



The United Republic of Tanzania

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08

LARGE SCALE FARMS

Volume IV



Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries,
Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar,
Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments,
Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing,
The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

JUNE, 2012



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PREFACE

At the end of the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, (OCGS), Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Livestock and Fisheries conducted the Agricultural Sample Census. This is the fourth Agricultural Census to be carried out in Tanzania, the first one was conducted in 1971/72, the second in 1993/94 and 1994/95 (during 1993/94 data on household characteristics and livestock count were collected and data on crop area and production in 1994/95), and the third was conducted in 2002/03.

The census collected detailed data on crop production, crop marketing, crop storage, livestock production, fish farming, and poverty indicators. In addition to this, the census was large in its scope and coverage as it provides data that can be disaggregated at district level and thus allow comparisons with the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture. The census covered smallholders in rural areas only and large scale farms. This report presents data disaggregated at regional level and it focuses on livestock kept by small holders and Large Scale Farms.

The extensive nature of the census in relation to its scope and coverage is a result of the increasing demand for more detailed information to assist in the proper planning of the agricultural sector and in the administrative decentralization of planning to district level. It is hoped that this report will provide new insights for planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector in order to improve the prevailing conditions faced by agricultural households in the country.

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, I wish to express my appreciation for the financial support provided by the development partners, in particular, the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japanese Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and others who contributed through the pooled fund mechanism.

My appreciation also goes to all those who in one-way or the other have contributed to the success of the survey. In particular, I would also like to mention the enormous effort made by the Planning Group composed of professionals from the Agriculture Statistics Department of the National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of

Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar, the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG).

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the professionals, the consultants, Regional and District Supervisors and field enumerators for their commendable work. Certainly without their dedication, the census would not have been successful.

Dr. Albina Chuwa

Director General

National Bureau of Statistics

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CSTWG	Census and Surveys Technical Working Group
DADIPS	District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects
DfID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LSF	Large Scale Farms
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar
PMO_RALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary highlights the main survey results obtained during the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08. The report provides detailed description of the state of large scale farms in Tanzania for the agricultural year 1st October 2007 to 30th September 2008. Most of the analysis and tabulation permit comparisons between regions. In some cases, the contribution of smallholder agriculture is included to give the overall country estimate. The highlights describe the important findings in relation to agricultural production, productivity, husbandry, access to resources and provision of credit for large scale farms.

i) Farm Holding Characteristics

During the 2007/08 agricultural year, the number of large scale farms in Tanzania were 1,006 covering an area of 1,113,890 hectares. A total of 520 (52%) farms were involved in crops only, 189 (19%) in livestock only, 286 (28%) were involved in crop production as well as livestock keeping and 11 (1%) were involved in cut flowers production. In summary, Tanzania Mainland had 817 large scale farms involved in crop production and 475 involved in livestock production. The area in crops only farms was 459,827 hectares (41%), for the livestock only was 410,181 hectares (37%), for crops and livestock was 243,140 hectares (22%) and 742 hectares (1%) for cut flowers production.

ii) Annual Crop Production**• Planted Area**

The area planted with annual crops and vegetables was 62,373 hectares out of which 6,838 hectares (11%) were planted during the short rainy season and 55,535 hectares (89%) during the long rainy season. An area of 42,358 hectares (68%) was planted with cereals, followed by 6,624 hectares (11%) of pulses, 5,832 hectares (9.4%) of cash crops, 4,174 hectares (6.7%) of oil seed crops, 3,171 hectares (5.1%) of fruits & vegetable crops and 213 hectares (0.3%) of root and tuber crops.

• Maize

Maize was grown on 453 large scale farms during the long rainy season covering 20,407 hectares and during the short rainy season, 117 large scale farms covering 3,076 hectares were planted with maize. The total area planted with maize was 23,483 hectares or 52.4 percent of the total area grown with cereal crops. During the long rainy season, the highest concentration of maize farms were in Manyara, followed by Arusha, Iringa and Ruvuma, while the lowest

numbers were in Mwanza, Kigoma, Shinyanga, South Unguja and North Pemba, each with only one large scale farm. Manyara had the largest area (5,496 hectares) followed by Arusha (3,404 ha), Dodoma (2,830 ha), Kilimanjaro (2,343ha), Iringa (1,319 ha) and Ruvuma (1,231 ha) while the lowest planted area was in Dar es Salaam (17 ha) and South Unguja (3 ha). In the short rainy season, the largest areas under large scale farms were in Pwani (725 ha) and Mara (717 ha). Highest number of farmers were recorded in Mwanza (29 farms), Tanga (20 farms), Morogoro (21) and Mara (15 farms).

- **Paddy**

Paddy was grown on 103 large scale farms during the long rainy season covering 4,361 hectares and during the short rainy season, 36 large scale farms covering 1,087 hectares were planted with paddy. The area harvested was 1,014 hectares. The total area for paddy was 5,448 hectares or 12.1 percent of the total area grown with cereals.

During the long rainy season, the highest concentration of farms were in Morogoro, Mbeya Ruvuma and Mwanza, while the lowest numbers were in Rukwa, Kilimanjaro and Singida. Paddy was virtually not grown in Arusha, Kigoma, Shinyanga Kagera and South Unguja. Mbeya had the largest planted area (1,883 ha) followed by Morogoro (1,740 ha), and Tanga (653 ha). Mwanza and Urban West had the smallest planted area of 2 hectares each followed by Mtwara and Dar es Salaam (each with 9 ha). In short rainy season, the largest number of large scale farms were in Mwanza (15 farms) and Morogoro (9 farms) while the lowest numbers of large scale farms were in Urban North, North Pemba and South Pemba (each with 1 farm). Tanga had the largest area of 443 hectares followed by Morogoro (401 ha), Mara (121 ha) and Mwanza (107 ha). North Pemba had the smallest area (3 ha) planted with paddy followed by Urban West (5 ha) and South Pemba (8ha).

- **Wheat**

Wheat was grown in 9 regions on 67 large scale farms during the long rainy season covering 12,585 hectares. The area harvested was 12,345 hectares. During the short rainy season, it was grown in only one region and in one large scale farm covering 8 hectares. The total area cultivated with wheat was therefore 12,593 hectares or 28% of the total area under cereal crops. Total wheat production during the two seasons was 161,855 tonnes.

- **Sorghum**

Sorghum was grown on 35 large scale farms during the long rainy season covering 693 hectares and producing 2,013 tonnes. The area harvested was 679 hectares recording a yield of 3.0 tonnes per hectare. During the short rainy season, 14 large scale farms covering 98 hectares were planted with sorghum and produced 88 tonnes. The area harvested was 96 hectares recording a yield of 1.0 tonne per hectare. The total area for sorghum was therefore 791 hectares or 1.7 percent of the total area grown with cereal crops. Total sorghum production during the two seasons was 2,101 tonnes making an average yield of 3.0 tonnes per hectare.

- **Beans**

Beans were grown on 175 large scale farms during the long rainy season, covering 4,233 hectares and producing 5,278 tonnes. The area harvested was 3,955 recording a yield of 1.3 tonnes per hectare. Arusha had the largest number of farms (51) followed by Iringa (23), Ruvuma (20) and Kilimanjaro (16). The lowest numbers were in Morogoro (1), Mtwara (1), Kigoma (1) and Shinyanga (1). The largest area planted with beans was in Arusha (2,435 ha), Kilimanjaro (800 ha), Mara (798 ha) and Manyara (765 ha) while the lowest was in Shinyanga (1 ha), Morogoro (1ha), Kagera (3ha) and Kigoma (3 ha).

During the short rainy season, beans were grown on 27 large scale farms covering an area of 1,216 hectares and producing 3,017 tonnes. The area harvested was 1,158 recording a yield of 2.6 tonnes per hectare. Arusha had the largest number of farms (7) followed by Mwanza (5), Mara (5) and Kilimanjaro (4). The lowest numbers were in Iringa (1), Kagera (1), and Manyara (1). Area wise, Mara had the largest area (785 ha), while Iringa had the lowest area (1 ha) planted with beans.

- **Cotton**

Cotton is mainly grown in the Lake Zone. In the 2007/08 agricultural year, 197 hectares were planted on 5 large scale farms during the long rainy season and 137 tonnes were harvested giving an average yield of 0.7 tonnes per hectare.

In short rainy season, cotton was grown on 17 large scale farms covering an area of 117 hectares which produced 139 tonnes with an average yield of 1.2 tonnes per hectare. However, Mwanza was the only region which produced cotton on large scale farms during the season. In

1994/95 agricultural year, 391 tonnes of cotton were harvested. Therefore, for the period from 1994/95 to 2002/03, the harvest increased by 222 percent but it decreased to 139 tonnes in 2007/08 agricultural year.

- **Tobacco**

Tobacco is mainly grown in Tabora and Iringa regions. During the long rainy season, 13 large scale farms were grown with tobacco covering an area of 751 hectares. The highest numbers of farms were in Iringa (54%) and Tabora (46%).

(iii) Permanent Crop Production

The permanent crops were grown on 704 large scale farms covering 164,330 hectares or 9.9 percent of the total area (1,113,890 hectares) covered by all the large scale farms. In 1994/95 agricultural year, 796 large scale farms were planted with perennial crops which covered 98,575 hectares. For the period from 1994/95 to 2002/03, the number of large scale farms planted with perennials increased by 47 percent but the area increased by 12 percent (from 98,575 hectares in 1994/95 to 109,940 hectares in 2002/03). Also, there was an increase in production for most of the perennials. In 2007/08, the number of farms decreased by 39% from 1,173 in 2002/03 to 704 but the total area has increased by 49% from 109,940 ha to 164,330 ha. The most important permanent crop was sisal which accounted for 35.6 percent of the total area planted with perennials followed by sugar cane (18.3%), tea (11.5), cashewnuts (9.7%) and coffee (3.9%).

- **Sisal**

Sisal was planted on 42 (6%) large scale farms with permanent crops, covering an area of 34,696 (36%) hectares with an average of 826 hectares per farm. The harvest was 50,714 tonnes making an average yield of 1.2 tonnes per hectare. The harvest in 2002/03 was 188,870 tonnes, therefore, for the period from 2002/03 to 2007/08, there was a production decrease of 73 percent between the two agricultural years.

- **Sugar cane**

Sugar cane was planted on 42 (6%) large scale farms covering an area of 17,804 (17%) hectares with an average of 424 hectares per farm. The harvest was 218,589 tonnes making an average yield of 12 tonnes per hectare. The harvest in 1994/95 was 180,058 tonnes and in 2002/03 was

236,073 tonnes, therefore, for the period from 2002/03 to 2007/08 there was a decrease in production by 7.4 percent.

- **Coffee**

Coffee was planted on 95 (13%) large scale farms covering 3,836 hectares (22%) giving an average of 40 hectares per farm. About 33,279 tonnes were harvested recording an average yield of 9 tonnes per hectare. In 1994/95 agricultural year, the harvest was 2,105.5 tonnes and in 2002/03 was 19,084 tonnes therefore, for the period from 2002/03 to 2007/08 there was an increase in production by 74 percent.

Banana

Banana crop was planted on 91 (13%) large scale farms covering an area of 1,449 (1%) hectares giving an average of 16 hectares per farm. The harvest was 121,639 tones making an average yield of 84 tones per hectare.

- **Tea**

Tea crop was planted on 35 (5%) large scale farms covering an area of 11,213 (7%) hectares recording an average of 320 hectares per farm. The harvest was 74,613 tonnes making an average yield of 7 tonnes per hectare. The harvest in 1994/95 was 50,242 tonnes and in 2002/03 was 33,978 tonnes therefore after five years, there was an increase in production of about 120 percent.

- **Cashew nuts**

Cashew nut crop was planted on 76 (11%) large scale farms covering an area of 9,463 (7%) hectares recording an average of about 125 hectares per farm. The harvest was 28,831 tonnes making an average yield of 3 tonnes per hectare. The harvest in 1994/95 was 439 tonnes, and in 2002/03 was 935 tones therefore, for the period from 2002/03 to 2007/08 there was an increase in production of about 2,984 percent.

- **Livestock and Poultry Production**

As of 1st October 2008, there were 661,958 heads of the major livestock types (i.e. cattle, goats, sheep and pigs) and 7,097 heads of the minor livestock types (except chicken) making a total number of all types of livestock to be 669,095 heads. Among the major livestock types, cattle

were the predominant species in terms of major livestock numbers followed by goats, sheep and pigs. For the minor livestock types, chicken were the predominant type.

- **Cattle**

Cattle were reared on 527 large scale farms with a total population of 120,014 giving an average of 228 heads/farm. Iringa had the largest number of farms rearing cattle (396), followed by Manyara (249), Morogoro(247), and Mwanza (225). The smallest numbers were in Unguja (4) and Shinyanga (11). However, Kagera region had the highest population of cattle (27,372) followed by Iringa (10,679), Morogoro (9,967) and Pwani (9,619). Out of the 120,014 cattle, 44 percent were indigenous. The average number was 227 heads of cattle per farm.

- **Goats**

Goats were reared on 359 large scale farms with a total of 24,193 goats (i.e. 68 heads/farm). Iringa had the largest number of farms rearing goats (42) followed by Manyara (38), Morogoro (37), and mwanza (22) while the smallest numbers were in North Pemba (1), South Unguja (1), Shinyanga and Kigoma (each with 2 farms) .The highest population of goats was in Iringa (3,400) followed by Morogoro (3,292), Pwani (2,095) and Dodoma (2,028) while South Unguja and North Pemba had the lowest population of goats.

- **Sheep**

Sheep were reared on 200 large scale farms with 14,609 sheep at an average of 73 heads per farm. Iringa had the largest number of large farms rearing sheep (36) followed by Morogoro and Manyara while Dodoma, North Pemba, South Unguja, Shinyanga, and Kigoma each with a small number of farms. Sheep population is concentrated in Iringa, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro, the lowest population is in Kigoma, Shinyanga, North Unguja and Rukwa.

- **Pigs**

Pigs were reared on 108 large scale farms with 8,316 heads representing an average of 79 pigs per farm. Iringa had the largest number of farms followed by Ruvuma, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro while the lowest were Kagera, Singida, lindi and Mtwara. Pigs were more concentrated in Ruvuma followed by Mbeya, and Iringa while the lowest numbers were in Tanga, Singida, and Lindi. The total number of pigs has decreased from 10,186 in 2002/03

although the average number of pigs per farm has slightly increased to 79 from 73 pigs per farm in 2002/03.

- **Chicken**

Chicken are important livestock reared on large scale farms. In total, there were 494,866 chicken of which 47.7% were layers; 47.3% broilers and 5% were indigenous. In terms of numbers of chicken, Pwani had the highest population (188,273) followed by Iringa (113,342) and Dar es Salaam (101,921). Kigoma, Rukwa and Lindi had the lowest population. The total number of chicken has increased by 8.4% (from 456,638 in 2002/03 to 494,866 in 2007/08).

- **Farm Employment**

There were a total of 98,184 large scale farm employees with the majority (66,597, 68%), being temporary employees and the remaining 32% being permanent employees). Of the permanent employees, 68.4 percent were males and 32.4 percent were females while for temporary employees, 50 percent were males and 50 percent were females.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The agricultural sector is the main source of employment and livelihood for more than two-thirds of the Tanzanian population. It is an important economic sector in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw material for industries, and generation of foreign exchange earnings. It accounts for about 26 percent of the GDP (Economic Survey, 2008). Having a diversity of climatic and geographical zones, Tanzania's farmers grow a wide variety of annual and permanent crops. The country grows a large number of food crops including maize, cassava, beans, banana, paddy, sorghum and millet. In addition, large scale farms produce a variety of fruits and vegetables such mangoes, oranges, water melon, tomatoes, potatoes, egg plants, etc. Permanent crops like coffee, tea, spices, etc. are also grown. Coffee which is grown on estates and by smallholders is one of the major export crops. Cotton, cashew nuts and tobacco are also grown on large scale farms for export. Smallholders in Tanzania mainly carry out rain-fed agriculture for subsistence purposes. The commercial large scale sub sector is very small (1,006 holdings) and produces some of the export crops in the country (coffee, tea, sisal, sugar, etc.).

The present report analyses the data related to land ownership, land use, crop production, input use, marketing, investment in agriculture and access to inputs and services for the crops produced in the country. Also, it analyses livestock production, livestock diseases, access to livestock infrastructure services, livestock extension services and farm employment in general. This report (Volume IV) covers the Large Scale Farming at National and Regional Level. Other Census reports include the Technical Report (Volume I), Crop Report (Volume II), Livestock Report (Volume III), 21 Regional Reports for the Mainland (Volume V) and Zanzibar Crop and Livestock reports (Volume VI & VII respectively). In order to address the specific issues of gender, a separate thematic report on gender will be produced. Other thematic reports will be produced depending on the demand and availability of funds. This report is organized in four main sections: Introduction, Results, Conclusion and Appendices. The definitions relating to all aspects of this report can be found in the questionnaire (Appendix I).

1.2 Background Information

In 2003, the Government of Tanzania launched the 2002/03 Agricultural Sample Census for smallhold farmers and large scale farmers as an important part of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan which supports the production of statistics for advocacy of effective public policy, including

poverty reduction, access to services, gender, as well as the standard production data normally collected in an agricultural census. The census was intended to support and fill the information gap necessary for planning and policy formulation by high level decision making bodies. It was also meant to provide critical benchmark data for monitoring ASDP and other agricultural and rural development programmes as well as prioritizing specific intervention of most agricultural and rural development programmes.

Following the privatization, decentralization of the Government's administration and planning functions, there has been a pressing need for agricultural and rural development data disaggregation at regional and district level. The provision of district level estimates will provide essential baseline information on the state of agriculture that supports decision making by the Local Government Authorities. The increase in investment is an essential element in the national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty.

