	5.68	610,244
Singida	216,992	3.8	1,578	1.1	218,570	3.7	45,715	1.72	264,286
Tabora	288,447	5.1	4,223	3.0	292,670	5.0	81,641	3.07	374,310
Rukwa	226,250	4.0	3,727	2.6	229,977	3.9	249,823	9.38	479,800
Kigoma	225,171	3.9	2,989	2.1	228,160	3.9	80,914	3.04	309,074
Shinyanga	485,212	8.5	5,707	4.0	490,919	8.4	81,501	3.06	572,419
Kagera	405,910	7.1	9,651	6.8	415,561	7.1	90,822	3.41	506,383
Mwanza	398,993	7.0	12,560	8.8	411,553	7.0	178,623	6.71	590,175
Mara	226,731	4.0	4,276	3.0	231,007	3.9	82,326	3.09	313,333
Manyara	198,513	3.5	5,859	4.1	204,372	3.5	48,177	1.81	252,549
Tanzania Mainland	5,706,329	100.0	142,383	100.0	5,848,712	100.0	2,663,361	100.0	8,512,074
North Unguja	30,354	23.0	0	0.0	30,354	22.1	4230	4.6	34,583
South Unguja	20,259	15.3	971	18.8	21,230	15.5	2248	2.4	23,478
Urban West	18,651	14.1	2,830	54.8	21,481	15.6	68715	74.4	90,196
North Pemba	32,895	24.9	814	15.8	33,709	24.5	8837	9.6	42,545
South Pemba	30,034	22.7	548	10.6	30,582	22.3	8383	9.1	38,966
Zanzibar	132,193	100.0	5,163	100.0	137,356	100.0	92,412	100.0	229,768
Tanzania	5,838,523	100.0	147,546	100.0	5,986,069	100.0	2,755,774	100.0	8,741,842

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

Table 2.04 reveals that more than half (55 percent households to the total households growing crops) of households that grew crops only operated between 0.01 and 1.5 hectares. Holdings in the same size class (0.01 – 1.5) were 88.9 percent for livestock only and 85.7 percent for pastoralists.

Households with more than five hectares were as follows: crops only (5.9 percent), livestock only (5.1 percent), pastoralists (12.5 percent) and crops and livestock (15.9 percent).

Table 2.04: Number of Agricultural Households by Type of Household and Size of Holding, 2007/08 Agricultural Year – Tanzania

Size of Holding	Type of Agricultural Household									
	Crops Only		Livestock Only		Pastoralist		Crops and Livestock		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0.01 - 0.50	515,944	14.7	46,261	80.1	3,268	83.4	187,739	8.3	753,212	12.9
0.51 - 1.00	749,474	21.4	3,239	5.6	89	2.3	325,545	14.4	1,078,347	18.5
1.01 - 1.50	664,495	18.9	1,828	3.2	0	0.0	351,478	15.5	1,017,800	17.4
1.51 - 2.00	404,218	11.5	530	0.9	0	0.0	245,950	10.8	650,698	11.1
2.01 - 2.50	471,830	13.4	949	1.6	0	0.0	313,530	13.8	786,308	13.5
2.51 - 3.00	138,696	4.0	207	0.4	0	0.0	120,707	5.3	259,609	4.4
3.01 - 3.50	125,637	3.6	380	0.7	0	0.0	108,974	4.8	234,990	4.0
3.50 - 4.00	54,700	1.6	142	0.2	0	0.0	63,198	2.8	118,040	2.0
4.01 - 4.50	134,198	3.8	1,202	2.1	0	0.0	140,900	6.2	276,299	4.7
4.51 - 5.00	42,668	1.2	57	0.1	71	1.8	50,285	2.2	93,082	1.6
Above 5	206,723	5.9	2,974	5.1	489	12.5	359,950	15.9	570,136	9.8
Total	3,508,581	100.0	57,770	100.0	3,917	100.0	2,268,255	100.0	5,838,523	100.0

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.3 Crops

The United Republic of Tanzania has two rainy seasons, the short and long rainy seasons. Few regions receive substantial rains in both seasons. Most of the country depends on the long rainy season for growing crops.

The total area planted with annual crops during 2002/03 was 7,818,620 hectares (7,740,344 hectares in Tanzania Mainland and 78,276 hectares in Zanzibar) of which 6,349,707 hectares (81 percent of the total planted area) were planted during the long rainy season and 1,468,913 hectares (19 percent) planted in the short rainy season.

The overall annual average planted area per crop growing household was 1.61 hectares during 2002/03 Agricultural Year. The average land area planted per household in both seasons was largest in Dodoma region at around 2 hectares. The rest of the regions planted less than 2 hectares per household in both seasons.

During the 2007/08 agricultural year, Kagera, Mwanza, Kigoma and Mara regions had good short rains season that enabled them to cultivate more hectares during the season than in the long rains season. Morogoro region cultivated almost the same area of land in both seasons. Unguja cultivated more land during the short rainy season than Pemba. Pemba depends very much on long rains. The area planted in Tanzania was 8,808,771 hectares of which 8,756,314 hectares were on Tanzania Mainland and 52,457 hectares were in Zanzibar. At 7,030,815 hectares (6,993,162 hectares in the Tanzania Mainland and 37,653 hectares in Zanzibar) the area planted during the long rainy season was more than the area planted during the short rainy season. Generally, only 1,777,956 hectares were planted in the whole country during short rainy season.

Table 2.05: Number of Crop Growing Households and Area Planted (ha) by Season and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Short Rainy Season		Long Rainy Season		Total area Planted (ha)	Percentage Area Planted in Short Rainy Season
	Number of Household	Planted Area (ha)	Number of Household	Planted Area (ha)		
Dodom a	364	814	357,968	747,096	747,910	0.1
Arusha	44,381	33,997	150,275	166,983	200,979	16.9
Kilimanjaro	139,948	78,839	152,220	101,347	180,186	43.8
Tanga	207,455	178,554	238,161	258,205	436,760	40.9
Morogoro	182,663	236,848	193,658	238,487	475,335	49.8
Pwani	84,527	59,671	89,906	82,908	142,579	41.9
Dar es Salaam	13,469	6,292	22,139	13,282	19,574	32.1
Lindi	2,366	1,294	159,430	166,663	167,957	0.8
Mtwara	735	666	216,131	184,795	185,461	0.4
Ruvuma	432	501	201,568	300,972	301,472	0.2
Iringa	1,388	1,116	303,718	418,750	419,866	0.3
Mbeya	97,639	52,573	431,213	515,810	568,383	9.2
Singida	0	0	215,908	464,584	464,584	0.0
Tabora	393	601	287,648	688,324	688,925	0.1
Rukwa	2,521	3,050	216,005	426,358	429,408	0.7
Kigoma	183,006	150,530	76,540	43,362	193,892	77.6
Shinyanga	7,487	18,864	478,170	1,425,384	1,444,248	1.3
Kagera	370,296	245,193	191,349	83,795	328,989	74.5
Mwanza	347,861	512,358	156,839	153,512	665,870	76.9
Mara	168,765	170,217	137,108	127,258	297,475	57.2
Manyara	14,536	11,175	186,427	385,285	396,459	2.8
Tanzania Mainland	1,870,233	1,763,152	4,462,382	6,993,162	8,756,314	20.1
North Unguja	14,264	5,724	20,359	9,321	15,044	38.0
South Unguja	11,609	4,328	7,642	3,500	7,828	55.3
Urban West	5,840	1,734	7,944	2,825	4,558	38.0
North Pemba	6,894	2,060	27,540	11,350	13,409	15.4
South Pemba	2,913	960	24,878	10,658	11,617	8.3
Zanzibar	41,520	14,805	88,364	37,653	52,457	28.2
Tanzania	1,911,753	1,777,956	4,550,745	7,030,815	8,808,771	20.2