1.2.1 Census Objectives

The 2007/08 Agricultural Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users down to district level including policy makers at local, regional and national levels, rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmers' organizations, etc. As a result, the dataset for the large scale farms is based on a complete enumeration. To date, this is the most detailed Agricultural Census carried out in Africa. The census was carried out in order to:

- **Identify structural changes** in the size of farm holdings, crop and livestock production, farm input and implement use. It also seeks to determine if there are any improvements in rural as well as urban infrastructures.
- Provide **benchmark data on productivity, production and agricultural practices** in relation to policies and interventions promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives and other stakeholders.
- Establish **baseline data for the measurement of the impact** of high level objectives of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and other rural development programmes and projects.

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- Obtain a benchmark data that will be used to address specific issues such as: food security, poverty, agro-processing, marketing, service delivery etc.

1.2.2 Census Coverage

The census covered both large scale and small scale farms. This report covers large scale farms in detail with some summary data from small scale farms in order to provide complete national estimates for some variables. Data were collected from 52,635 small scale farmers, out of which 47,880 were from the Mainland and 4,755 from Zanzibar. For large scale farms, data was collected from a total of 1,006 farms (968 for the Mainland and 38 for Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis.

1.2.3 Census Scope

The census covered the sector of agriculture in detail as well as many other aspects of rural development and was conducted using three different questionnaires:

- Small scale questionnaire
- Community level questionnaire
- Large scale farm questionnaire

The small scale farm questionnaire was the main census instrument and it includes questions related to crop and livestock production and practices; population demographics; access to services, resources and infrastructure; and issues on poverty, gender and subsistence versus profit making production unit. Some data from small scale farms have been incorporated in this report, however an in depth analysis of small scale farms is presented in a separate report. The community level questionnaire was designed to collect village level data such as access and use of common resources, community tree plantation and seasonal farm gate prices. The large scale farm questionnaire was administered to all large farms either privately or corporately managed.

The main topics covered were:

- Number of Holdings and Holding/Farm Characteristics
- Land Access / Ownership / Tenure
- Land Use
- Annual Crops and Vegetable Production (*Vuli* and *Masika* seasons)
- Perennial Crop and Fruit Tree Production

-
- Main Use of Secondary Products
 - Use of Credit for Agricultural Purposes
 - Tree Farming / Agro-forestry
 - Marketing
 - Services provided to Out growers
 - Input Use and Costs by Crop
 - Livestock (Population, Intake and Off-take, Diseases – pests and control)
 - Livestock Extension Services
 - Staff and Labor use

1.3 Census Methodology

The main focus at all stages of the census execution was on data quality. The main activities undertaken include:

- Census Organization
- Tabulation Plan Preparation
- Design of Census Questionnaires and Other Instruments
- Field Pre-Testing of the Census Instruments
- Training of Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign
- Data Collection
- Field Supervision and Consistency Checks
- Data Processing:
 - Scanning
 - Structure formatting application
 - Batch validation application
 - Manual data entry application
 - Tabulation preparation using SPSS
- Table formatting and charts using Excel, map generation using Arc GIS and.
- Report preparation using Word and Excel

1.3.1 Census Organization

The census was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the sector Ministries of Agriculture, and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), Zanzibar. At the National level, the census was headed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics with assistance from the Director of Economic Statistics. The Planning Group had the responsibility to oversee the operational aspects of the census and this group was comprised of staff from the Department of Agricultural Statistics of NBS and three representatives of the Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC). At the regional level, implementation of the census activities was overseen by the Regional Statistical Officers of NBS and the Regional Agricultural Statistics Supervisors from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. At the District level, the census activities were managed by two Supervisors from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). The supervisors managed the enumerators who also came from PMO-RALG.

Members of the Planning Group had a minimum qualification of a bachelor's degree; the Regional Supervisors were Agricultural Economists, Statisticians or Statistical Officers. The District Supervisors and Enumerators had diploma level qualifications in Agriculture. The Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG) provided support in sourcing finance, approving budget allocations and Technical Assistance inputs as well as monitoring progress of the census. A Technical Committee for the census was established with members from key stakeholder organizations and its main function was to approve the proposed instruments and procedures developed by the Planning Group. It also approved the tabulations and analytical reports prepared from the census data.

1.3.2 Tabulation Plan Preparation

The tabulation plan was developed following three user group workshops which discussed the information and data needs of the end users. It also took into consideration the tabulations from previous censuses and surveys to allow trend analysis and comparisons.

1.3.3 Questionnaire Design and Other Instruments

The questionnaires were designed following user meetings to ensure that the questions asked were in line with users data needs. Several features were incorporated into the design of the questionnaires to increase the accuracy of the data:

-
- Where feasible, all variables were extensively coded to reduce post enumeration coding errors.
 - The definitions for each section were printed on the opposite page so that the enumerator could easily refer to the instructions whilst interviewing the farmer/respondent.
 - The responses to all questions were placed in boxes printed on the questionnaire, with one box per character. This feature made it possible to use scanning and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technologies for data entry.
 - Skip patterns were used to reduce unnecessary and incorrect coding of sections which do not apply to the respondent.
 - Each section was clearly numbered, which facilitated the use of skip patterns and provided a reference for data type coding for the programming of CSPro, SPSS and the dissemination applications.

Two other instruments were used:

- A Training Manual which was used by the trainers for the cascade/pyramid training of supervisors and enumerators.
- Enumerator's Instructions Manual which was used as reference material.

1.3.4 Field Pre-Testing of the Census Instruments

The Questionnaire was pre-tested in two locations (Arusha and Dodoma). This was done to test the wording, flow and relevance of the questions and to finalize crop lists, questionnaire coding and manuals. In addition to this, several data collection methodologies had to be finalized, namely, livestock numbers in pastoralist communities, cut flower production, mixed cropping, use of percentage in the questionnaire and finalizing skip patterns and documenting consistency checks.

1.3.5 Training of Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators

During the training, cascade/pyramid training techniques were employed to maintain statistical standards. The top level of training was provided to 66 national and regional supervisors (3 supervisors per region plus Zanzibar). The trainers were members of the Planning Group from the National Bureau of Statistics, Mainland and the Office of the Chief Government

Statistician, Zanzibar and the sector Ministries of Agriculture. In each region, three training sessions were conducted for the district supervisors and enumerators. In addition to training them in field level census methodology and definitions, emphasis was placed on training the enumerators and supervisors in consistency checking. Tests were given to the supervisors and enumerators (50 percent of the trainees were selected for the enumeration of the smallholder questionnaire and the community level questionnaire).

1.3.6 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign

Radios, televisions, newspapers, leaflets, t-shirts and caps were used to publicize the Census. This helped in sensitizing the public for the field level activities. The t-shirts and caps were given to the field staff and the village chairpersons. The village chairpersons helped to locate the large scale farms within their area.

1.3.7 Data Collection

Data collection activities for the Census took about three months from June to August, 2009. The data collection methods used during the census were by interview only. No physical measurements, e.g., crop cutting and field area measurement, were taken. Field work was monitored by a hierarchical system of supervisors at the top of which was the Mobile Response Team, followed by the Regional Supervisors and District Supervisors. The Mobile Response Team consisted of two Senior Supervisors who provided overall direction to the field operations and responded to queries raised outside the scope of the training exercise. The mobile response team consisted of the Manager of Agricultural Statistics Department and the Desk Officer for the Census. Decisions made on definitions and procedures were then communicated back to all the enumerators via the Regional and District Supervisors. On the Mainland, district supervision and enumeration were done by staff from the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). Regional and national supervision was provided by senior staff of the National Bureau of Statistics and the sector ministries of agriculture. In Zanzibar, the enumeration was done by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Supervision was provided by senior officers of the same ministry and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician.

During the household listing exercise, 3,192 extension staff were used on the Mainland and 317 in Zanzibar. For the enumeration of the small holder questionnaire, 1,596 enumerators on Mainland and 158 in Zanzibar were used. An additional five percent of the total number of enumerators was held in reserve in case of drop outs during the enumeration exercise. For the large scale farms, 5

enumerators were used in each district (2 District Supervisors in corroboration with 2 Regional Supervisors and 1 National Supervisor).

1.3.8 Field Supervision and Consistency Checks

Enumerators were trained to probe the respondents until they were satisfied with the responses given before they recorded them in the questionnaire. The first check of the questionnaires was done by enumerators in the field during enumeration. The second check was done by the district supervisors followed by Regional and National Supervisors. Supervisory visits at all levels of supervision focused on consistency checking of the questionnaires. Inconsistencies encountered were corrected, and where necessary, a return visit to the respondent was made by the enumerator to obtain the correct information. Further quality control checks were made through a major post enumeration checking exercise where all questionnaires were checked for consistencies by supervisors in the district offices.

1.3.9 Data Processing

Data processing consisted the following processes:

- Data entry
- Data structure formatting
- Batch validation
- Tabulation

Data Entry

Scanning and ICR data capture technology for the small holder questionnaire were used on the Mainland. This not only increased the speed of data entry, it also increased the accuracy due to the reduction of keystroke errors. Interactive validation routines were incorporated into the ICR software to track errors during the verification process. The scanning operation was so successful that it is highly recommended for adoption in future censuses/surveys. In Zanzibar, all data were entered manually using CSPro.

Prior to scanning, all questionnaires underwent a manual cleaning exercise. This involved checking that the questionnaire had a full set of pages, correct identification and good handwriting. A score was given to each questionnaire based on the legibility and the completeness of enumeration. This score will be used to assess the quality of enumeration and supervision in order to select the best field staff for future censuses/surveys.

Data Structure Formatting

A program was developed in visual basic to automatically alter the structure of the output from the scanning/extraction process in order to harmonise it with the manually entered data. The program automatically checked and changed the number of digits for each variable, the record type code, the number of questionnaires in the village, the consistency of the Village ID Code and saved the data of one village in a file named after the village code.

Batch Validation

A batch validation program was developed in order to identify inconsistencies within a questionnaire. This is in addition to the interactive validation during the ICR extraction process. The procedures varied from simple range checking within each variable to the more complex checking between variables. It took six months to screen, edit and validate the data from the smallholder questionnaires. After the long process of data cleaning, tabulations were prepared based on a predesigned tabulation plan.

Tabulation

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to produce the census tabulations and Microsoft Excel was used to organize the tables and compute additional indicators. Excel was also used to produce charts while Arc GIS was used for the maps.

Analysis and Report Preparation

The analysis in this report focuses on regional / operators comparisons, time series and national production estimates. Microsoft Excel was used to produce charts; whereas Microsoft Word was used to compile the report.

Data Quality

A great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the whole exercise from planning, questionnaire design, training, supervision, data entry, validation and cleaning/editing. As a result of this, it is believed that the census is highly accurate and representative of what was experienced at field level during the census year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaire are within the norms of Tanzania and they follow expected time series trends when compared to historical data. Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variations for the main variables are presented in the Technical Report (Volume I).

1.4 Funding Arrangements

The Agricultural Census was supported mainly by Department for International Development (DfID) and the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Other funds for operational activities came from the Government of Tanzania.. In addition to this, technical assistance funds were provided by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The support is highly appreciated.

2 CROP RESULTS

This part of the report presents the results of the census as on the tables presented in Appendix II. The results are presented in different formats including brief summaries, charts, condensed tables and graphs.

Comparisons are made between related variables and between regions. Comparisons are also made with past National Sample Census for Agriculture (NSCA) 1994/95, and the one conducted in 2002/03. The presentation of the results is divided into four main sections which are: types of farm holdings, crop results, livestock results and regional profiles

Definition of Large Scale Farm: A large scale farm is an economic unit of agriculture production. It consists of all the livestock kept and all the land used for agricultural production without regard to title. For the purpose of the census, large scale agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet the following conditions.

- Having operated at least 20 hectares of arable land cultivated for crop/vegetable/fruits/tree crop production during the agricultural year 2007/08 (1st October 2007 to 30 September 2008); and/or
- Own or keep at least 50 heads of cattle or 100 goats/sheep/pigs or 1000 chickens/ducks/turkey/rabbits/ during the census year as defined above, and/or
- Operates 0.5 ha of intensive greenhouse horticultural production; and/or
- Operate 0.5 ha of fish farming production units

Also, so as to be classified as large holder, the following criterias must be met:

The greatest part of the produce should go to market;

The operation of the farm should be continuous;

There should be an application of machinery; and

There should be at least one permanent employee

2.1 Number of large scale farms

2.1.1 Total number of farms and trends

During the 2007/08 agricultural census, the number of large scale farms was 1,006. Over two decades, the number of large scale farms has increased from 480 in 1987/88 to 1,212 in 2002/03

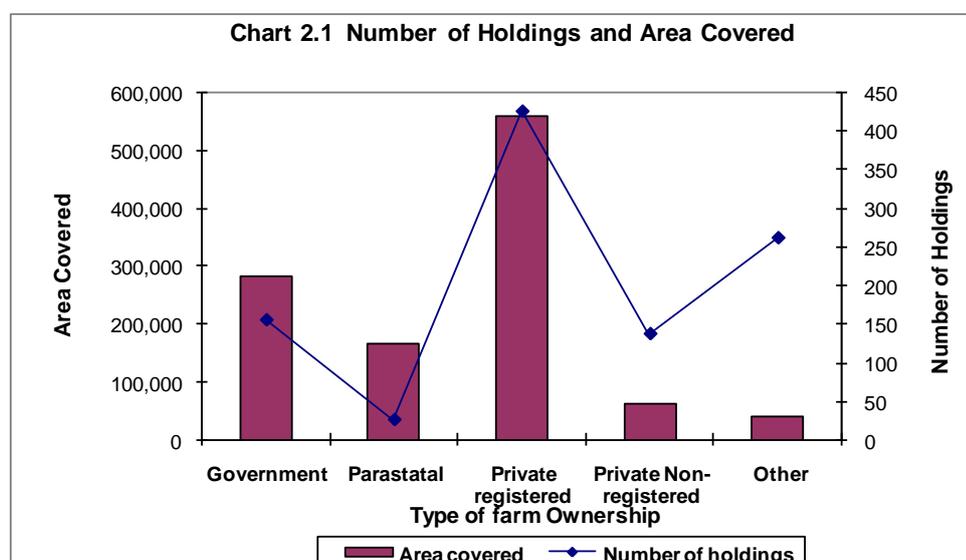
and decreased to 1006 in 2007/08 (Table 2.1). The decrease was mainly caused by the decrease in the number of farms cultivating crops only which dropped from 756 in 1994/95 to 520 in 2007/08, a decrease of 31 percent. The decrease could not off-set a 22.7% increase in the number of farms keeping livestock only from 154 in 1994/95 to 189 in 2007/08, farms keeping both crops and livestock (121%) .

Table 2.1: Number of large scale farms between 1994 and 2008

Farm type	1994/95	2002/03	2007/08
Crop only	756	710	520
Livestock only	154	242	189
Crop & livestock	129	260	286
Production of flowers	0	0	11
Total	1,039	1,212	1,006

Most of the increase was during the period 1994/95 representing an increase of 116 percent. The percentage decrease in the number of large scale farms over the period (from 1,212 to 1,006 large scale farms) was 17% is more pronounced to other operators (27.4), Private non registered 34.5% and Parastatal organizations 43.2%. On the other hand, private registered operators and government farm operators increased by 2.3 and 6.8% respectively.

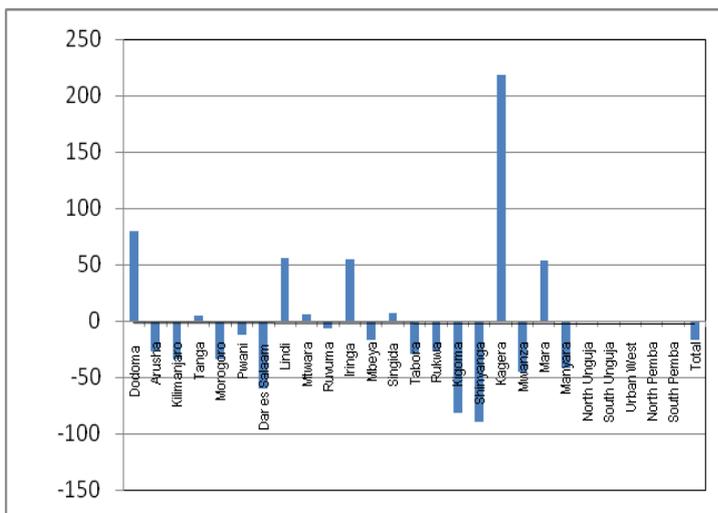
However, whilst the largest area of large scale farms was owned by private registered operators (559,158 ha), the second and third largest areas were owned by Government (282,490 ha) and Parastatals (167,803) (Chart 2.1).



The results of this survey revealed that parastatals, despite having the smallest number of operators (25), had the largest area of land per operator (6,712 ha per farm). This is followed by Government

with 1,822 ha per farm and private registered farms (1,309 ha per farm). From 2002/03 to 2007/08, the rate of increase in the number of large scale farms was highest in Kagera region (218%) followed by Dodoma (80%) and Iringa (54%). However, in some regions, the number of large scale farms decreased with the highest rate of decrease found in Shinyanga (- 90%), Kigoma (- 82.5%), Dar es Salaam (- 60%), Kilimanjaro and Morogoro, (each with - 33.6%), (Chart 2.2). However, in terms of total acreage, out of all the regions, the highest (above 100,000 ha) were recorded in Kagera (178,881 ha) followed by Pwani (169,245 ha), Tanga (125,825 ha) and Morogoro (114,875 ha). The lowest acreage was reported in Shinyanga (18 ha), Kigoma (870 ha) and Rukwa (50,500 ha), (Chart 2.2)

Chart 2.2: Proportion of Change of Large Scale farms by Region



In terms of number of farms, Tanga had the largest number of large scale farms (113, 11.7%), followed by, Iringa (105, (10.8); Arusha (104, 10.7%) and Manyara 90, (9.3%). Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Pwani regions, each had between 50 and 100 large scale farms. The remaining regions had smaller numbers of large scale farms with Mara, Tabora, Shinyanga, Kigoma, Rukwa and Lindi having between 3 and 12 farms, (Chart 2.3).

2.1.2 Number by type of farms

At national level, crop farming had more farms (520, 52%) than livestock keeping with 189 or 19% of the total large scale holdings. There were 286 (28%) large scale farms keeping both crops and livestock. About 11 (1%) farms produced cut flowers (Chart 2.4).

Time series data show a decrease of agricultural large scale farms over the period 1994/95 to 2007/08 except for the farms dealing with crops and livestock (Chart 2.5). As shown on table 2.2, the decrease was higher (27 percent) for farms dealing with crops while the decrease for the farms involved in livestock only was 22 percent. However, the number of large scale-farms dealing with crops and livestock increased by about 10 percent from 260 in 1994/95 to 286 in 2007/08.

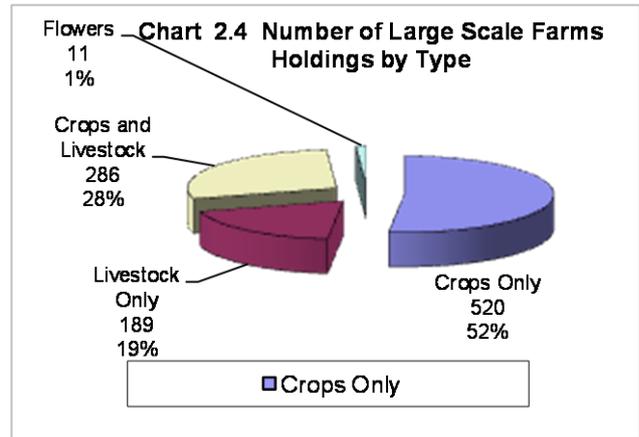
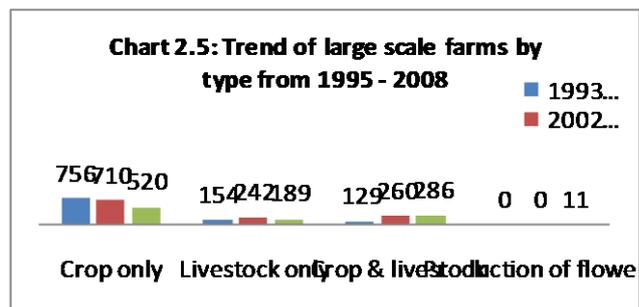
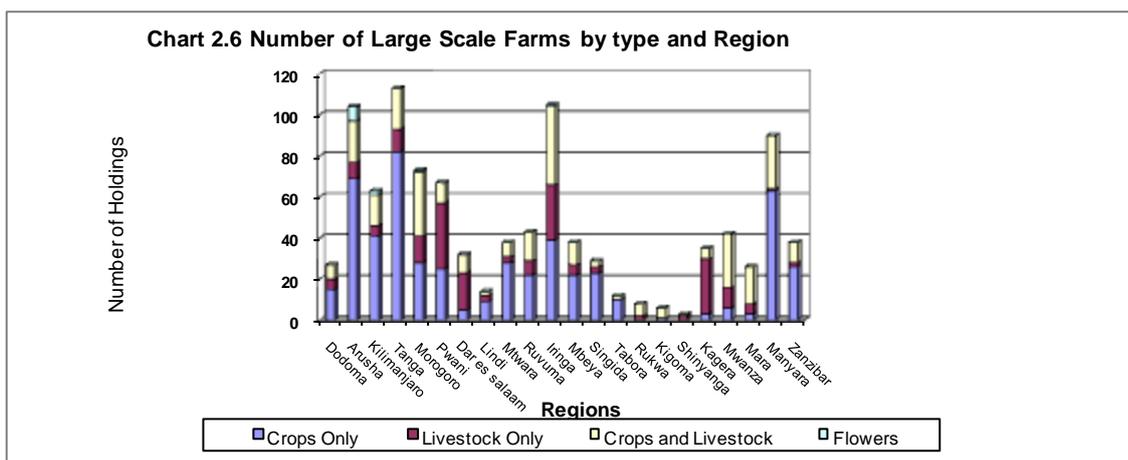


Table 2.2: Time Series of the Number of Large Scale Farms by Type

Type of Farming Activity	1993/94	2002/03	2007/08	% increase/decrease
Crops only	756	710	520	-27
Livestock only	154	242	189	-20
Crops & livestock	129	260	286	10
Production of flowers	0	0	11	0



Tanga had the highest number of large scale farms growing crops only followed by Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Iringa. Kagera, Mara and Kigoma had the lowest number of farms involved in growing crops only while Shinyanga and Rukwa had no large scale farms growing crops only. Pwani followed by Iringa and Kagera had the highest number of large scale farms involved in livestock only whereas Iringa followed by Morogoro, Manyara and Mwanza regions had the largest number of farms with crops and livestock, (Chart 2.6).



2.2 Land Area under Large Scale Farms

In 2002/03 agricultural census the total land area allocated to farmers in Tanzania was 12,990,257 hectares (1,105,125 ha under large scale farms and 11,885,132 ha under smallholders). Therefore, large scale farms represented only 8.5 percent of the total farm land in the country.

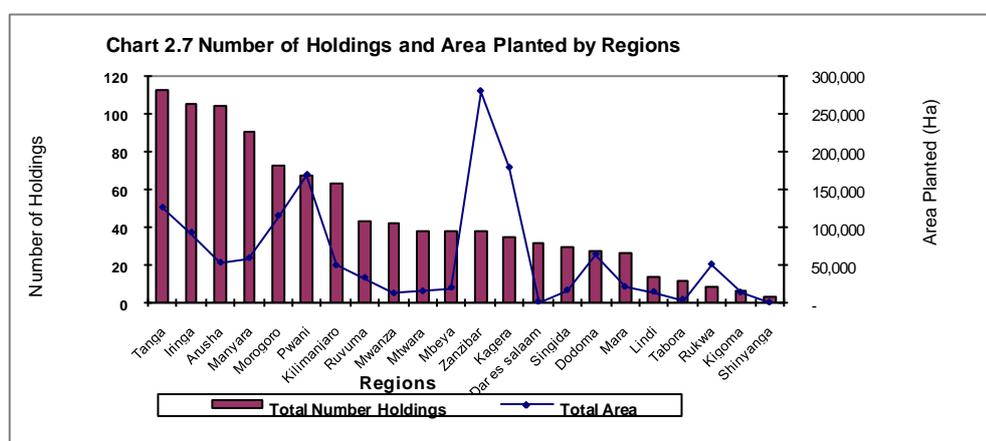
Table 2.3 Proportion of Area planted by Large Scale Farms and Small Scale Farms, 2002/03 and 2007.08 Agriculture Sample Census

Type of Farm	2002/03		2007/08	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Small Scale Farms	11,885,132	91.5	11,445,684	91.1
Large Scale Farms	1,105,125	8.5	1,113,148	8.9
Total	12,990,257	100.0	12,558,832	100.0

In 2007/08 census, the total land area covered by large scale farms has slightly increased about 1% from 1,105,125 hectares in 2002/03

to 1,113,148 hectares resulting into an average of 1,106.5 hectares per farm. However, the area under the small-scale farms has decreased by 3.6% and the total planted land area has also decreased by 3.3% during the two agricultural census periods.

The increase in area under large scale farms might be caused by the recent Governments' review of Land Reform Policies which has promoted Land Consolidation (e.g. MKURABITA). Chart 2.3 shows the number of large scale farms and the area planted by region. Tanga had the largest area of large scale farms representing 17 percent of the total area under large scale farming. This was followed by Morogoro (12%) and Kagera (11%). Dar es Salaam, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Dodoma had the smallest land areas under large scale farming, Chart 2.7).



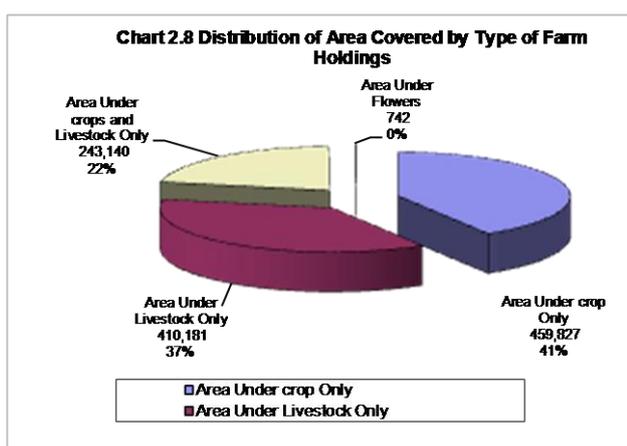
2.2.1 Area under Holdings

The total area of large scale farms in 2007/08 was 1,113,148 hectares. The largest area was covered by crops only farms (459,827 ha, 41%) followed by livestock only farms (410,181 ha, 37%) and

both, crops and livestock farms (243,140 ha, 14%). Area under flowers covered 746 ha (Table 2.4 and Chart 2.8).

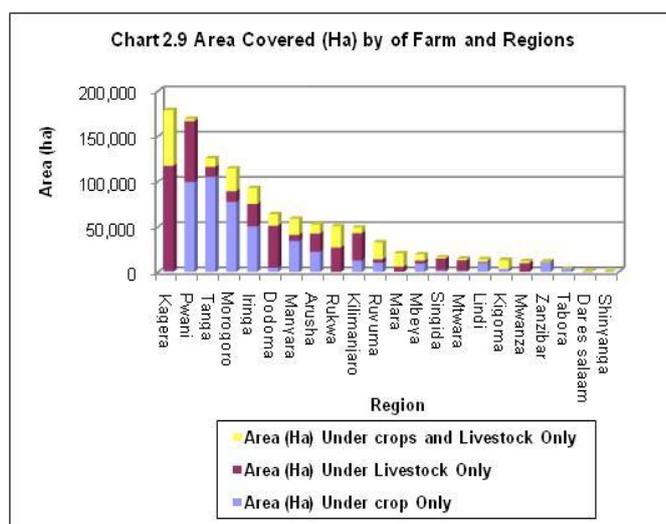
Table 2.4 Number of Farms, Area and Area per Farm by Type of Farm

Type of Farm	Number of Holdings	Area (ha) Covered	% Area	Average Area (ha) per Holding
Area Under crops Only	520	459,827	41	884
Area Under Livestock Only	189	410,181	37	2170
Area Under crops and Livestock Only	286	243,140	22	850
Area Under Flowers	11	742	0	67
Total	1,006	1,113,148	100	1,107



The overall average area per farm was about 1,107 hectares which is slightly higher compared to 2002/03 agricultural year with an average of 993 hectares per farm. However, farms with livestock only had a larger average area per farm (2,170 hectares per farm) compared to other types of farms; crops only had 884 hectares per farm; crops and livestock had 850 hectares per farm,

The largest cultivated area under large scale farms was in Kagera (178,881 ha, 16.1 %), followed by Pwani (169,245 ha 15.2%), Tanga (125,825 ha, 11.3%) and Morogoro (114,875 ha, 10.3%), These four regions contributed more than half (53%) of the total area covered by large scale farms in Tanzania. The smallest area of large scale farms was in Shinyanga, (18 ha) Of the main large scale farms, regions with crop farming only were more important in Tanga (105,151 ha), Pwani (99,355 ha), Morogoro (77,404 ha), Iringa (50,586 ha) Manyara (34,343 ha), Arusha (22,627 ha) than other types of farming. Livestock only large scale farms were more important in Kagera (116,285), Pwani (67,267), Dodoma (46,554 ha), Kilimanjaro (29,927 ha) and Rukwa (27, 200 ha) than other regions, (Chart 2.9).



Land Access and Ownership

Like in 2002/03, most of the area under large scale farms was under lease/certified ownership. The proportion of land under leased/certified ownership has declined from 95% in 2002/03 to 94% in 2007/08.

Other types of land holdings accounted for 6%. In general, the area under customary law and area borrowed from others has declined

by 42% and 32% respectively between the two censuses while the area bought from others and area rented from others has increased by 59.7% and 75.5% respectively. Most of the increase in the ownership was realized in the area under compulsory acquisition where the percentage increase was 263%, (Table 2.5).

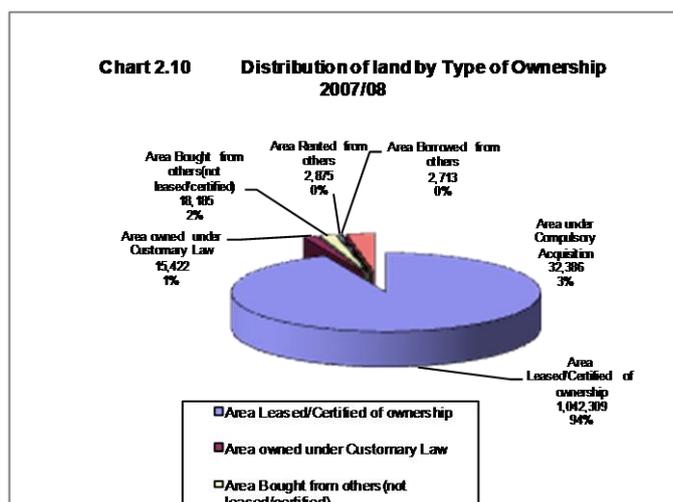


Table 2.5 Distribution of Land by Type of Ownership 2007/08

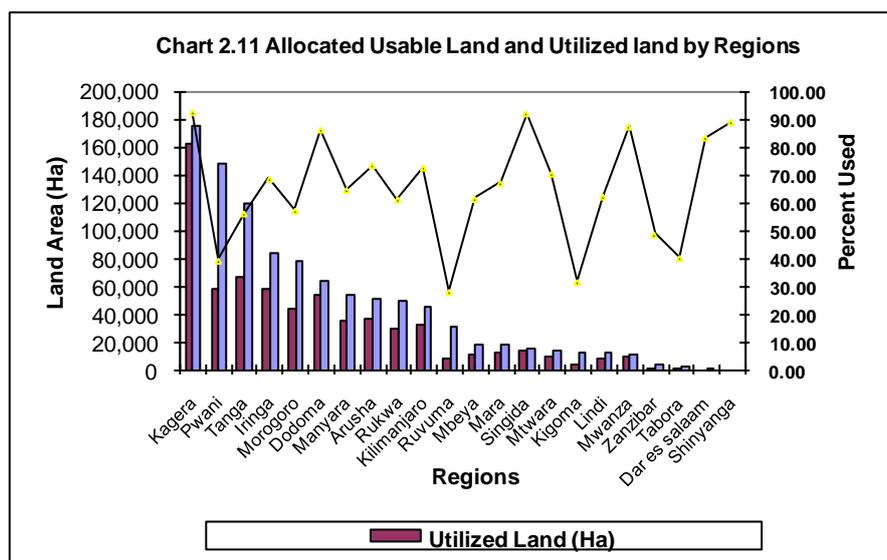
Type of ownership	Area Covered (ha)
Area Leased/Certified of ownership	1,042,309
Area owned under Customary Law	15,422
Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)	18,185
Area Rented from others	2,875
Area Borrowed from others	2,713
Area under Compulsory Acquisition	32,386
Total	1,113,890

2.3 Land use

2.3.1 Land Utilization

Of the total land of large scale farms, Kagera had the largest area allocated for large scale farming (178,881 ha) of which 166,962 ha, (93%) was utilized followed by Pwani 99,796 ha (59%), and Tanga 96,438 ha, (77%). On the other extreme, Shinyanga, Dar es Salaam and Tabora had the lowest land allocated for large scale farming (i.e. 18, 827 and 3,535 ha respectively). The proportion of allocated and used land varied grossly across the regions. Kagera region used 92% of the allocated land for large scale farming followed by Singida (91.9%), Shinyanga (88.8%), Mwanza (87%), Dodoma (86.1%) and Dar es Salaam (83.3%). Regions which used less than 50%

of the allocated land for large scale farming were Ruvuma, Tabora, Zanzibar, Kigoma, and Pwani, (Chart 2.11).