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.4 Production of Maize and Paddy

Maize and paddy are the staple food crops in the country. Maize production during 2002/03 agricultural year for the United Republic of Tanzania was higher than that of any other cereal. The total production was 2,617,115 tonnes of which 2,613,970 tonnes were on Tanzania Mainland and 3,145 tonnes in Zanzibar. It accounted for 74 percent of the total cereal production. It was followed by paddy with 601,786 tonnes.

On Tanzania Mainland, total maize production during the 2007/08 agricultural year was estimated at 5,438,776 tonnes as compared to 2,613,970 tonnes during 2002/03 (Table 2.06). Thus, the production of maize on Tanzania Mainland had doubled. This could be attributed to more hectares cultivated during the 2007/08 as compared to 2002/03 and high yield per hectare.

Maize yield increased from 0.8 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 to 1.3 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08, while the paddy yield increased from 1.0 tonne per hectare in 2002/03 to 1.6 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08.

Maize yield per hectare increased in all regions between the two censuses. Kigoma and Ruvuma regions recorded the highest yields of maize (1.3 tonnes per hectare) during 2002/03, while Mbeya region recorded the highest yield (1.8 tonnes per hectare) during 2007/08 followed by Arusha and Mara regions with 1.7 tonnes per hectare each.

Paddy yield per hectare did not increase much in all the regions between the two censuses. Manyara region had the highest yield per hectare (3.3 tonnes in 2002/03 and 3.4 tonnes in 2007/08). Yield in Arusha region was 2.6 tonnes per hectare in both censuses. Kilimanjaro region showed a drastic fall in yield from 3.5 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 to 1.8 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08.

Table 2.06: Production of Major Food Crops by Region, 2002/03 and 2007/08 Agricultural Years, Tanzania

Region	2002/03				2007/08			
	Maize		Paddy		Maize		Paddy	
	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)						
Dodoma	149,492	0.4	2,587	0.6	350,979	1.0	1,983	0.7
Arusha	92,118	0.9	3,809	2.6	209,678	1.7	2,271	2.6
Kilimanjaro	105,222	1.1	10,724	3.5	150,138	1.4	8,831	1.8
Tanga	173,602	0.6	6,960	0.9	434,747	1.4	13,322	2.1
Morogoro	115,570	0.6	113,003	0.9	238,435	1.0	294,715	1.7
Pwani	22,991	0.3	7,062	0.2	70,265	0.9	33,207	1.2
Dar es Salaam	959	0.3	1,900	0.5	4,051	0.7	3,328	0.8
Lindi	24,854	0.3	5,180	0.3	62,571	0.8	16,814	0.9
Mtwara	29,807	0.4	4,932	0.4	63,470	0.8	22,420	1.0
Ruvuma	179,312	1.3	39,514	1.0	236,602	1.6	55,675	1.1
Iringa	265,951	1.0	8,099	1.7	384,273	1.6	17,711	2.7
Mbeya	286,213	1.2	62,780	1.1	494,810	1.8	164,065	2.0
Singida	54,396	0.4	1,973	0.5	190,491	1.3	15,051	1.2
Tabora	143,122	0.6	58,661	0.9	376,341	1.3	131,507	1.3
Rukwa	163,432	1.1	49,520	1.9	351,013	1.6	127,244	2.7
Kigoma	106,175	1.3	7,860	1.6	113,051	1.2	6,370	1.1
Shinyanga	191,402	0.5	104,847	0.9	678,746	1.3	257,944	1.5
Kagera	100,313	1.0	10,459	2.0	121,148	1.2	30,805	2.2
Mwanza	150,804	0.7	81,805	0.9	250,027	0.9	178,442	1.4
Mara	110,662	1.2	6,271	1.3	256,552	1.7	9,618	1.7
Manyara	147,773	0.8	6,674	3.3	401,389	1.5	8,360	3.4
Tanzania Mainland	2,613,970	0.8	594,619	1.0	5,438,776	1.3	1,399,681	1.6
North Uguja	1,027	0.8	2,300	0.4	2,163	1.0	5,799	1.0
South Uguja	1,432	1.7	596	0.4	1,154	1.7	2,700	1.5
Urban West	405	1.7	605	0.5	926	2.6	2,725	1.3
North Pemba	127	0.7	3,070	0.5	805	1.7	9,972	1.3
South Pemba	154	0.9	596	0.4	355	1.2	11,069	1.2
Zanzibar	3,145	1.2	7,167	0.3	5,402	1.3	32,265	1.2
Tanzania	2,617,115	0.8	601,786	1.0	5,444,178	1.3	1,431,946	1.6

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2002/03 and 2007/08

2.5 Mechanization

Tanzania Mainland still makes minimal use of agriculture mechanization in farming. Table 2.07 shows that the ox-plough is the leading mechanization method as it was used by 14.4 percent of the total rural crop farming households. Only 0.8 percent of the farming households used tractors. Households in Kilimanjaro region led in the use of tractors (6.0 percent of the total rural crop farming households in the region).

Shinyanga region led in the use of ox-plough with 37.4 percent of the farming households having used the ox-plough followed by Manyara (34.0 percent). Power tillers were used in all regions except Kigoma region. Lindi region used less than 0.1 percent. Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya and Kagera were the regions which had the highest use of power tillers at 0.4 percent of the total rural crop farming households in the regions respectively. Please note that one household can use more than one implement in one season.