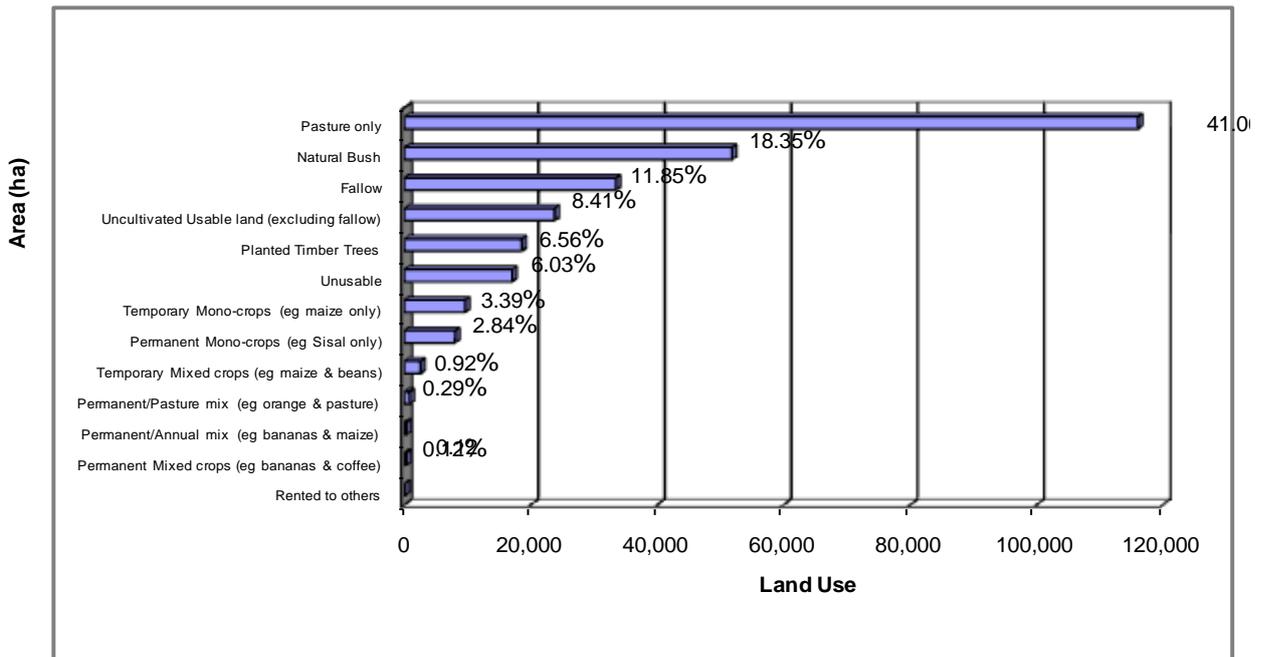
2.3.2 Type of Land Use

Pasture was the most common land use on large scale farms (116,003 ha, 41%). This is followed by natural bush (18.35%), fallow (33,467 ha, 11.8%) uncultivated useable land excluding fallow (23,768 ha 8.4%) unusable (17,039 ha 6%), and the planted timber trees 18,592 (6.8%). Area for temporary mono-crops (e.g. maize only) account for 9,590 ha (3.4%) followed by permanent mono-crop (e.g. Sisal only) about 8,010 ha (2.8). Mixed cropping such as temporary mixed crops, permanent/pasture, and permanent/annual accounts for less than 1.5% Of the total land use (Chart 2.12 and Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 Land Area by Type of Use

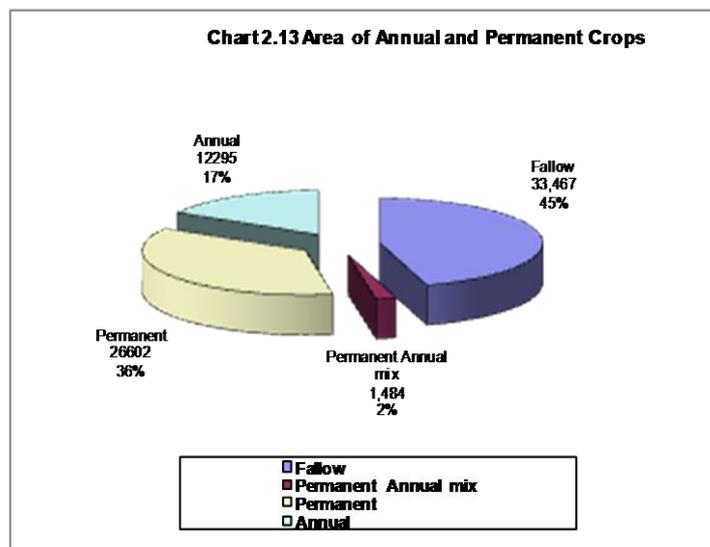
Land Use	Land Area (ha)	Percentage
Pasture only	116,003	41.06
Natural Bush	51,834	18.35
Fallow	33,467	11.85
Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)	23,768	8.41
Planted Timber Trees	18,592	6.58
Unusable	17,039	6.03
Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)	9,590	3.39
Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)	8,010	2.84
Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)	2,585	0.92
Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)	806	0.29
Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)	342	0.12
Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)	336	0.12
Rented to others	120	0.04
Total	282,490	100.00

Chart 2.12 Land Area by Type of Use



The area under permanent crops was larger (28,088 ha, 36%) than the area under annual crops (12,295.7 ha, 17%). Mixed cropping of annual and permanent crops was not common (1,484 ha, 2%) and has declined compared to 2002/03 agricultural year, (Chart 2.13). However, the area under fallow has increased (33,461 ha, 45%).

The results slightly deviate from the 2002/03 agricultural year where permanent mono-crops covered a larger area than temporary mono-crops. Contrary to the 2007/08 agricultural year, permanent mono-crops was 26,602 (three times higher i.e. 8,010 ha in 2002/03) and temporary mono-crop was 12,295 which was an increase of 2,705 ha compared to 9,590 ha in 2002/03. However, one distinctive observation is that, utilization of land in large scale farming did not exhaust all the usable land. About 45 percent (33,467 ha) of the available land was not used despite the fact that it was available for cultivation, (Chart 2.13).



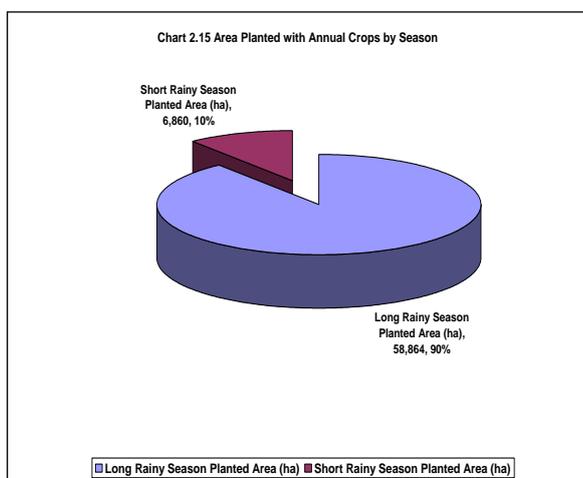
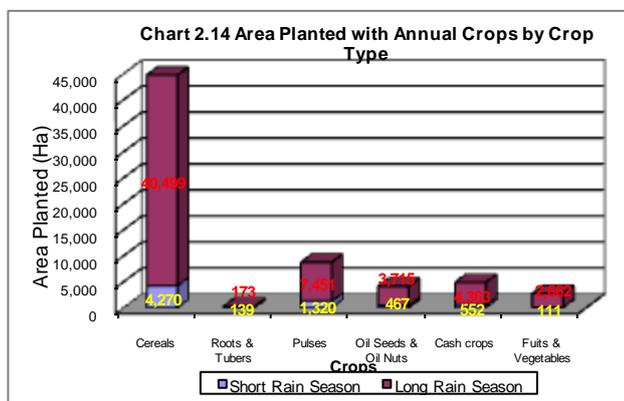
2.4 Analysis of the Most Important Crops

2.4.1 Cropping Seasons

In some areas of Tanzania, there are two types of rainy seasons, the long rainy season (*Masika*) and the short rainy season (*Vuli*). The long rainy season normally covers the whole country while the short rainy season is normally found in few regions (Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara, Kigoma, Zanzibar and parts of Mbeya, Arusha and Shinyanga regions) . During the long rainy season, 1,284 large scale farms were planted with annual crops covering an area of 55,535 ha (89.0%) which was slightly higher than 53,009 hectares (80%) cultivated in 2002/03 while during short rainy season, 350 large scale farms (compared to 172 in 20002/03) planted only 6,860 ha of annual crops, (Table 2.7 and Chart 2.14).

Table 2.7 Area Planted with Annual Crops by Crop Type and by Season

Types of Crops	Short Rain Season	Long Rain Season
Cereals	4,270	38,088
Roots & Tubers	105	108
Pulses	1,320	5,304
Oil Seeds & Oil Nuts	467	3,707
Cash crops	309	5,523
Fuits & Vegetables	366	2,805
Total	6,838	55,535



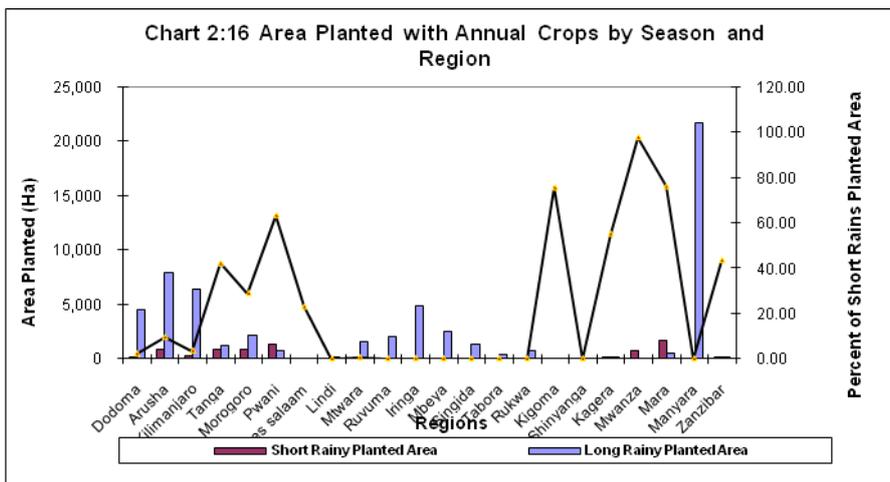
2.4.2 Planted Area

The total planted area with annual crops on large scale farms was 62,373 hectares (both long and short rainy seasons). The area is an increase of 78 ha compared to 62,295 ha planted in 2002/03 seasons.

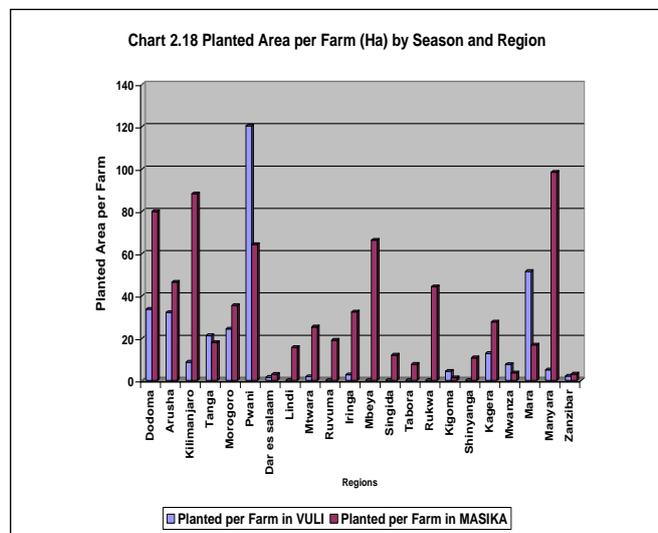
The area planted with annual crops in the short rainy season was larger than the area planted in the long rainy season in Mwanza, Kagera, Kigoma and Mara..

In other regions, the planted area was greater in the long rainy season compared to the short rainy season. In regions with long rainy season, the largest area planted with annual crops was in Manyara (21,649 ha) followed by Arusha (7,944 ha), Kilimanjaro (6,349 ha), Iringa (4,793 ha) and

Dodoma (4,547 ha). Regions with the least acreage were Kigoma (13 ha) and Dar es Salaam (60 ha) (Chart 2.16).



The average area of annual crops planted per farm during the long rainy season was 55 hectares per region which was higher than 32.5 ha planted in 2002/03. However, there were large differences. Manyara had the largest area planted per farm during long rainy season (98 ha) followed by Kilimanjaro (88 ha), Dodoma (80 ha), Mbeya (66 ha), Pwani (64 ha), and Morogoro (35 ha). The smallest area planted

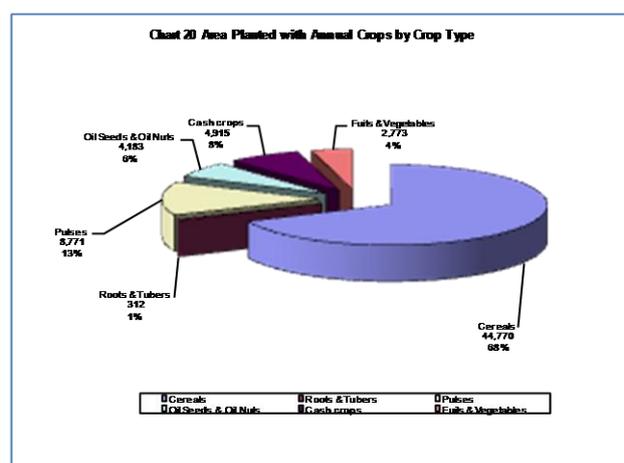


per farm during long rainy season was in Kigoma (1 ha), Dar es Salaam (3 ha) and Mwanza (4 ha), (Chart 2.18). The average area planted per farm during short rainy season was 20.3 hectares. The region with the largest area planted per farm was Pwani (120 ha) followed by Mara (52 ha), Dodoma (34 ha) and Arusha (32 ha). The lowest region was Dar es Salaam followed by Mtwara and Kigoma.

2.4.3 Crop Type

Cereals were the main annual crops grown in large scale farms in Tanzania, the total area planted with cereals was 42,358 hectares (68% of the total area planted with annuals), followed by pulses with 6,624 hectares (11%), cash crops with 5,832 hectares (9.4%) and oil seeds with 4,174 (7%). Fruits and vegetables contributed only 5 percent (3,171 ha), (Chart 2.20).

In most of the annual crops, there was a difference in the proportion of the crop types grown between seasons. Production during the short rainy season was smaller compared to that of the long rainy season except for roots and tubers which had a larger planted area during the short rainy season, (Chart 2.20).



2.5.1 Cereal production

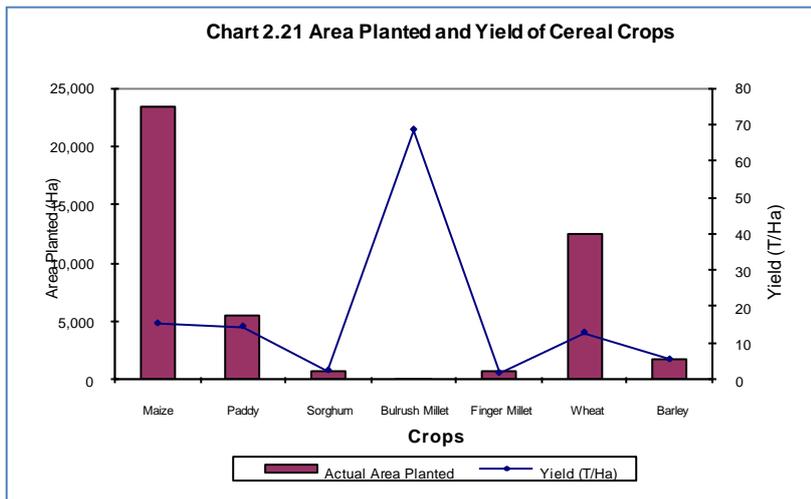
The total production of cereals on large scale farms was 599,988 tonnes. Maize production was higher than any other cereals with a total production of 344,134 tonnes (small holders produced 2,617,115 tonnes) representing 57.4 percent of the total cereal production. This is followed by wheat with 161,855 tonnes (23.3%), paddy with 78,367 tonnes (11.3%) and barley with 9,829 tonnes (1.4%). Large scale production of sorghum, pearl millets and finger millet was almost negligible.

Table 2.8: Area Planted and Quantity Harvested on Large Scale Farms and Type of Cereal Crop in 2007/08

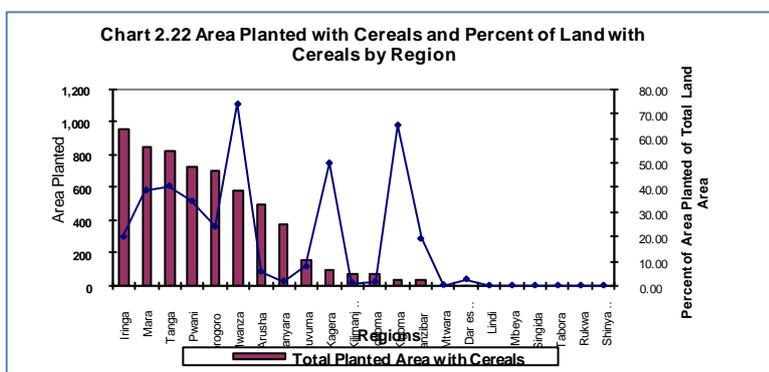
Cereal name	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Maize	32,727	23,483	22,043	344,134	50,884	241,826
Paddy	9,235	5,448	5,302	78,367	9,715	68,082
Sorghum	935	791	775	2,101	98	1,997
Bulrush Millet	82	41	34	2,313	12	2,302
Finger Millet	745	691	691	1,389	808	581
Wheat	13,242	12,597	12,353	161,855	7,658	154,198
Barley	1,733	1,727	1,717	9,829	20	9,827
Cereals	58,686	44,770	42,911	599,979	69,193	478,805

From 2002/03 to 2007/08, the increase in production was higher for paddy and maize compared to other cereals. Paddy production increased by 471 percent from 2,028 tonnes harvested in 1994/95 to 11,589 tonnes harvested in 2002/03. This was followed

by maize which increased by 14 percent. There was a reduction in production in other cereals, (Chart 2.21).



The planted area with maize was much larger than other cereal crops (55.8% of the total planted area of the cereal crops) followed by wheat (22.6% of the area planted with cereals), paddy (15.7%), and barley (3.0%). Other crops were minor (Sorghum, finger millet and bulrush millet), (Chart 2.22).



From 1994/95 to 2002/03, the yield increased for all the cereal crops. The increase was higher for wheat (from 1.0 tonne per hectare in 1994/95 to 2.9 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03) and lower for paddy (from 2.3 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 2.6 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03). Current yields of important cereals are as highlighted in Table 2.9 below.

Table 2.9 Area Planted and Yield of Cereal Crops

	Actual Area Planted (ha)	Yield (tons/ha)
Maize	20,407	15.7
Paddy	4,361	12.1
Sorghum	693	2.9
Bulrush Millet	41	57.0
Finger Millet	690	2.0
Wheat	12,589	12.8
Barley	1,727	5.7

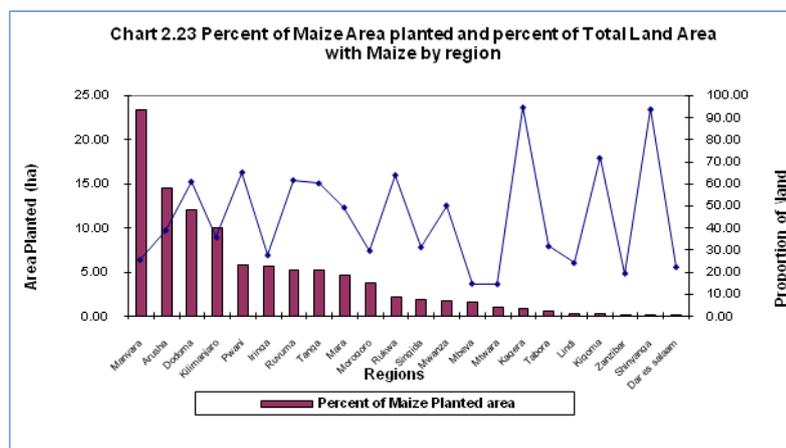
About 54.7 percent of the total area planted with cereals on large scale farms was in three regions, located in the northern part of the country. Manyara had the largest area planted with cereals (16,662 ha, 37.2%), followed by

Arusha (5,0241 ha, 11.2%) and Kilimanjaro (2,808 ha, 6.3%). About 16.3% was produced in Southern regions of Iringa and Mbeya and central regions Dodoma and Singida accounts for 13.4%. Very small large scale farm production were in remaining regions, (Chart 2.22).

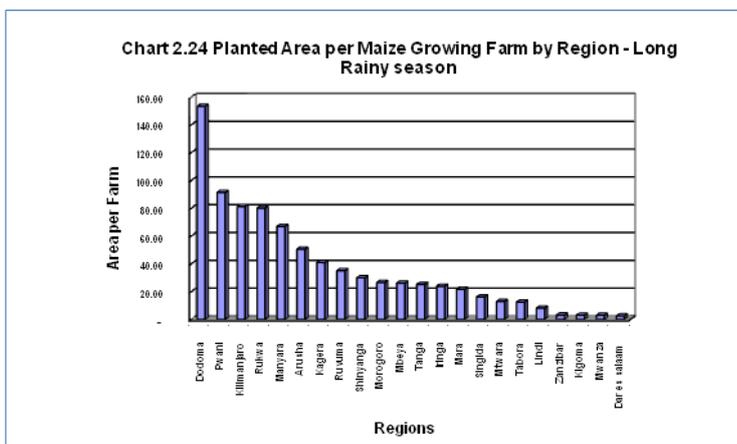
Maize

The number of large scale farms growing maize during the long rainy season was 451 farms and 117 in the short rainy season. This represented 79 percent of the total crop growing farms during the long rainy season and 21 percent in the short rainy season. The total production of maize during the 2007/08 agricultural year was 344,134 tonnes.

The planted area with maize decreased from 36,000 ha in 1994/95 to 30,000 ha in 2002/03 and a further decrease to 23,483 ha in 2007/08. However, production increased by 14.3 percent from 47,666 tonnes to 54,466 over the same period and a further increase to 344,134 tonnes in 2007/08. This has resulted into an increase in the yield of maize from 1.4 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 2.0 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 and a further increase in yield to 15.0 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08, (Chart 2.23).



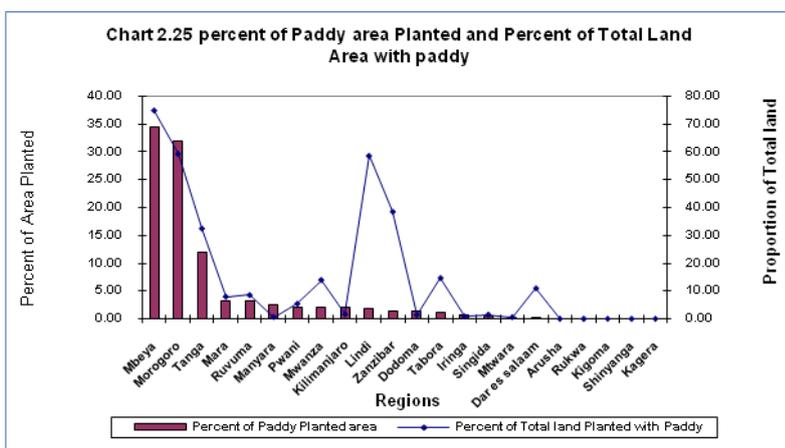
Manyara had the largest planted area of maize (5,496 ha, 23.4%) followed by Arusha (3,404 ha, 14.5%), Dodoma (2,830 ha, 12.1%) and Kilimanjaro (2,343 ha, 9.9%). The regions with a moderate planted area of maize under large scale farms were Iringa (1,319 ha, 5.6%) Ruvuma (1,231 ha, 5.2%) Pwani (1,365 ha 5.8%), Tanga (1,211 ha, 5.2%), Mara (1,067 ha, 4.5%) and Morogoro (867 ha, 5.1%). However, the highest proportion of land with maize in large scale farms was in Tabora, Shinyanga, Kagera, Kigoma, Pwani and Manyara, (Chart 2.24).



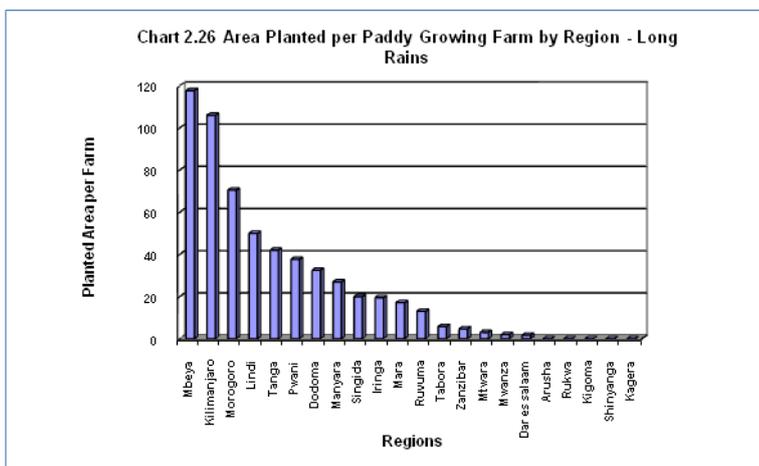
The planted area per maize growing farm was largest in Dodoma, followed by Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Rukwa, Manyara, Arusha and Dodoma. The smallest area planted with maize per large scale farm was in Kigoma, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam, (Chart 2.24).

Paddy

The total production of paddy was 78,367 tonnes. Production has increased by 5,845 percent from 11,453 tonnes harvested in 2002/03 to 78,367 tonnes harvested in 2007/08. This was due to an increase in the plated area and husbandry practices. Over this period, the yield of paddy in large scale farms increased from 2.6 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 to 14.4 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08, (Chart 2.25)



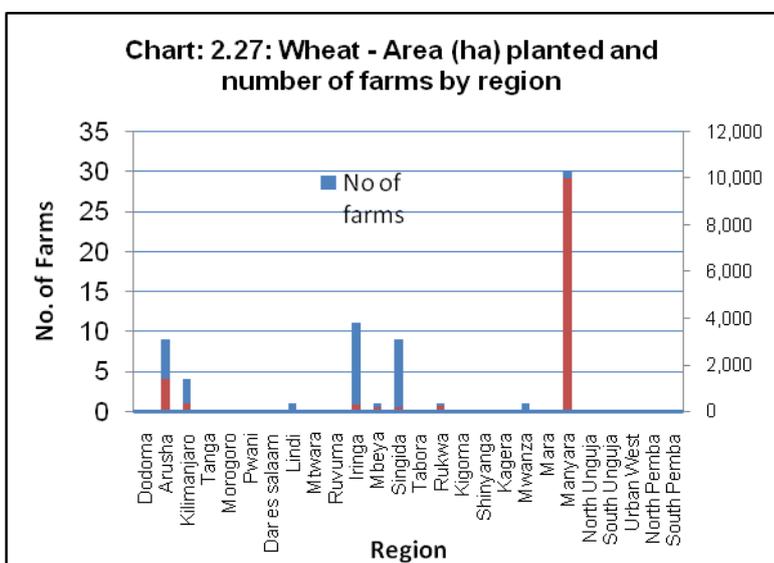
Large scale farm production of paddy was mainly concentrated in Mbeya region with 1,883 hectares (34.5% of the total paddy large scale farms) followed by Morogoro (1,740 hectares, 31.9%) and Tanga (653 hectares, 11.9%). The highest proportion of the land with paddy was in Mbeya, Morogoro, Lindi and Tanga, (Chart 2.26). The area planted per paddy growing farm was largest in Mbeya, followed by Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Lindi. Kagera, Shinyanga, Rukwa and Arusha had the lowest, (Chart 2.26).



Wheat

The number of large scale farms growing wheat during the long rainy season was 67 farms and only one in the short rainy season. This represents 4.6 percent of the total crop growing farms during the long rainy season and 1.2 percent in the short rainy season. The total production of wheat during the 2007/08 agricultural year was 161,855 tonnes, an increase of 420 percent from 30,606 tonnes harvested in 2002/03. Also, the yield has increased from 1.0 tonne per hectare in 1994/95 to 2.9 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03, and further to 13 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08.

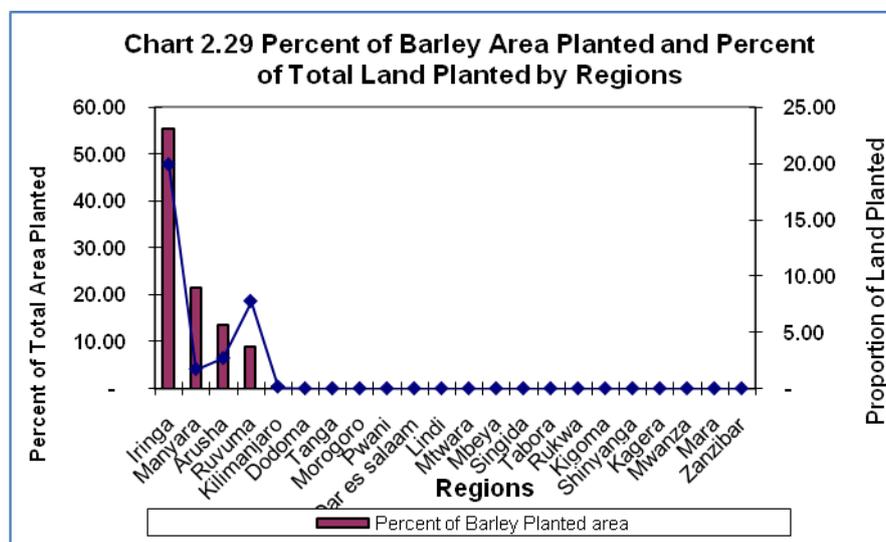
The crop was mainly produced in the northern part of the country. Manyara had the largest area planted with wheat 10,027 hectares, (79.7%) followed by Arusha with 1,364 hectares (10.8%), Kilimanjaro with 329 hectares (2.6%). However, Manyara had the highest proportion of land with wheat in the country followed by Arusha and Kilimanjaro, (Chart 2.27).



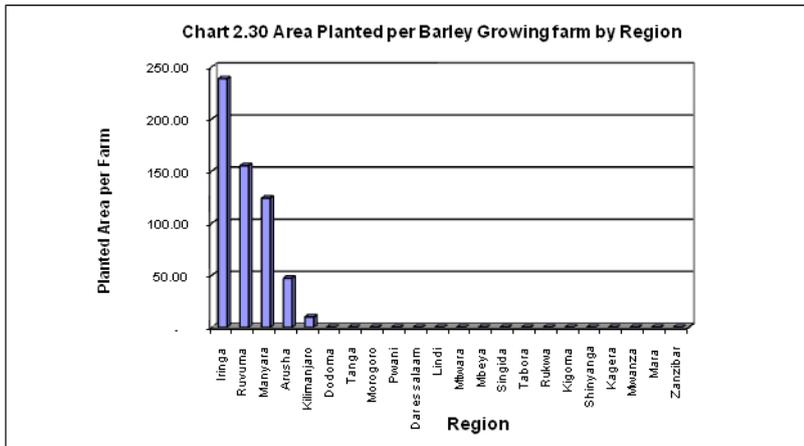
The area planted per wheat growing farm was largest in Manyara, Rukwa, Mbeya and Arusha. The four regions had an average of more than 150 hectares per farm. The regions with comparatively moderate planted area per farm were Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Singida. The smallest area planted with wheat per farm was in Lindi. The remaining regions did not plant wheat, (Chart 2.7).

Barley

The number of large scale farms growing barley during the long rainy season was 14 farms and the crop was not grown during the short rainy season. This represents 1.7 percent of the total crop growing farms during both long and short rainy season. The total production of barley during 2007/08 was 9,829 tonnes, an increase of 471 percent from 2,028 tonnes harvested in 1994/95 to 11,589 tonnes harvested in 2002/03 but later on declined to 9,829 tonnes (a decrease of 15%) in 2007/08. The yield has increased from 0.8 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 1.8 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 and to 5.7 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08, (Chart 2.29). The increase in production might be due to adoption of suitable husbandry practices.



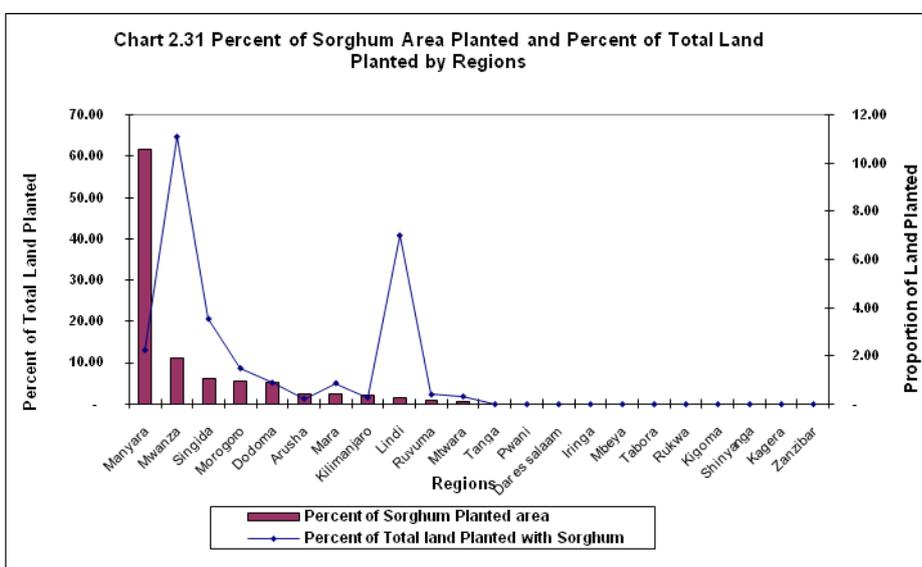
Barley was mainly produced in four regions. Iringa had the largest area planted with barley covering 954 hectares (55.2%) followed by Manyara with 372 hectares (21.5%) and Ruvuma 155 hectares (8.9%). Despite that Kilimanjaro region had the smallest area planted with barley (10 hectares, 0.5%), the region had the highest proportion of land planted with barley in the country, (Chart 2.30).



The areas planted per barley growing farm was greater in Kilimanjaro and Manyara while Arusha and Iringa had smaller planted areas per farm. The remaining seventeen regions had no large scale farms planted with barley, (Chart 2.30).

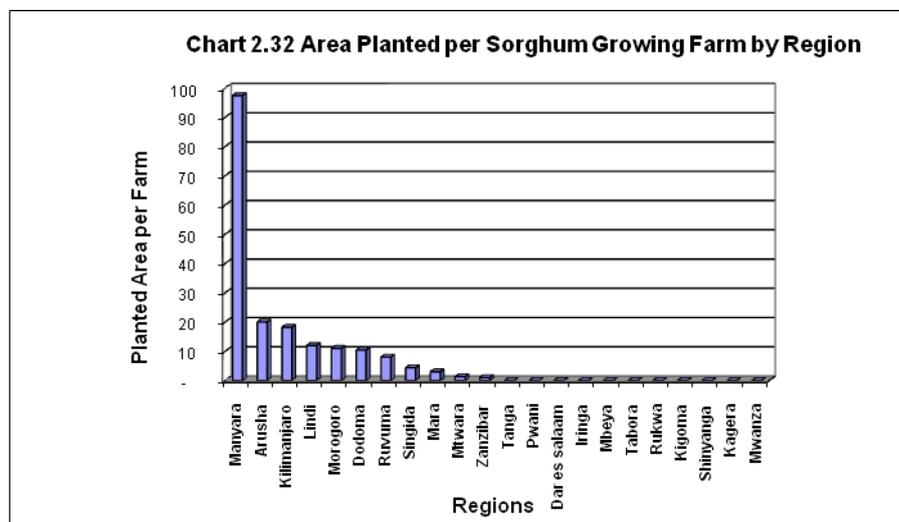
Sorghum

The number of large scale farms growing sorghum was 49. The total production of sorghum during 2007/08 was 2,101 tonnes, an increase of 116% over the 2002/03 production (969 tonnes). Production has also increased in the period 2002/03 by 85 percent (from 525 tonnes in 1994/95 to 969 tonnes in 2002/03). The yield has increased from 0.8 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 1.7 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 and further to 2.7 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08, (Chart 2.31). Although there has been a decline in the planted area, the increase in productivity has resulted into this large increase in the yield.



In recent years, Manyara has overtaken Morogoro as it had the largest area planted with sorghum covering 487 hectares (61.7%) followed by Mwanza 87 ha (11%), Singida 48 ha (6%), Morogoro 44 ha (5.5%) and Dodoma 42 ha (5.3%). The smallest area planted with sorghum was in Lindi (1.52%), Ruvuma (1%) and Mtwara (0.6%). However, the highest proportions of land areas with sorghum were in Manyara, Mwanza, Singida, Morogoro, Dodoma and Arusha. Regions such as Shinyanga, Tabora and Iringa, which used to plant sorghum, were no longer planting the crop. However, there were no large scale farms planted with sorghum in, Mbeya, Kigoma, Kagera, and Dar es Salaam.