Table 2.07: Number and Percentage of Rural Crops Farming Households that Used Specified Agriculture Mechanization Equipment by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Ox-plough		Ox-planter		Oxcart		Tractor		Disc Plough		Power tiller	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dodoma	50,783	14.1	3,056	0.9	18,493	5.2	1,595	0.4	1,552	0.4	1,264	0.4
Arusha	47,966	23.3	2,278	1.1	11,503	5.6	3,927	1.9	3,429	1.7	809	0.4
Kilimanjaro	7,569	3.1	537	0.2	1,789	0.7	14,442	6.0	8,985	3.7	865	0.4
Tanga	3,503	1.1	1,198	0.4	3,157	1.0	1,945	0.6	1,723	0.5	480	0.1
Morogoro	8,589	2.9	616	0.2	3,451	1.2	6,822	2.3	4,427	1.5	1,001	0.3
Pwani	744	0.4	322	0.2	473	0.3	701	0.4	314	0.2	181	0.1
Dar es Salaam	149	0.4	68	0.2	216	0.6	117	0.3	202	0.6	37	0.1
Lindi	511	0.3	105	0.1	200	0.1	153	0.1	325	0.2	76	0.0
Mtwara	859	0.3	280	0.1	538	0.2	265	0.1	417	0.2	854	0.3
Ruvuma	729	0.3	294	0.1	294	0.1	413	0.2	169	0.1	712	0.3
Iringa	41,101	13.4	1,322	0.4	8,025	2.6	693	0.2	274	0.1	748	0.2
Mbeya	58,047	12.8	2,817	0.6	12,847	2.8	2,521	0.6	602	0.1	1,943	0.4
Singida	67,752	31.2	3,334	1.5	25,760	11.9	1,327	0.6	360	0.2	535	0.2
Tabora	83,189	28.8	2,665	0.9	36,985	12.8	464	0.2	1,073	0.4	445	0.2
Rukwa	59,187	26.2	1,458	0.6	7,832	3.5	384	0.2	225	0.1	543	0.2
Kigoma	783	0.3	1,011	0.4	545	0.2	732	0.3	824	0.4	0	0.0
Shinyanga	181,357	37.4	5,768	1.2	63,149	13.0	1,817	0.4	2,194	0.5	1,029	0.2
Kagera	5,907	1.5	854	0.2	1,507	0.4	699	0.2	1,175	0.3	1,556	0.4
Mwanza	65,990	16.5	2,088	0.5	17,818	4.5	1,183	0.3	1,018	0.3	657	0.2
Mara	71,192	31.4	914	0.4	4,418	1.9	580	0.3	395	0.2	418	0.2
Manyara	67,589	34.0	2,794	1.4	30,574	15.4	6,823	3.4	4,656	2.3	456	0.2
Tanzania Mainland	823,494	14.4	33,781	0.6	249,574	4.4	47,602	0.8	34,339	0.6	14,608	0.3

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.6 Use of Organic Fertilizers

Fertilizer application is a main factor in increasing crop production and productivity. The 2007/08 census reveals that, a total of 1,911,753 households (Table 2.08) planted annual crops during the short rainy season in the United Republic of Tanzania (1,870,233 households in Tanzania Mainland and 41,520 households in Zanzibar). Of these, only 211,385, (203,883 households on Tanzania Mainland and 7,502 households in Zanzibar) used organic fertilizer.

The total planted area applied with organic fertilizer during short rainy season was 110,406 hectares in the United Republic of Tanzania, (107,710 hectares on Tanzania Mainland and 2,696 hectares in Zanzibar).

The long rainy season is the one relied on by most for growing crops. A total of 7,030,815 hectares (Table 2.09) were planted in the United Republic of Tanzania during long rainy season of which, 37,653 hectares were planted in Zanzibar and 6,993,162 hectares on Tanzania Mainland. In the United Republic of Tanzania, only 378,259 hectares of the planted area were applied with organic fertilizer, with 2,926 hectares in Zanzibar and 375,333 hectares on Tanzania Mainland.

Table 2.08: SHORT RAINY SEASON: Number of Households that Planted Annual Crops and Vegetables Using Organic Fertilizer by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Regions	Organic Fertilizer Use						Percentage of Planted Area Using Organic Fertilizer
	Number of Households Using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Number of Households Not Using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Not Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Dodoma	0	0	364	814	364	814	0.0
Arusha	9,249	4,996	35,133	29,001	44,381	33,997	14.7
Kilimanjaro	46,552	14,228	93,396	64,611	139,948	78,839	18.0
Tanga	14,895	6,459	192,560	172,096	207,455	178,554	3.6
Morogoro	3,587	3,145	179,076	233,703	182,663	236,848	1.3
Pwani	3,058	1,375	81,470	58,295	84,527	59,671	2.3
Dar es Salaam	5,603	2,261	7,866	4,031	13,469	6,292	35.9
Lindi	0	0	2,366	1,294	2,366	1,294	0.0
Mtwara	0	0	735	666	735	666	0.0
Ruvuma	0	0	432	501	432	501	0.0
Iringa	0	0	1,388	1,116	1,388	1,116	0.0
Mbeya	11,878	5,401	85,762	47,172	97,639	52,573	10.3
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tabora	0	0	393	601	393	601	0.0
Rukwa	225	46	2,296	3,004	2,521	3,050	1.5
Kigoma	8,743	3,665	174,264	146,865	183,006	150,530	2.4
Shinyanga	2,856	3,594	4,631	15,270	7,487	18,864	19.1
Kagera	28,241	10,649	342,055	234,544	370,296	245,193	4.3
Mwanza	48,328	35,894	299,533	476,464	347,861	512,358	7.0
Mara	15,108	11,421	153,657	158,796	168,765	170,217	6.7
Manyara	5,560	4,577	8,976	6,598	14,536	11,175	41.0
Tanzania Mainland	203,883	107,710	1,666,350	1,655,441	1,870,233	1,763,152	6.1
North Unguja	1,956	740	12,309	4,984	14,264	5,724	12.9
South Unguja	3,062	1,086	8,546	3,242	11,609	4,328	25.1
Urban West	1,507	484	4,333	1,250	5,840	1,734	27.9
North Pemba	803	341	6,090	1,719	6,894	2,060	16.6
South Pemba	173	45	2,740	914	2,913	960	4.7
Zanzibar	7,502	2,696	34,018	12,109	41,520	14,805	18.2
Tanzania	211,385	110,406	1,700,369	1,667,550	1,911,753	1,777,956	6.2

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

Table 2.09: LONG RAINY SEASON: Number of Households that Planted Annual Crops and Vegetable Using Organic Fertilizer by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Regions	Organic Fertilizer Use						Percentage of Planted Area Using Organic Fertilizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Number of Households Not using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Not Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Dodoma	43,446	48,843	314,523	698,253	357,968	747,096	6.5
Arusha	23,751	16,210	126,524	150,773	150,275	166,983	9.7
Kilimanjaro	25,258	8,618	126,962	92,729	152,220	101,347	8.5
Tanga	9,199	4,679	228,962	253,526	238,161	258,205	1.8
Morogoro	2,941	928	190,718	237,559	193,658	238,487	0.4
Pwani	2,870	1,209	87,036	81,700	89,906	82,908	1.5
Dar es Salaam	6,761	3,503	15,378	9,779	22,139	13,282	26.4
Lindi	633	588	158,797	166,075	159,430	166,663	0.4
Mtwara	2,856	1,818	213,275	182,978	216,131	184,795	1.0
Ruvuma	14,790	8,949	186,778	292,023	201,568	300,972	3.0
Iringa	45,317	32,202	258,401	386,548	303,718	418,750	7.7
Mbeya	26,805	17,448	404,409	498,363	431,213	515,810	3.4
Singida	53,838	54,586	162,070	409,999	215,908	464,584	11.7
Tabora	46,099	53,339	241,549	634,985	287,648	688,324	7.7
Rukwa	10,885	11,420	205,120	414,938	216,005	426,358	2.7
Kigoma	1,076	220	75,464	43,142	76,540	43,362	0.5
Shinyanga	51,173	63,845	426,996	1,361,539	478,170	1,425,384	4.5
Kagera	11,214	2,556	180,136	81,239	191,349	83,795	3.1
Mwanza	15,953	7,786	140,886	145,726	156,839	153,512	5.1
Mara	12,916	8,888	124,193	118,370	137,108	127,258	7.0
Manyara	35,574	27,699	150,853	357,586	186,427	385,285	7.2
Tanzania Mainland	443,353	375,333	4,019,029	6,617,829	4,462,382	6,993,162	5.4
North Unguja	2,254	925	18,105	8,396	20,359	9,321	9.9
South Unguja	1,474	751	6,169	2,750	7,642	3,500	21.5
Urban West	1,162	388	6,782	2,436	7,944	2,825	13.7
North Pemba	1,444	587	26,096	10,762	27,540	11,350	5.2
South Pemba	473	275	24,405	10,382	24,878	10,658	2.6
Zanzibar	6,806	2,926	81,558	34,727	88,364	37,653	7.8
Tanzania	450,159	378,259	4,100,586	6,652,556	4,550,745	7,030,815	5.4

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.7 Use of Inorganic Fertilizer

Compared to organic fertilizers, inorganic fertilizers were less used during the short rainy season. The total number of households that used inorganic fertilizers during the short rainy season was 137,901, out of which 135,001 households were on Tanzania Mainland and 2,899 households in Zanzibar (Table 2.10). The total planted area applied with inorganic fertilizer was 71,400 hectares (70,384 hectares were on Tanzania Mainland and 1,016 hectares in Zanzibar).

The total number of households that planted annual crops in short rainy season was 1,911,752 (1,870,232 households on Tanzania Mainland and 41,520 in Zanzibar). The total area planted with annual crops during the short rainy season was 1,777,959 (1,763,153 hectares on Tanzania Mainland, and 14,806 hectares in Zanzibar).

During the long rainy season, the total number of households that used inorganic fertilizers was 450,159 (443,353 households on Tanzania Mainland and 6,806 households in Zanzibar) (Table 2.11). The total planted area applied with inorganic fertilizer was 507,046 hectares (504,438 hectares on Tanzania Mainland and 2,608 hectares in Zanzibar).

Table 12 further shows that, 7.2 percent of the total area planted with annual crops during long rainy season was applied with inorganic fertilizer with Kilimanjaro region leading with 28.2 percent of the farming households having used inorganic fertilizers during the season.

Table 2.10: SHORT RAINY SEASON: Number of Households that Planted Annual Crops and Vegetables Using Inorganic Fertilizer by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Regions	Inorganic Fertilizer Use						Percentage of Planted Area Using Inorganic Fertilizer
	Number of Households using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Number of Households Not using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Not Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Dodoma	222	167	142	647	364	814	20.5
Arusha	8,553	5,158	35,828	28,839	44,381	33,997	15.2
Kilimanjaro	35,996	14,707	103,951	64,132	139,948	78,839	18.7
Tanga	8,580	2,710	198,875	175,844	207,455	178,554	1.5
Morogoro	18,451	17,482	164,211	219,365	182,663	236,848	7.4
Pwani	1,618	800	82,909	58,871	84,527	59,671	1.3
Dar es Salaam	1,245	431	12,224	5,861	13,469	6,292	6.8
Lindi	1,567	444	799	850	2,366	1,294	34.3
Mtwara	0	0	735	666	735	666	0.0
Ruvuma	81	25	351	476	432	501	5.0
Iringa	553	288	835	827	1,388	1,116	25.8
Mbeya	21,115	9,707	76,524	42,866	97,639	52,573	18.5
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tabora	0	0	393	601	393	601	0.0
Rukwa	0	0	2,521	3,050	2,521	3,050	0.0
Kigoma	14,828	7,041	168,179	143,489	183,006	150,530	4.7
Shinyanga	1,757	2,051	5,730	16,812	7,487	18,864	10.9
Kagera	3,021	1,180	367,275	244,013	370,296	245,193	0.5
Mwanza	11,012	4,300	336,849	508,058	347,861	512,358	0.8
Mara	5,673	3,392	163,091	166,825	168,765	170,217	2.0
Manyara	729	501	13,807	10,674	14,536	11,175	4.5
Tanzania Mainland	135,001	70,384	1,735,229	1,692,766	1,870,232	1,763,153	4.0
North Unguja	892	379	13,372	5,345	14,264	5,724	6.6
South Unguja	975	348	10,634	3,980	11,609	4,328	8.0
Urban West	785	214	5,055	1,520	5,840	1,734	12.3
North Pemba	110	33	6,784	2,026	6,894	2,060	1.6
South Pemba	138	42	2,775	917	2,913	960	4.4
Zanzibar	2,900	1,016	38,620	13,788	41,520	14,806	6.9
Tanzania	137,901	71,400	1,773,849	1,706,554	1,911,752	1,777,959	4.0