The area planted per farm was greater in Manyara (97 hectares per farm). The regions with comparatively moderate planted areas per holding were Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Morogoro and Ruvuma. The lowest areas per farm were in Zamzibar, Mtwara and Mara. Other regions planted below 10 hectares per farm while the remaining had no farms planted with sorghum, (Chart 2.32).

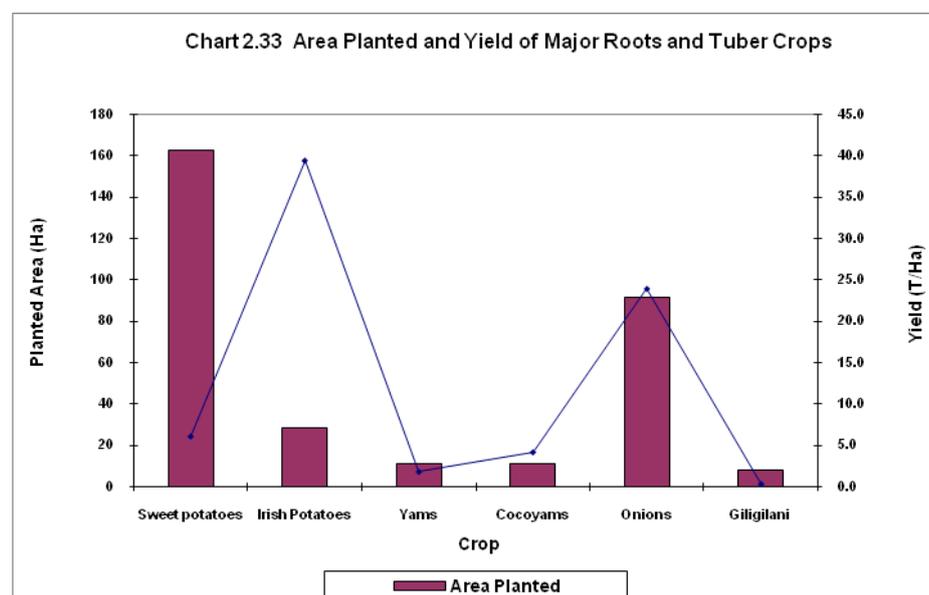


2.5.2 Roots and Tuber Crop Production

The total production of roots and tubers was 4,287 tonnes (about 14.1 tons/ha). Onion production was the highest than any other roots and tuber crops with a total production of 2,182 tonnes representing 50.8 percent of the total roots and tuber crops production. The second roots crop with highest production was Irish potatoes with 1,110 tonnes (25.8%) followed by sweet potatoes 935 tonnes (21.7%) and cocoyams with 41 tonnes (0.9%). Cassava was never produced in the large scale farms, (Table 2.10 and Chart 2.33).

Table 2.10: Roots and Tuber Crops Production, Storage and Marketing, 2007/08

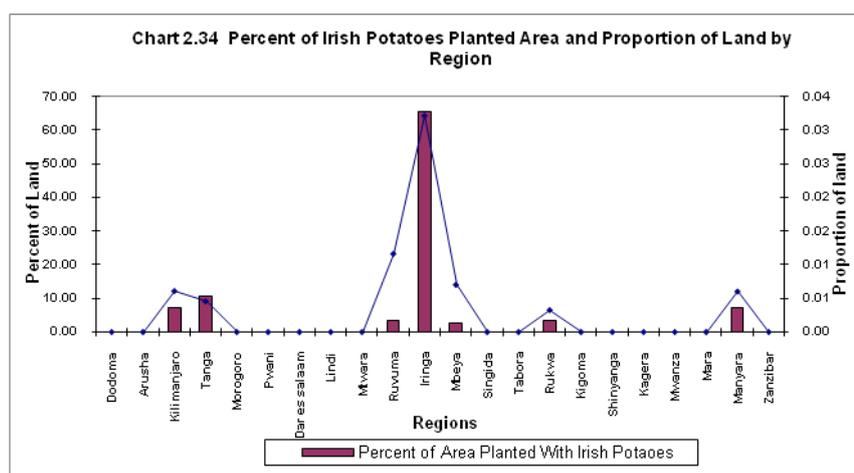
Root crop	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Sweet potatoes	203	163	155	935	663	204
Irish Potatoes	49	28	28	1,110	48	1,062
Yams	1,225	11	11	19	1	18
Cocoyams	11	11	10	41	10	31
Onions	99	91	91	2,182	60	1,522
Total	1,587	304	295	4,287	782	2,837



The area planted with sweet potatoes was the largest than other roots and tuber crops (163 ha, 52.2% of the roots and tuber planted area) followed by onions with 91 hectares (29%) and Irish potatoes with 28 hectares (8.9%). Sweet potato which was a minor crop in 2002/03, it was one among the major roots and tuber crops produced by large scale farms in the country. The yield was highest in Irish potatoes (39.6 tonnes/ha) followed by onions (24 tonnes/ha) and sweet potato (6 tonnes/ha), (Table 2.10 and Chart 2.33).

Irish potatoes

Irish potatoes were grown in 13 large scale farms. Between 2002/03 and 2007/08, total production of Irish potatoes has declined by 22.7% from 1,436 tonnes to 1,110 tonnes. However, the yield has increased from 6.2 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 5.7 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 and to 39.6 tonnes per ha in 2007/08, (Chart 2.34), suggesting that the increase in production was due to the increase in productivity.



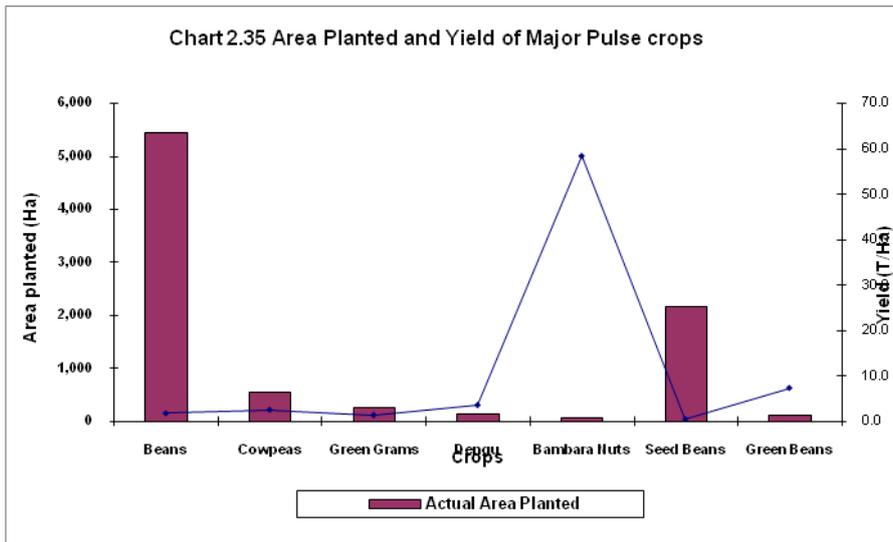
Iringa had the largest area planted with Irish potatoes covering 18 hectares (65.25%) followed by Tanga with 3 hectares (10.64%). Regions with small areas were Kilimanjaro and Manyara, each with 2 hectares (7.09%), Ruvuma, Mbeya and Rukwa, each with 1 hectare (3.55%). The highest proportion of land with Irish potatoes was also in Iringa followed by Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Manyara, (Chart 2.34).

2.5.3 Pulse Crop Production

The 2007/08, total production of pulses was 16,735 tonnes which was higher by 13% compared to 14,788 tonnes produced in 2002/03. The production of beans was higher than any other pulse crop with a total production of 8,295 tonnes representing 65.2 percent of the total pulse production followed by bambarra nuts with a total production of 1,013 tonnes (7.9%). Other pulses produced in minor quantities include; seed beans 729 tonnes (7.5%), green beans 545 (4.2%), chick peas 461 tonnes (3.6%), green grams 338 tonnes, (1.2%) and cow peas 1,346 tonnes, (10.5%), (Table 2.11 and Chart 2.35).

Table 2. 11: Planted Area with Major Pulses

Pulse crop	Area Planned (ha)	Actual Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Beans	10,580	5,457	5,111	8,295	3,754	4,694
Cowpeas	564	558	557	1,346	45	1,297
Green grams	3,197	274	274	338	5	334
Pigeon peas	10	9	9	4,008	40,001	7
Chick peas	156	135	134	461	363	98
Bambarra nuts	71	71	17	1,013	1,006	8
Seed Beans	2,250	2,157	2,132	729	1	728
Green Beans	104	118	76	545	148	538
Total	16,932	8,779	8,310	16,735	45,323	7,704



The total area planted with pulses was 8,779 hectares (14% of the total large scale farm area (62,373 ha) planted with annual crops). Of the total area planted with pulses, beans occupied 5,457 hectares (62.2%), seed beans (2,157 ha, 24.6%), chick peas (135 ha, 1.5%), green grams (274 ha, 3.1%), cow peas (558 ha, 6.3%), and bambarra nuts (71 ha, 0.8%), (Figure 2.35).

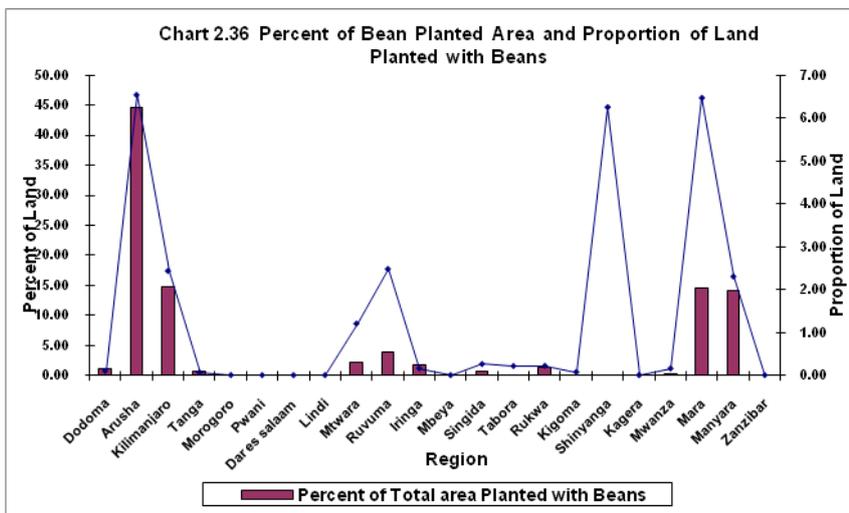
Beans

The number of large scale farms growing beans during the long rainy season was 176 and 27 farms during the short rainy season. This represents 13.7percent of the total crop growing farms in the long rainy season and 8 percent in the short rainy season.

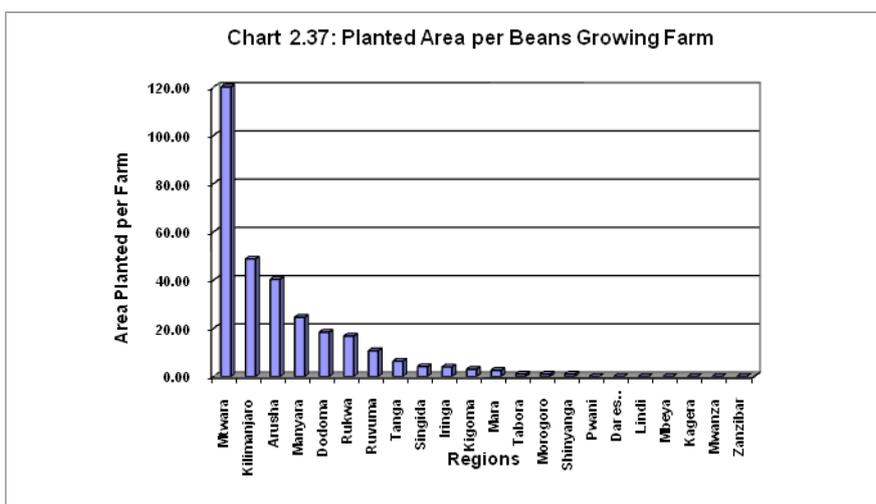
The total production of beans during the 2003/03 agricultural year was 8,724 tonnes and during the 2007/08 was 8,295 tonnes, a decline of approximately 5 percent. Time series data on beans shows an increase in production by 17.2 percent from 7,443 tonnes in 1994/95 to 8,724 tonnes in 2002/03 and a decline to 8,295 tonnes in 2007/08, (Chart 2.45). However, although the productivity remained almost constant at 1.1 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 1.0 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03, it increased to 1.5 tonnes/ha in 2007/08, (Chart 2.36).

Regions in the northern part of the country had a larger areas planted with beans than in other parts of the country. Arusha region had the largest planted area of beans (2,435 ha, 44.6%) followed by and Kilimanjaro (800 ha, 14.6%), Mara (798 ha, 14.6%) and Manyara (765 ha, 14%). Ruvuma, Mtwara, Iringa, Tanga, and Rukwa had comparatively small areas planted with beans. The highest proportion of land with beans was also in Arusha followed by Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Manyara,

Mtwara, Rukwa and Manyara. However, were no large scale farms which grew beans in Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mwanza Mbeya, Kagera and Shinyanga regions, (Chart 2.45).



Arusha and Manyara regions had the largest areas of land planted with beans per farm followed by Tabora and Kilimanjaro with moderately large areas per holding while Singida, Ruvuma and Morogoro had the smallest areas planted with beans per farm, (Chart 2.37).

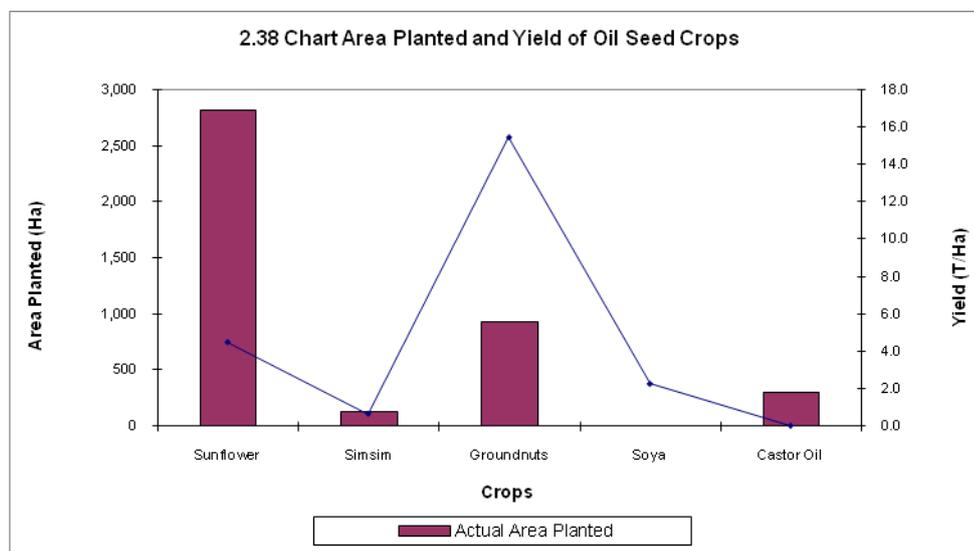


2.5.4 Oil Seeds Production

Main oil seed crops cultivated by large scale farms include sunflower, simsim and groundnuts. The total oil seeds production was 26,868 tonnes. The production of groundnuts was higher (14,287 tonnes 53.2%) than any other oil seed crop in the large scale farms, followed by sunflower with a total production of 12,507 tonnes (46.5%), simsim with 71 tonnes (0.3%), (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Oil Seed Crops: Planted Area, Harvested and Marketing, 2007/08

	Area Planned (ha)	Actual Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Sunflower	5,331	2,816	2,787	12,507	2,345	10,173
Simsim	1,133	428	410	74	33	41
Groundnuts	965	931	925	14,287	3,274	11,024
Total	7,429	4,175	4,122	26,868	5,652	21,238

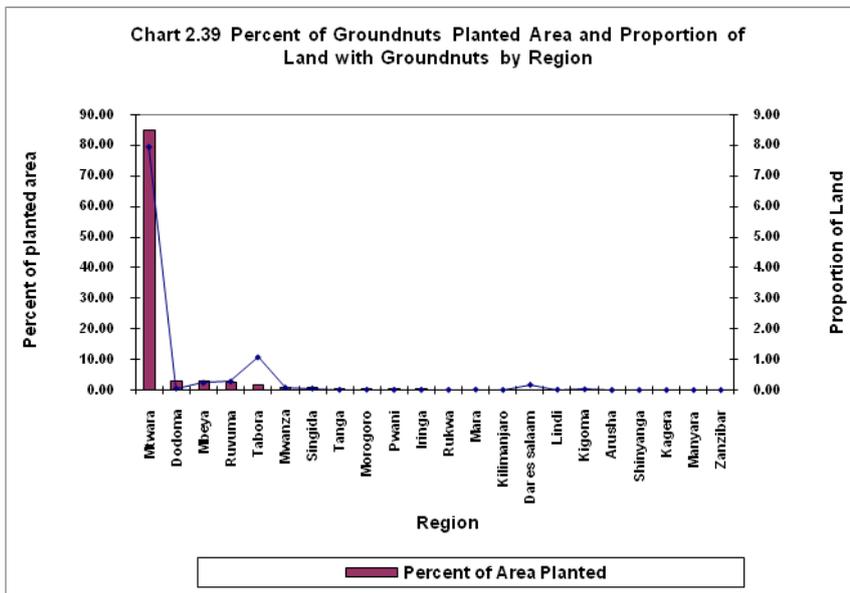


The total area planted with oil seed crops was 4,175 hectares (6.7% of the total area planted with annual crops). Of the total area planted with oil seed crops, sunflower occupied the largest area of 2,816 hectares (67.4%) followed by groundnuts (22.3%), and simsim (10.3%), (Chart 2.38).