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

Table 2.11 : LONG RAINY SEASON: Number of Households that Planted Annual Crops and Vegetables Using Inorganic Fertilizer by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Regions	Inorganic Fertilizer Use						Percentage of Planted Area Using Inorganic Fertilizer
	Number of Households Using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Number of Households Not Using Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Not Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Dodoma	43,446	1,011	314,523	746,085	357,968	747,096	0.1
Arusha	23,751	9,433	126,524	157,549	150,275	166,983	5.6
Kilimanjaro	25,258	28,577	126,962	72,771	152,220	101,347	28.2
Tanga	9,199	2,159	228,962	256,047	238,161	258,205	0.8
Morogoro	2,941	20,217	190,718	218,270	193,658	238,487	8.5
Pwani	2,870	357	87,036	82,552	89,906	82,908	0.4
Dar es Salaam	6,761	1,823	15,378	11,459	22,139	13,282	13.7
Lindi	633	554	158,797	166,109	159,430	166,663	0.3
Mtwara	2,856	5,936	213,275	178,860	216,131	184,795	3.2
Ruvuma	14,790	83,184	186,778	217,788	201,568	300,972	27.6
Iringa	45,317	103,414	258,401	315,336	303,718	418,750	24.7
Mbeya	26,805	121,502	404,409	394,308	431,213	515,810	23.6
Singida	53,838	6,661	162,070	457,924	215,908	464,584	1.4
Tabora	46,099	73,080	241,549	615,244	287,648	688,324	10.6
Rukwa	10,885	27,723	205,120	398,635	216,005	426,358	6.5
Kigoma	1,076	1,012	75,464	42,350	76,540	43,362	2.3
Shinyanga	51,173	13,070	426,996	1,412,314	478,170	1,425,384	0.9
Kagera	11,214	238	180,136	83,557	191,349	83,795	0.3
Mwanza	15,953	895	140,886	152,617	156,839	153,512	0.6
Mara	12,916	2,282	124,193	124,976	137,108	127,258	1.8
Manyara	35,574	1,312	150,853	383,973	186,427	385,285	0.3
Tanzania Mainland	443,355	504,440	4,019,030	6,488,724	4,462,381	6,993,160	7.2
North Uguja	2,254	843	18,105	8,477	20,359	9,321	9.0
South Uguja	1,474	454	6,169	3,046	7,642	3,500	13.0
Urban West	1,162	317	6,782	2,508	7,944	2,825	11.2
North Pemba	1,444	371	26,096	10,978	27,540	11,350	3.3
South Pemba	473	622	24,405	10,036	24,878	10,658	5.8
Zanzibar	6,807	2,607	81,557	35,045	88,363	37,654	6.9
Tanzania	450,162	507,047	4,100,587	6,523,769	4,550,744	7,030,814	7.2

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

2.8 Use of Improved Technology

Table 2.12 shows the proportion of smallholder households that used improved technologies by type of technology and region in 2002/03 and in 2007/08. The proportion of crop farming households using improved seeds increased from 18 percent in 2002/03 to 24 percent in 2007/08, while the households using chemical fertilizers increased from 12 percent to 13 percent in 2002/03 and 2007/08 respectively with Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Rukwa and Dar es Salaam regions having the highest increase. On the other hand, the use of irrigated farming dropped by one percent over the intercensal period. The proportion of households using irrigation in Kilimanjaro region increased from 23 percent in 2002/03 to 36 percent in 2007/08. Irrigation in Mwanza increased from 4 percent in 2002/03 to 12.5 percent in 2007/08.

Table 2.12: Proportion of Rural Smallholder Crop Growing Households that Used Improved Technologies by Type of Technology, Year and Region, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Improved Seeds		Insecticide/ Fungicide		Chemical Fertilizers		Irrigated Farming		Improved Chicken		Improved Dairy		Erosion Control	
	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008	2002/ 2003	2007/ 2008
Dodoma	11	22	3	2.4	1	0.4	3	2.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.5	10	16
Arusha	23	44	17	10.7	12	11.0	15	14.0	0	0.3	4.0	15.6	19	15
Kilimanjaro	50	58	31	29.1	34	40.4	23	36.0	1	1.8	28.0	31.5	31	23
Tanga	13	14	5	3.5	3	2.2	9	6.5	-	0.2	7.0	5.1	11	8
Morogoro	15	16	8	9.7	7	13.0	8	9.3	0	0.7	1.0	0.8	3	4
Pwani	15	14	12	3.8	3	0.9	4	4.9	1	0.7	9.0	2.7	1	1
Dar es Salaam	54	49	16	21.4	12	14.0	10	20.5	2	6.1	62.0	16.4	6	3
Lindi	8	12	17	4.8	1	0.6	2	1.7	2	0.5	32.0	0.8	1	1
Mtwara	4	12	23	3.2	3	2.9	2	1.4	0	0.4	5.0	0.1	1	1
Ruvuma	14	13	34	12.5	48	41.1	13	8.6	0	1.0	12.0	2.4	6	5
Iringa	18	23	52	46.8	36	37.6	20	10.0	0	0.6	4.0	1.8	21	15
Mbeya	14	25	17	12.7	32	35.4	13	10.5	0	0.7	4.0	8.3	17	10
Singida	15	16	4	3.4	1	1.6	4	3.9	0	0.7	0.0	0.4	9	13
Tabora	19	28	20	16.8	20	20.0	7	3.9	0	0.2	0.0	0.5	2	4
Rukwa	5	13	11	9.4	6	9.3	10	5.5	0	0.7	0.0	1.2	9	10
Kigoma	7	6	7	3.4	7	3.5	9	7.3	0	0.4	0.0	0.5	10	8
Shinyanga	31	51	21	34.1	3	2.8	2	2.5	0	0.3	0.0	0.8	4	5
Kagera	11	7	8	4.2	1	0.9	4	4.4	0	0.4	2.0	3.3	6	10
Mwanza	38	21	17	6.7	3	2.7	4	12.5	0	0.2	0.0	0.4	8	9
Mara	23	21	11	6.9	2	3.0	3	3.7	0	0.2	1.0	0.7	10	7
Manyara	13	27	6	7.5	1	1.3	4	4.1	0	1.3	1.0	2.6	15	22
Tanzania Mainland	18.0	24.3	17.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	8.0	7.0	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.9	10.0	9.3

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

CHAPTER 3

LIVESTOCK REARING

3.1 Livestock

In 2007/08, out of 5,838,523 rural agricultural households in Tanzania, 2,329,942 households reared livestock by 1st October 2008. In addition, Tanzania had 1,698,219 households that reared cattle (1,658,799 households found on Tanzania Mainland and 39,420 households in Zanzibar), which is equivalent to 29.1 percent of the total rural agricultural households that reared cattle during the reference period (Table 3.01).

The proportion of agricultural households rearing cattle was highest in Arusha region (71.9 percent), followed by Manyara region (60.6 percent) and Kilimanjaro region (60 percent). The agricultural households rearing cattle were lowest in Mtwara (1.3 percent) and Lindi (1.8 percent). Forty percent of the total regional rural agricultural households in North Pemba reared cattle.