The short rainy season was much less important than the long rainy season for oil seeds production. The total area planted with oil seeds in short rainy season was 467 hectares or 11.2 percent of the total area planted with oil seeds during 2007/08.

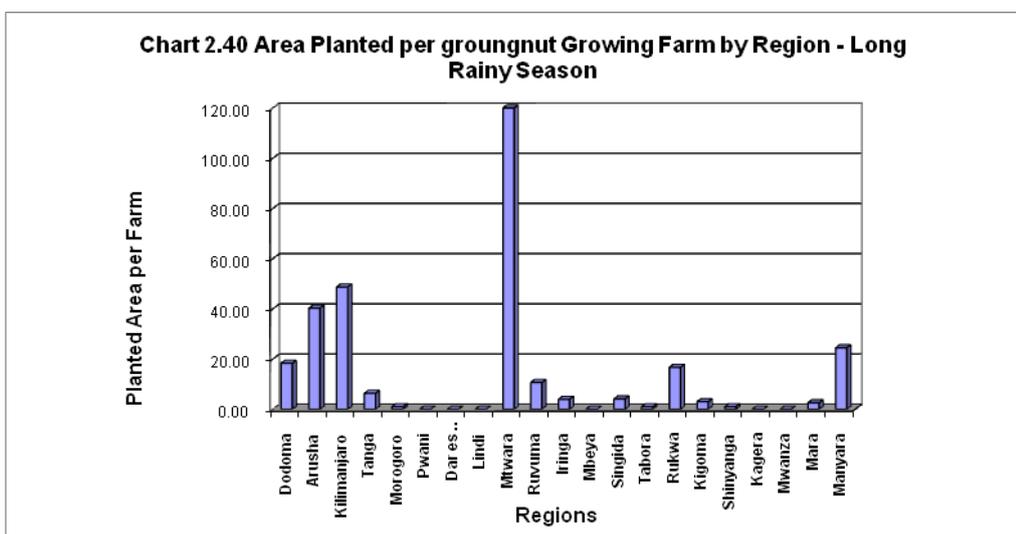
Groundnuts

The total production of groundnuts during the 2007/08 agricultural year was 14,287 tonnes. Time series data show an increased production by 946 percent from 150 tonnes in 1994/95 to 1,569 tonnes in 2002/03 and to 14,287 tonnes in 2007/08, (Chart 2.39).



The area planted with groundnuts has also increased from 209 hectares in 1994/95 to 445 hectares in 2002/03 and to 931 ha in 2007/08. The yield has increased from 0.8 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 3.6 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 and to 15.4 tonnes/ha in 2007/08. This implies that the increase in production was caused by the increase in the planted area as well as the increase in productivity.

Mtwara had the largest planted area of groundnuts (792 ha, 85.1% of the oil seeds planted area), followed by Dodoma (29 ha, 3.0%), Mbeya (27 ha, 2.9%). The highest proportion of land with groundnuts was in Mtwara followed by Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara, Dodoma, Rukwa, and Ruvuma. The lowest proportion of land planted with groundnuts was in Morogoro, Tabora, Kigoma, Singida and Iringa, (Chart 2.40).

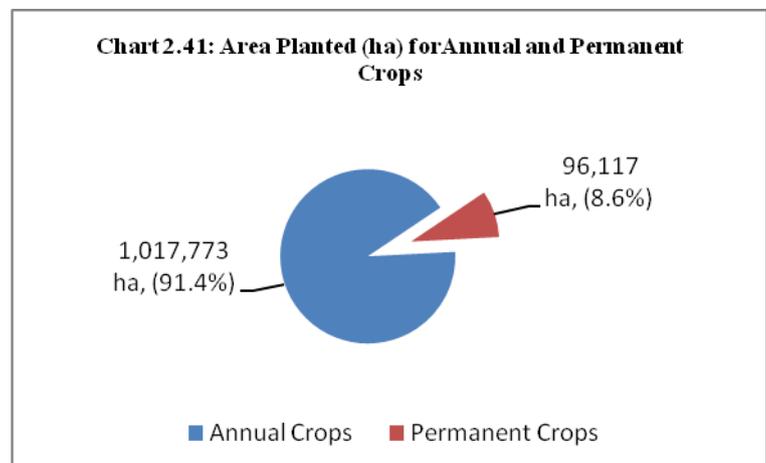


The area planted per groundnut growing farm was greater in Mtwara followed by Kilimanjaro. The lowest areas planted with groundnuts per holding were in Dodoma, Tanga, Singida, Morogoro, Rukwa and Kigoma, (Chart 2.40).

2.6 Perennial Crops

Perennial or permanent crops refer to crops that normally take over a year to mature and once matured can be harvested for a number of years. For most of the crops, it is easy to determine if they are annual or permanent. However, for crops like cassava and bananas, the distinction is not so clear. Cassava has varieties that mature within a year and produces only one harvest, whilst other varieties survive for more than one year and produce several harvests. In this census, cassava was therefore treated as an annual crop. Bananas normally take less than a year to mature and produce a harvest but the resulting suckers survive for more than one year. Bananas are therefore treated as permanent crops in the census. In this report, the results are presented for the most important permanent crops in terms of production, yield and area planted.

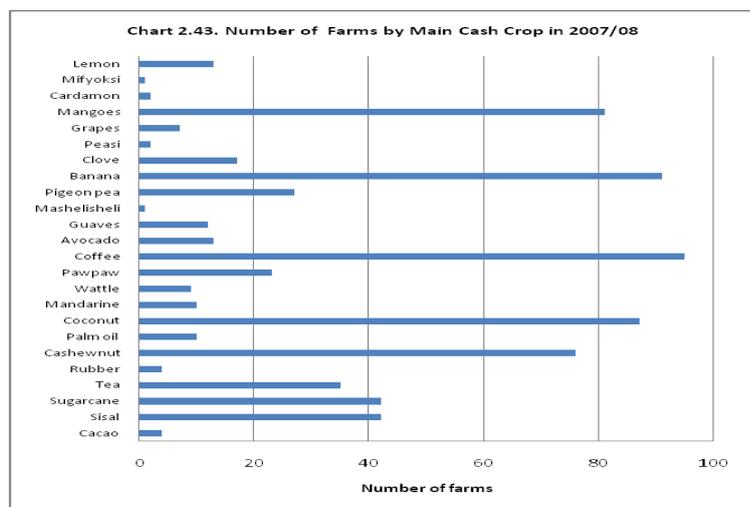
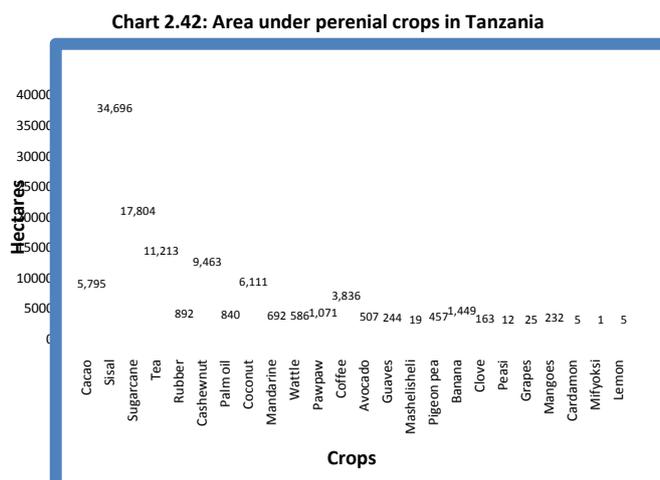
The number of large scale farms growing permanent crops was 704 or 70% of all the large scale farms in Tanzania. About 8.6% of all the land under large scale farms was under permanent crops while the remaining (91.4 %) was under annual crops, (Chart 2.41).



Perennial crops of significant value are presented in Table 2.13 and Chart 2.42. The total area planted with perennial crops was 96,117 ha. Sisal occupied the largest area 34,696 ha (36.1%) followed by sugarcane (17,804 ha; 18.5%), tea (11,213 ha, 11.7%), cashewnut (9,463 ha; 9.8%), coconut (6,111 ha; 6.4%), coffee (3,836 ha; 4.0%) and banana (1,449 ha; 1.5%). These crops occupied about 96% of the total area under permanent crops. Other crops which were cultivated on the remaining 4% include rubber, palm oil, mandarine, wattle, pawpaw, avocado, guava, shelisheli, pigeon peas, cloves, pears, grapes, mangoes, cardamom, and citrus, (Chart 2.42 and Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Number, Acreage and Percentage of Large Scale Farms, Perennial Crops, 2007/08

Crop	No of farms	Area (ha)	Percentage Area
Cocoa	4	5,795	6.0
Sisal	42	34,696	36.1
Sugarcane	42	17,804	18.5
Tea	35	11,213	11.7
Cashewnut	76	9,463	9.8
Coconut	87	6,111	6.4
Coffee	95	3,836	4.0
Banana	91	1,449	1.5
Others	232	5,750	6.0
Total	704	96,117	100.0



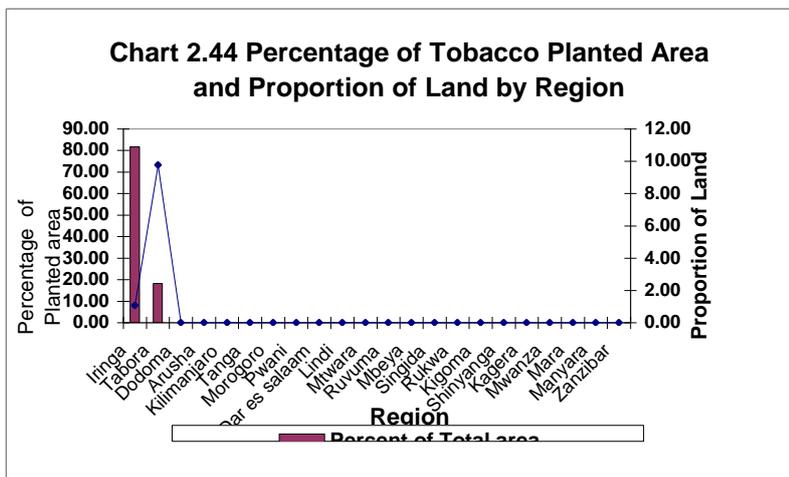
2.7 Cash Crop Production

Traditionally, the major cash crops grown in large scale farms in Tanzania are tobacco, pyrethrum, coffee, sisal, tea, cloves, sugarcane and cotton. In recent years, many other crops have surfaced as major sources of income for the large scale farmers hence, emergence of large scale production. Crops such as flowers, fruits,

vegetables, and pulses have become important cash crops. During 2007/08 agricultural year, an area of 4,176 hectares was planted with cash crops out of which coffee was the most important followed by tea and tobacco, (Chart 2.43). In terms of area under production; coffee, followed by banana, coconut, oranges and mangoes were produced by more than 80 large scale farms. Other crops such as cassava, cashewnuts, sugarcane and sisal had more than 40 producers in the country, (Chart 2.43). Crops with largest average area per farm (i.e. above 125 ha) were cocoa, sisal, sugarcane, tea, rubber and cashewnut.

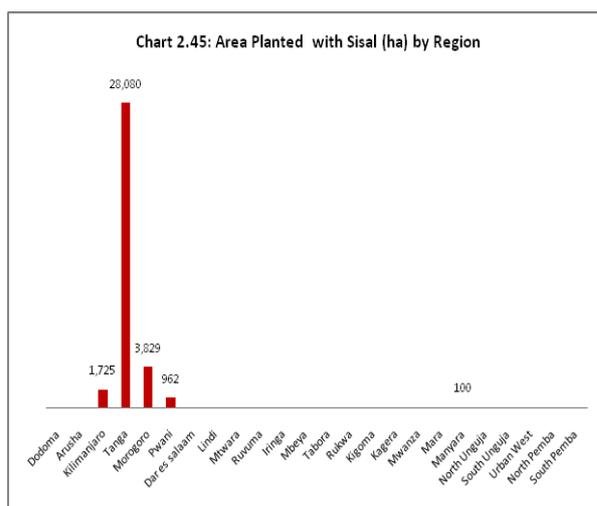
2.7.1 Tobacco

During the 2007/08 agricultural year, 13 large scale tobacco farms (7 in Iringa and 6 in Tabora) planted tobacco covering an area of 751 hectares. Amount of harvested was 36,353 tonnes with an average yield of 48.4 tonnes per hectare.



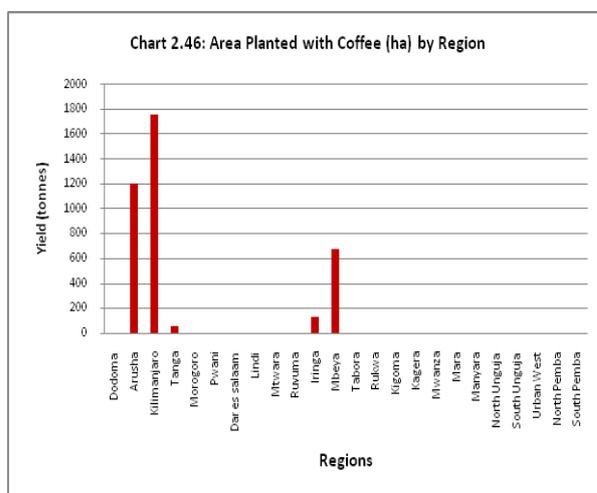
2.7.2 Sisal

Sisal is a crop which occupied the largest planted area (34,696 ha,) representing 36.1% of the total area of permanent crops. Tanga with a cultivated area of 28,080 ha was the largest area in Tanzania representing 81% of the total area under sisal. The remaining 19% was cultivated in Morogoro (11%), Kilimanjaro (4.9%), Pwani (2.7%) and Manyara (0.3%).



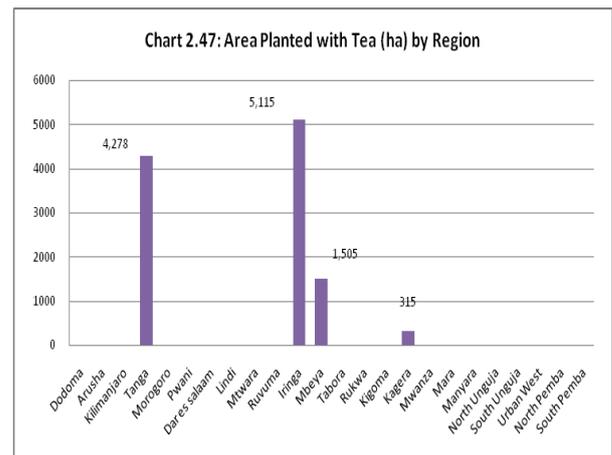
2.7.3 Coffee

The total production of coffee by large scale farms in 2002/03 agricultural year was 19,084 tonnes which represented 23.8 percent of the total coffee produced in the country. According to 2007/08 agricultural census, coffee was grown on 95 large scale farms equivalent to 13.5 percent of the total farms growing major permanent crops. It was the third most important permanent crop with 3,836 hectares or 4% of the total planted area with permanent crops. The production of coffee under large scale farming has increased from 2,105 tonnes in 1994/95 to 19,084 tonnes in 2002/03 and to 33,279 tonnes in 2007/08. In the same sequence, the yield has increased from 0.3 tonnes/ha in 1994/95 to 1.5 tonnes/ha in 2002/03 and to 7.16 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08.



2.7.4 Tea

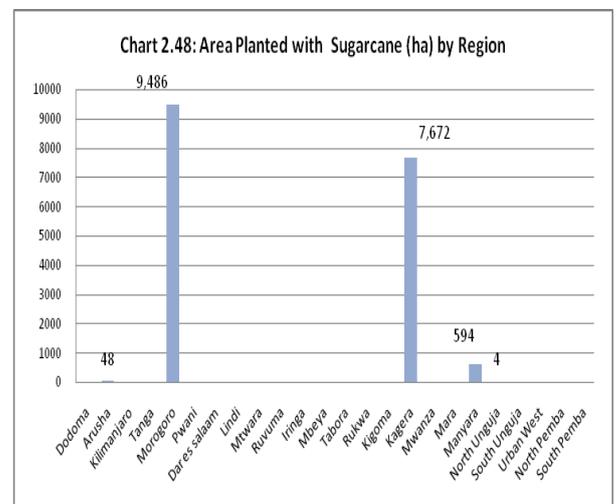
The total production of tea was 74,613 tonnes grown on 35 farms equivalent to 5 percent of the total large scale permanent crop growing farms. The planted area was 11,213 hectares or 11.7 percent of the total area planted with permanent crops. Therefore the average area planted with tea was 320.4 hectares per farm and the average yield was 6.7 tonnes per hectare.



Production has dropped by 32 percent from 50,242 in 1994/95 to 33,978 tonnes in 2002/03. The yield has also dropped from 4.2 tonnes per hectare in 1994/95 to 3.3 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 but has increased to 6.7 tonnes per hectare in 2007/08.

2.7.5 Sugarcane

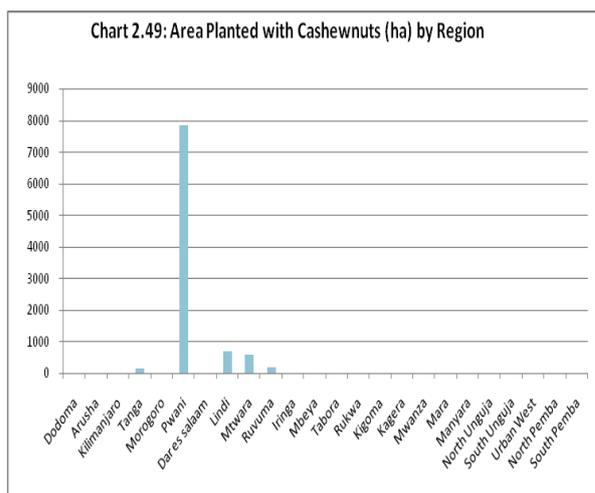
There were 42 large scale farms covering an area of 17,804 hectares with a total production of 218,598 tonnes and an average yield of 12.3 tonnes per hectare. Regional wise, Morogoro had 9,486 hectares and Kagera had 7,672 hectares which together, accounted for 96.4% of the total area cultivated with sugarcane, (Chart 2.48).