Table 3.01: Number of Households Rearing Cattle by Region during 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Regions	Households Rearing Cattle		Households not Rearing Cattle		Total Agricultural Households	Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Dodoma	76,145	21.2	282,824	78.8	358,969	102,865
Arusha	147,830	71.9	57,717	28.1	205,547	167,562
Kilimanjaro	145,628	60.0	97,080	40.0	242,708	185,997
Tanga	74,670	22.6	256,109	77.4	330,779	116,839
Morogoro	17,808	6.0	280,613	94.0	298,421	45,235
Pwani	10,748	6.2	163,775	93.8	174,523	28,058
Dar es Salaam	6,468	18.4	28,692	81.6	35,160	13,374
Lindi	3,015	1.8	163,883	98.2	166,898	18,177
Mtwara	3,291	1.3	246,081	98.7	249,373	35,138
Ruvuma	23,941	11.4	186,340	88.6	210,281	62,685
Iringa	57,600	18.8	249,029	81.2	306,629	88,519
Mbeya	168,746	37.1	286,078	62.9	454,824	207,028
Singida	98,881	45.6	118,111	54.4	216,992	116,524
Tabora	96,708	33.5	191,739	66.5	288,447	124,747
Rukwa	68,944	30.5	157,305	69.5	226,250	89,140
Kigoma	20,284	9.0	204,886	91.0	225,171	67,755
Shinyanga	217,587	44.8	267,625	55.2	485,212	261,150
Kagera	57,565	14.2	348,345	85.8	405,910	116,672
Mwanza	146,149	36.6	252,843	63.4	398,993	177,086
Mara	96,540	42.6	130,191	57.4	226,731	121,803
Manyara	120,249	60.6	78,263	39.4	198,513	137,902
Tanzania Mainland	1,658,797	29.1	4,047,529	70.9	5,706,331	2,284,256
North Unguja	4,977	16.4	25,377	83.6	30,354	6,579
South Unguja	6,129	30.3	14,130	69.7	20,259	7,192
Urban West	4,616	24.7	14,036	75.3	18,651	6,060
North Pemba	13,242	40.3	19,653	59.7	32,895	14,284
South Pemba	10,457	34.8	19,578	65.2	30,034	11,570
Zanzibar	39,421	29.8	92,774	70.2	132,193	45,685
Tanzania	1,698,218	29.1	4,140,303	70.9	5,838,524	2,329,941

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

3.2 Cattle by Type

The 2007/08 Sample Census of Agriculture results show that, in all regions except Dar es Salaam, more than 80 percent of cattle were indigenous breeds (Table 3.02). Indigenous breeds accounted for 97.2 percent of the cattle found in the country. The remaining cattle were dairy breeds (2.4 percent) and beef breeds (0.3 percent). Dar es Salaam region had the highest proportion of dairy breed with 75.2 percent, followed by Kilimanjaro with 32.8 percent. Tabora, Shinyanga and Mara regions had the least percentages of dairy cattle breeds, each with 0.1 percent. In Zanzibar, 4.4 percent of the cattle were dairy breeds, while Tanzania Mainland had 2.4 percent. Urban West region had the highest percentage of dairy cattle of 8.5 percent, while North Pemba had the least percentage with 2.8 percent.

Table 3.02: Number of Households and Cattle by Type of Cattle and Region as of 1st October 2008, Tanzania

Regions	Indigenous			Beef			Dairy			Total	
	Number of Households	Number of Cattle	Percentage	Number of Households	Number of Cattle	Percentage	Number of Households	Number of Cattle	Percentage	Number of Cattle	Percentage
Dodoma	75,878	1,166,715	99.5	749	2,916	0.2	1,617	3,473	0.3	1,173,104	100.0
Arusha	124,977	1,716,534	94.7	4,633	18,486	1.0	31,770	78,353	4.3	1,813,373	100.0
Kilimanjaro	73,680	321,063	65.0	6,598	10,980	2.2	76,306	161,734	32.8	493,777	100.0
Tanga	62,306	687,614	94.0	1,268	2,422	0.3	16,728	41,639	5.7	731,675	100.0
Morogoro	15,818	628,475	98.2	417	1,874	0.3	2,297	9,414	1.5	639,764	100.0
Pwani	7,162	225,610	88.4	396	1,141	0.4	4,711	28,507	11.2	255,258	100.0
Dar es Salaam	1,091	6,108	18.9	929	1,919	5.9	5,750	24,372	75.2	32,398	100.0
Lindi	1,854	26,450	85.9	45	135	0.4	1,289	4,199	13.6	30,784	100.0
Mtwara	3,172	17,415	96.1	153	305	1.7	275	394	2.2	18,115	100.0
Ruvuma	20,286	61,768	82.0	672	1,420	1.9	4,798	12,177	16.2	75,366	100.0
Iringa	54,325	460,229	96.7	938	1,498	0.3	5,279	14,258	3.0	475,985	100.0
Mbeya	135,544	787,912	90.9	3,439	6,400	0.7	37,660	72,724	8.4	867,035	100.0
Singida	98,701	1,587,649	99.7	396	1,115	0.1	873	3,625	0.2	1,592,389	100.0
Tabora	96,511	2,123,645	99.8	393	1,965	0.1	1,024	2,370	0.1	2,127,980	100.0
Rukwa	67,731	799,700	99.4	337	562	0.1	2,027	4,149	0.5	804,411	100.0
Kigoma	19,552	154,000	97.7	359	505	0.3	848	3,077	2.0	157,581	100.0
Shinyanga	216,875	3,635,260	99.7	1,438	6,566	0.2	2,552	5,419	0.1	3,647,245	100.0
Kagera	46,486	813,212	97.1	129	129	0.0	13,275	23,863	2.9	837,204	100.0
Mwanza	145,461	1,970,901	99.7	917	2,277	0.1	1,332	3,794	0.2	1,976,971	100.0
Mara	96,260	1,683,859	99.8	623	1,901	0.1	1,193	1,931	0.1	1,687,692	100.0
Manyara	118,582	1,648,488	99.1	844	2,115	0.1	4,597	12,467	0.7	1,663,070	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	1,482,252	20,522,607	97.3	25,673	66,631	0.3	216,201	511,939	2.4	21,101,177	100.0
North Unguja	4,945	23,047	96.8	0	0	0	222	765	3.2	23,812	100.0
South Unguja	5,916	30,418	93.7	0	0	0	776	2053	6.3	32,471	100.0
Urban West	4,490	19,342	91.5	0	0	0	722	1790	8.5	21,132	100.0
North Pemba	13,011	44,120	97.2	0	0	0	600	1259	2.8	45,379	100.0
South Pemba	10,333	31,943	96.8	0	0	0	275	1,046	3.2	32,989	100.0
Zanzibar	38,695	148,870	95.6	0	0	0.0	2,595	6,913	4.4	155,783	100.0
Tanzania	1,520,947	20,671,477	97.2	25,673	66,631	0.3	218,796	518,852	2.4	21,256,960	100.0

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

3.3 Milk

The total average production of milk per cow per day was 3 litres during the wet season and 2 litres during the dry season. Dar es Salaam region had an average of 8 litres during the wet season and 6 litres during dry season per day. Tabora, Shinyanga, Mara and Manyara regions recorded the least average milk production of one litre per cow per day. Table 3.03 shows the average price of cow milk in Tshs per litre during each season in the 2007/08 agricultural year.

The national average price of milk per litre during the wet season was TShs 400 per litre. In Zanzibar it was TShs 508 per litre and on the Tanzania Mainland it was TShs. 400 per litre. The national average during dry season was TShs. 451 per litre, with prices being TShs. 538 per litre in Zanzibar and TShs. 451 per litre on the Tanzania Mainland.

Table 3.03: Number of Milked Cows, Average Number of Milking Days, Average Milk Production and Average Price of Milk by Season and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Number of Milked Cows		Average Milk Production Per Cow Per Day (lts)		Average Number of Days Cows Milked		Average Price Per Litre Per Season (TS hs)	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
Dodoma	219,429	168,173	3	2	142	122	279	348
Arusha	565,476	394,478	3	2	162	142	453	534
Kilimanjaro	210,276	147,872	4	3	172	146	521	538
Tanga	210,828	166,072	3	3	149	132	360	385
Morogoro	86,882	79,078	6	4	152	146	382	406
Pwani	58,515	46,282	4	3	161	153	433	527
Dar es Salaam	11,530	9,900	8	6	199	188	856	785
Lindi	8,087	8,376	7	6	93	81	473	618
Mtwara	26,948	7,477	3	2	109	129	501	1,159
Ruvuma	13,796	51,309	5	3	175	163	397	446
Iringa	75,620	51,471	3	2	139	116	437	463
Mbeya	310,518	224,584	4	3	140	110	459	460
Singida	361,344	441,142	2	2	108	77	337	424
Tabora	410,128	485,771	2	1	150	129	255	315
Rukwa	129,339	112,801	3	2	106	106	297	575
Kigoma	32,119	23,973	3	3	114	96	359	569
Shinyanga	616,183	634,386	2	1	175	161	391	431
Kagera	196,503	136,985	3	2	166	134	354	511
Mwanza	353,651	289,119	2	2	158	126	355	377
Mara	296,953	259,824	2	1	144	124	360	395
Manyara	387,357	250,041	2	1	146	120	444	465
Tanzania Mainland	4,581,482	3,989,114	3	2	151	129	400	451
North Unguja	8,275	7,503	3	3	110	102	492	530
South Unguja	8,649	5,684	3	2	124	108	456	468
Urban West	6,311	5,621	4	4	145	137	547	602
North Pemba	12,693	10,931	2	2	107	109	514	548
South Pemba	8,789	6,901	2	2	113	111	524	538
Zanzibar	44,717	36,640	2	2	117	112	508	538
Tanzania	4,626,199	4,025,754	3	2	151	129	400	451

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

3.4 Goats

Table 3.04 shows that Tanzania had a total of 15,243,826 goats, out of which 15,173,396 (99.5 percent) were in Tanzania Mainland and 70,430 (0.5 percent) were in Zanzibar during 2007/08 Agricultural Year.

The table further reveals that, 96.5 percent of goats in Tanzania were indigenous, while 2.8 percent were dairy breeds and 0.7 percent were improved breeds for meat.

Table 3.04: Number of Goats by Type and Region as of 1st October 2008, Tanzania

Region	Indigenous			Improved for Meat			Improved Dairy			Total	
	Number of households	Number of Goats	Percentage	Number of households	Number of Goats	Percentage	Number of households	Number of Goats	Percentage	Number of households	Number of Goats
Dodoma	70,169	906,466	99.0	796	5,546	0.6	729	3,343	0.4	71,694	915,356
Arusha	120,276	1,764,226	96.8	393	5,902	0.3	5,289	53,176	2.9	125,958	1,823,303
Kilimanjaro	104,854	581,840	89.0	1,253	10,919	1.7	8,546	60,753	9.3	114,653	653,511
Tanga	83,996	705,706	98.2	0	0	0.0	659	12,919	1.8	84,655	718,625
Morogoro	32,105	322,614	85.4	0	0	0.0	2,567	54,958	14.6	34,672	377,572
Pwani	12,202	161,652	84.7	578	17,698	9.3	1,255	11,530	6.0	14,035	190,880
Dar es Salaam	6,541	50,701	89.4	233	3,784	6.7	767	2,254	4.0	7,540	56,739
Lindi	15,106	154,247	96.8	94	94	0.1	808	4,981	3.1	16,009	159,322
Mtwara	35,012	233,965	99.7	112	560	0.2	40	40	0.0	35,164	234,564
Ruvuma	77,025	338,561	97.0	368	5,632	1.6	850	4,832	1.4	78,243	349,024
Iringa	47,454	290,497	97.0	183	1,515	0.5	1,337	7,522	2.5	48,974	299,534
Mbeya	95,442	520,284	95.5	444	1,553	0.3	2,025	23,035	4.2	97,911	544,872
Singida	81,632	835,257	99.1	422	3,498	0.4	693	3,705	0.4	82,747	842,461
Tabora	84,035	942,887	99.9	165	773	0.1	0	0	0.0	84,200	943,659
Rukwa	56,331	410,480	94.1	402	9,181	2.1	1,363	16,690	3.8	58,096	436,351
Kigoma	101,578	488,165	95.4	399	11,840	2.3	545	11,854	2.3	102,522	511,859
Shinyanga	181,427	1,910,098	97.0	964	6,832	0.3	2,811	51,911	2.6	185,202	1,968,841
Kagera	158,970	785,391	95.3	572	9,078	1.1	4,334	29,520	3.6	163,876	823,989
Mwanza	144,149	904,695	97.5	181	7,727	0.8	1,105	15,005	1.6	145,435	927,427
Mara	95,821	902,362	98.8	85	254	0.0	450	11,163	1.2	96,356	913,778
Manyara	108,489	1,436,057	96.9	304	2,977	0.2	2,990	42,696	2.9	111,783	1,481,729
Tanzania Mainland	1,712,614	14,646,151	96.5	7,948	105,363	0.7	39,163	421,887	2.8	1,759,725	15,173,396
North Unguja	2,506	12,555	81.6	63	945	6.1	32	1,890	12.3	2,600	15,390
South Unguja	3,033	13,194	62.2	30	304	1.4	182	7,721	36.4	3,246	21,219
Urban West	1,601	10,016	83.7	0	0	0.0	63	1,947	16.3	1,664	11,963
North Pemba	2,528	8,748	94.7	26	256	2.8	51	231	2.5	2,605	9,234
South Pemba	3,117	12,428	98.4	27	80	0.6	116	116	0.9	3,260	12,624
Zanzibar	12,785	56,941	80.8	146	1,585	2.3	444	11,905	16.9	13,375	70,430
Tanzania	1,725,499	14,703,092	96.5	8,094	106,948	0.7	39,607	433,792	2.8	1,773,100	15,243,826

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

3.5 Sheep

The total number of sheep in Tanzania was 6,396,587, of which 6,396,012 were on the Tanzania Mainland and 575 in Zanzibar. Arusha region had the largest number of sheep (1,456,230) representing 23 percent of the total sheep in the country.

Table 3.05: Number of Sheep by Category of Sheep and Region as of 1st October 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Ram	Castrated Sheep	Ewe/She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	Total
Dodoma	47,322	23,111	145,452	31,716	36,152	283,752
Arusha	218,402	159,563	670,296	186,063	221,907	1,456,230
Kilimanjaro	140,422	12,706	169,695	24,963	40,979	388,765
Tanga	35,022	8,592	122,498	25,547	25,323	216,983
Morogoro	14,554	4,535	63,898	14,423	21,382	118,792
Pwani	5,607	2,509	21,971	5,765	7,289	43,141
Dar es Salaam	726	466	19,099	280	317	20,888
Lindi	978	237	2,917	173	698	5,002
Mtwara	3,209	112	9,288	1,703	2,483	16,794
Ruvuma	3,694	262	12,230	864	3,485	20,535
Iringa	10,738	1,498	33,166	5,501	5,545	56,448
Mbeya	30,991	5,042	48,431	6,092	94,217	184,774
Singida	55,110	41,734	325,515	69,757	60,593	552,709
Tabora	63,379	13,651	213,464	54,935	86,114	431,543
Rukwa	8,501	847	23,145	4,813	6,272	43,577
Kigoma	8,270	45,295	156,140	5,182	7,825	222,712
Shinyanga	171,021	20,864	387,841	119,246	132,389	831,360
Kagera	17,173	1,532	44,152	6,822	19,395	89,074
Mwanza	43,183	6,072	114,115	27,018	34,143	224,531
Mara	58,219	39,051	207,537	93,907	69,956	468,671
Manyara	99,408	68,026	295,861	175,622	80,815	719,731
Tanzania Mainland	1,035,929	455,705	3,086,711	860,392	957,279	6,396,012
North Unguja	0	32	51	0	0	82
South Unguja	30	61	30	0	0	122
Urban West	31	0	157	0	94	283
North Pemba	58	0	29	0	0	88
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	119	93	267	0	94	575
Tanzania	1,036,048	455,798	3,086,978	860,392	957,373	6,396,587

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

3.6 Fish Farming

The 2007/08 Sample Census of Agriculture revealed that, fish farming, as an economic activity, is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Out of the total 5,838,523 rural agricultural households, only 10,794 households were engaged in fish farming. The results show that, Ruvuma region had the highest numbers of fish farming households in Tanzania Mainland, with 4,018 fish farming households equivalent to 1.9% while in Zanzibar; North Pemba only was engaged in the activity with 26 fish farming households.

Table 3.06: Number of Agricultural Households Practicing Fish Farming by Region during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Region	Fish farming by household during 2007/08				
	Practiced	Percentage	Not Practiced	Percentage	Total
Dodoma	116	0.0	358,854	100.0	358,970
Arusha	122	0.1	205,425	99.9	205,547
Kilimanjaro	702	0.3	242,006	99.7	242,708
Tanga	825	0.2	329,953	99.8	330,778
Morogoro	246	0.1	298,175	99.9	298,421
Pwani	0	0.0	174,523	100.0	174,523
Dar es Salaam	80	0.2	35,080	99.8	35,160
Lindi	0	0.0	166,898	100.0	166,898
Mtwara	153	0.1	249,220	99.9	249,373
Ruvuma	4,018	1.9	206,263	98.1	210,281
Iringa	1,821	0.6	304,808	99.4	306,629
Mbeya	1,169	0.3	453,655	99.7	454,824
Singida	0	0.0	216,992	100.0	216,992
Tabora	653	0.2	287,794	99.8	288,447
Rukwa	412	0.2	225,838	99.8	226,250
Kigoma	212	0.1	224,958	99.9	225,170
Shinyanga	0	0.0	485,212	100.0	485,212
Kagera	147	0.0	405,762	100.0	405,909
Mwanza	92	0.0	398,901	100.0	398,993
Mara	0	0.0	226,731	100.0	226,731
Manyara	0	0.0	198,513	100.0	198,513
Tanzania Mainland	10,768	0.2	5,695,561	99.8	5,706,329
Percentage	0.2	0.2	99.8	99.8	100.0
North Unguja	0	0.0	30,354	100.0	30,354
South Unguja	0	0.0	20,259	100.0	20,259
Urban West	0	0.0	18,651	100.0	18,651
North Pemba	26	0.1	32,869	99.9	32,895
South Pemba	0	0.0	30,034	100.0	30,034
Zanzibar	26	100	132,168	100.0	132,193
Percentage	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	100.0
Tanzania	10,794	0	5,827,729	100	5,838,523

Source: Agriculture Sample Census, 2007/08

Conclusion

The 2007/08 Agricultural Census results reveal that there was an increase in the production of crops between 2002/03 and 2007/08. Production of maize doubled from 2,613,970 tonnes to 5,438,776 tonnes for Tanzania Mainland and from 3,146 tonnes to 5,402 tonnes for Zanzibar. Production of paddy increased from 594,619 tonnes to 1,399,681 tonnes for Tanzania Mainland and 10,123 tonnes to 32,265 tonnes for Zanzibar. There was an increase in the number of cattle between the two censuses for Tanzania Mainland from 16,837,150 cattle to 21,101,177 cattle. The number of cattle in Zanzibar decreased from 162,643 to 155,783.

Results presented in this report are only preliminary. The National and regional reports, which are planned to be produced separately, will provide more details on the results of the Census.

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To be a preferable source of official statistics in Tanzania

Mission

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