2.7.6 Cashewnuts

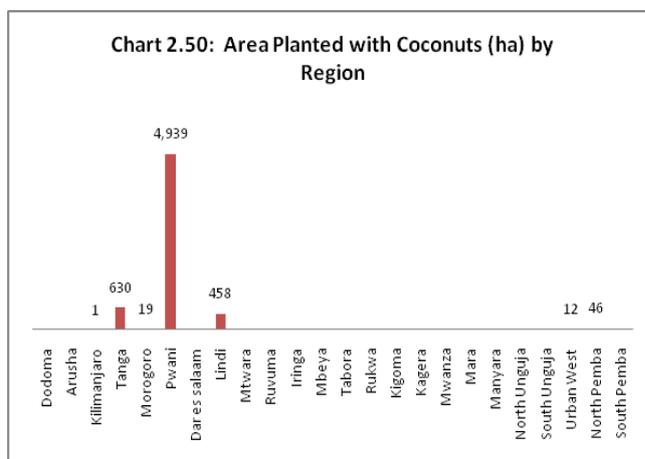
The total production of cashewnuts has increased from 935 tonnes in 2002/03 to 28,831 tonnes in 2007/08 representing an increase of 2,983% over the five year period. The crop was grown on 76 farms covering an area of 9,463 hectares. Hence, the average area planted with cashewnuts per farm was 124.5 hectares, an increase of 23.4 ha from 101.4 hectares per farm in 2002/03. The average yield was 3.05 tonnes per hectare which was a tremendous increase compared to 0.1 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03.

The production was mostly in dryer areas in five coastal regions (Lindi, Pwani, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Mtwara) and the southern region of Ruvuma. During the 2007/08 agricultural year, Pwani had the largest planted area (7,839 ha, 82.84%) followed by Lindi (676 ha, 7.14%), Mtwara (596 ha, 6.3%), Ruvuma (190 ha, 2.01%), Tanga (146 ha, 1.54%) and Morogoro (5 ha, 0.05%). The rest of the regions had very small areas (a total of 11 ha, 0.12%) of the planted area with cashewnuts, (Chart 2.49).



2.7.7 Coconuts

The total production of coconuts was 15,559 tonnes an increase of 35% as compared to 11,524 tonnes produced in 2002/03. Harvested area has also increased from 5,181 hectares in 2002/03 to 6,111 hectares, an increase of 630 hectares (18%). The yield has also increased from 2.2 tonnes per hectare in 2002/03 to 2.5 tonnes per hectare. Coconuts were grown on 87 large scale farms with an average of 70 hectares per farm.



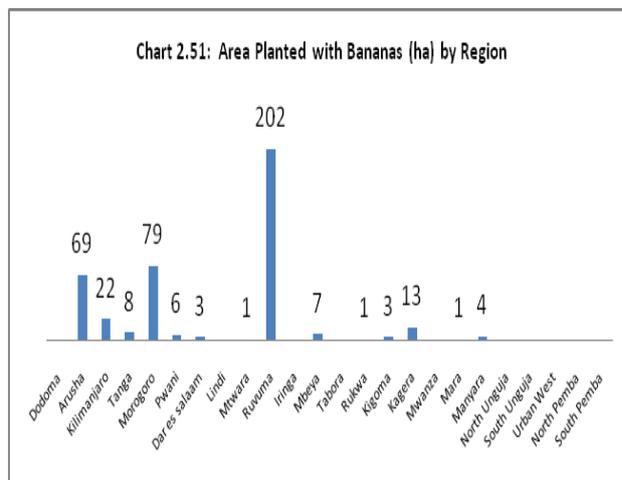
Production was mostly concentrated in the east coast part of the country with Pwani region having the highest proportion of the area planted with coconuts (4,939 ha, 80.8% of the total area planted with coconut) followed by Tanga (630 ha, 10.3%), Lindi (458 ha, 7.5%), North Pemba (46 ha, 0.8%), Morogoro (19 ha, 0.3%) and Urban west (12 ha, 0.2%). The remaining regions had a total of 7 hectares equivalent to 0.11 percent of the total area planted with coconuts, (Chart 2.50).

2.7.8 Bananas

The total production of bananas was 121,639 tonnes which was an increase of 105,833 tonnes compared to 15,817 tonnes produced in 2002/03. The crop was grown on 91 farms representing 12.8 percent of the total permanent crop growing farms. It was planted on 1,449 hectares, an

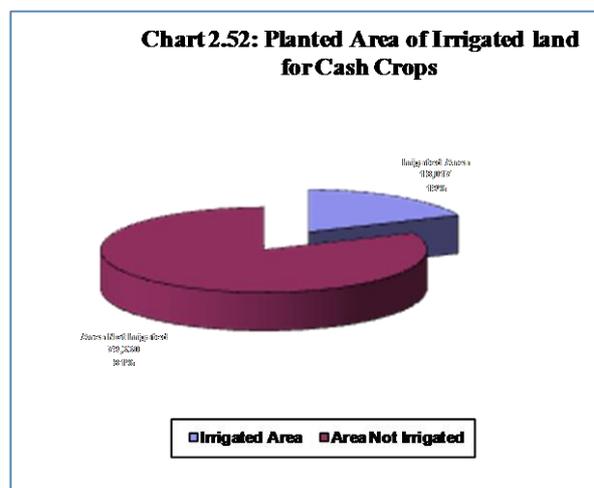
increase of 448 ha from 1,001 hectares reported in 2002/03. The average area planted with bananas was 16 hectares per farm, an increase of 9 hectares compared to 7 hectares per farm in 2002/03.

The main banana producing regions were those with high rainfall such as Ruvuma which had the largest area planted with banana (202 ha, 48.3%) followed by Morogoro (79 ha, 18.9%), Arusha (69 ha; 16.5%) and to some extent, Kilimanjaro (22 ha, 5.3%), Kagera (13 ha, 3.1%), Tanga (8 ha, 1.9%) and Mbeya (7 ha, 1.6%). Other regions having a planted area under 5 hectares were Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Kigoma, Rukwa, Manyara and Mara, (Chart 2.51).

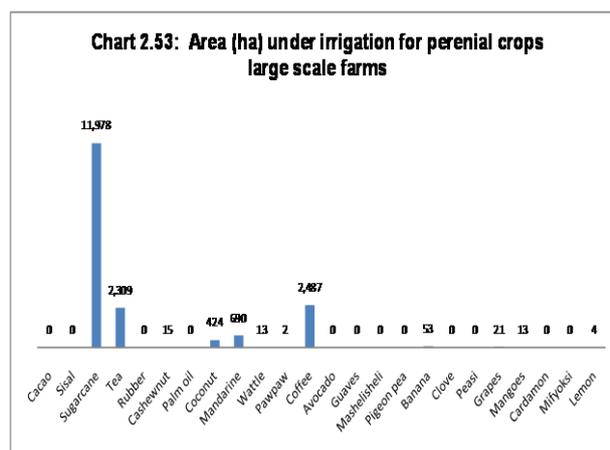


2.8 Irrigation

Water is the limiting factor to crop production in the majority of the areas in Tanzania and without water; most other cultural practices applied to a crop will not result into a significant increase in yield. Unlike in the 2002/03 census, the 2007/08 census collected less information on irrigation status in the country was collected for large scale farms. Out of 97,347 hectares under cash crops only, 18,008 hectares or 19 percent was under irrigation and the remaining 81 percent was cultivated under rainfed, (Chart 2.52).



Sugarcane had the largest area under irrigation (11,978 ha) followed by coffee (2,487 ha), tea (2,309 ha), mandarin (690 ha) and coconuts (424 ha). The smallest areas under irrigation were in bananas and mangoes.



For annual crops, irrigation was done during short (*vuli*) and long (*masika*) rainy seasons. Total area irrigated both in long and short rainy seasons was 10,320 hectares of which, 86.3% of the irrigated area (8,878 ha) was irrigated during the long rainy season and the remaining 13.7% (1,442 ha) during the dry season. In all the seasons, more than 59% (6,245 ha) of the irrigated land was under paddy cultivation followed by maize 25.1%, beans/jute 2.4%, and flowers 1.1%. All other crops including vegetables accounted for the remaining 6.5% (678 ha) of the total area under irrigation.

2.9 Crop Marketing

The number of farms that reported selling crops was 871 or 89.4% of the total number of crop growing farms. Farms reported number of problems associated with crop marketing as discussed in section 2.9.1 below.

2.9.1 Main Marketing Problems

About 871 large scale farms indicated that they sold their crops. The majority, 523 (60%) complained that the prices were low. Other reasons include high transport cost (6.4%), no buyers (2.0%), lack of market information (1.4%), Government over regulations (1%), farmers' association problems (0.23%) and lack of market information. Long distance

from farms to market places was another problem. Other marketing problems were minor and represented less than 1.0 percent of the total reported problems, (Table 2.14 and Chart 2.54).

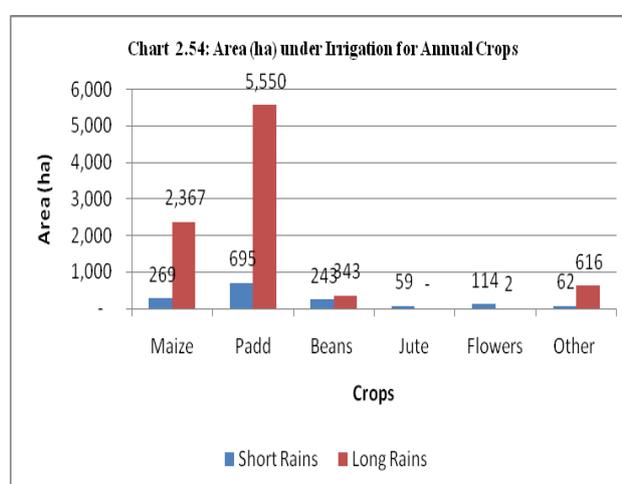


Table 2.14 Percentage of Farms Reporting Marketing Problems by Problem Type

Reason	Number	Percent
Prices too low	523	60.05
No transport	4	0.46
Transport cost too high	56	6.43
No buyers	18	2.07
Farmer association	2	0.23
Cooperative problems	3	0.34
Govt regulatory body problems	9	1.03
Lack of marketing information	12	1.38
Not applicable	244	28.01
Total	871	100

Inter-regional comparison shows some variations. Problem of low prices was mostly reported by farmers in Tanga (17%) followed by North Unguja (13%), Mtwara (8%), Morogoro (7.1%) Iringa (6.5%) and Pwani (5.7%). Low prices were not cited as a problem in Singida, and Mwanza.

2.10 Use of credit for Agriculture Purpose

2.10.1 Access to credit facilities

Very few large scale farms borrowed money from credit organizations. Out of 1,006 farms, only 64 farms (6%) borrowed for various farm uses whereas 94 percent did not borrow at all, (Chart 2.56).

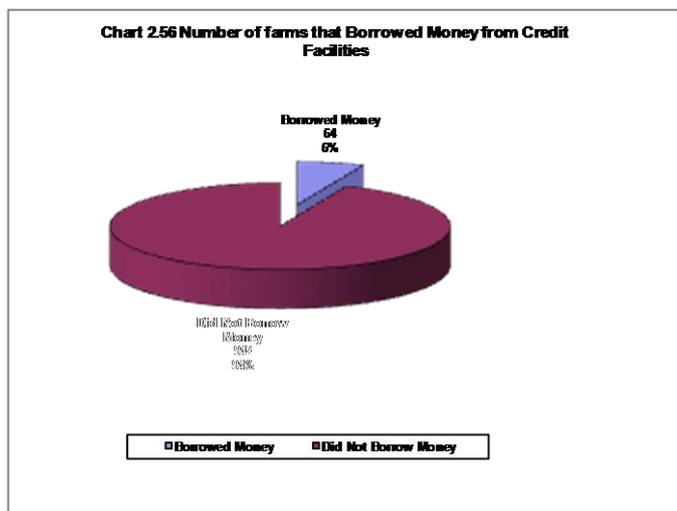
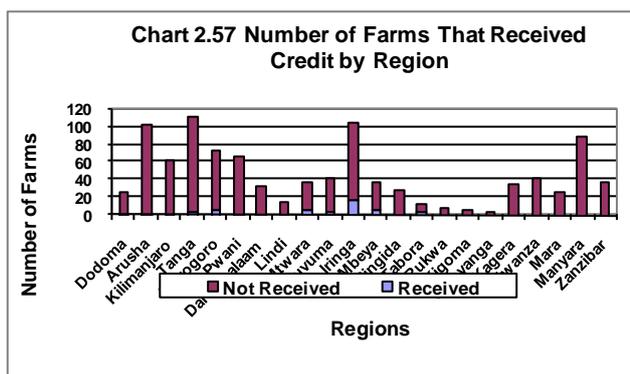


Chart 2.57 shows the percentage distribution of farms that borrowed by region. The census results show that Iringa had the highest proportion of farms which borrowed money from credit organizations (17.1% of the large scale farms in the region) followed by Mtwara (15.8%) and Lindi (14.3% each), Mbeya (13.2%) and Tabora (9.3%). Tanga had the largest number of farms (113) but only 3 farms (2.7%) borrowed money. A total of 83 large scale farms located in Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Rukwa, and Shinyanga regions did not borrow money for agricultural purposes, (Chart 2.57).

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The results show that, most (95%) of the farms which borrowed money from the private sector. The private sectors include; the private registered companies, private non-registered companies and other individuals.

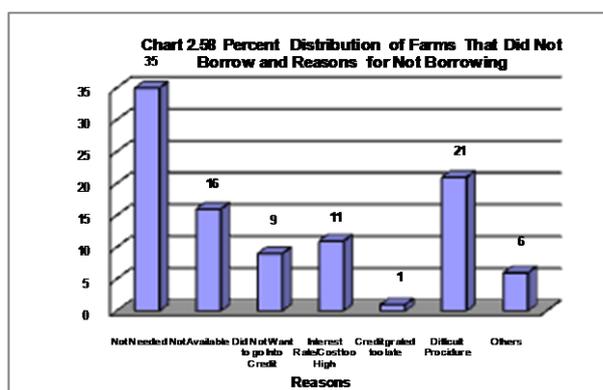
2.10.2 Reasons for Not Using Credit Facilities

Out of the 975 farms that didn't use credit, 346 (35%) responded that they did not need to borrow money; followed by 206 farms (21%) claiming that the procedures were difficult and bureaucratic and 16% responded that credit was not available. In addition, 108 farms (11%) indicated high

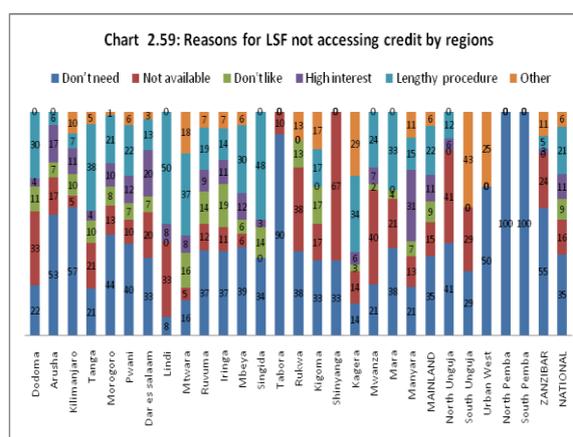
interest rates, 63 (6%) indicated other reasons while (1%) claimed that it took too long time between application and receiving credit for the intended activities, (Table 2.15 and Chart 2.58).

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Farms that Did Not Borrow and Reasons for Not Borrowing

Response	Number	Percent
Not needed	346	35
Not available	152	16
Did not want to go into credit	87	9
Interest rate/cost too high	108	11
Credit granted too late	13	1
Difficult procedures	206	21
Others	63	6
Total	975	100



Analysis by regions shows that all the farms (100%) in North Pemba and South Pemba did not need credit. Other regions with large proportion include; Tabora (90%), Kilimanjaro (57%), Arusha (53%). The smallest percentage, below the national average (35%) who indicated to dislike credit were those farming in Lindi (8%), followed by Kagera (14%), Mtwara (16%), Tanga and Mwanza each with (21%), Dodoma (22%).



Problem of long procedures was reported by farmers in Lindi (50%), Singida ((48%), Tanga (38%), Mtwara (37%), Kagera (34%). High interest rate was a major problem in Manyara (31%) while limited credit availability was reported in Shinyanga (50%) followed by North Unguja (41%), Mwanza (40%), and Rukwa (38%), (Chart 2.59).

2.10.3 Credit Sources by Type of Farm Activity

A total of 64 farms have borrowed money from credit facilities. Farms involved in crops only had the largest number of farms which borrowed money (43 farms, 57%) followed by crops and livestock (23 farms, 31%) and livestock only (9 farms, 12%).

2.10.4 Farms which Borrowed Money and Type of Credit Facilities

The Large Scale Farms questionnaire solicited information on the sources of credit targeting at financing farm labour and for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, livestock feeds, farms

fences, farm tools, stores, machinery, setting irrigation structures and other uses. Primary source for the majority of the holdings which received credits were for financing labour (42) followed by purchase of agro-chemicals (37), fertilizers (35) seeds (30) and tools (12). Other uses with less than 10 holdings include livestock feeds, livestock purchases, fences, stores, and irrigation structures, (Chart 2.60). Main source of financing the above mentioned undertakings was companies' own farms which financed the use of fertilizers by 100% and other activities by 90%. Very few holdings (less than 10%) obtained credit from commercial banks.

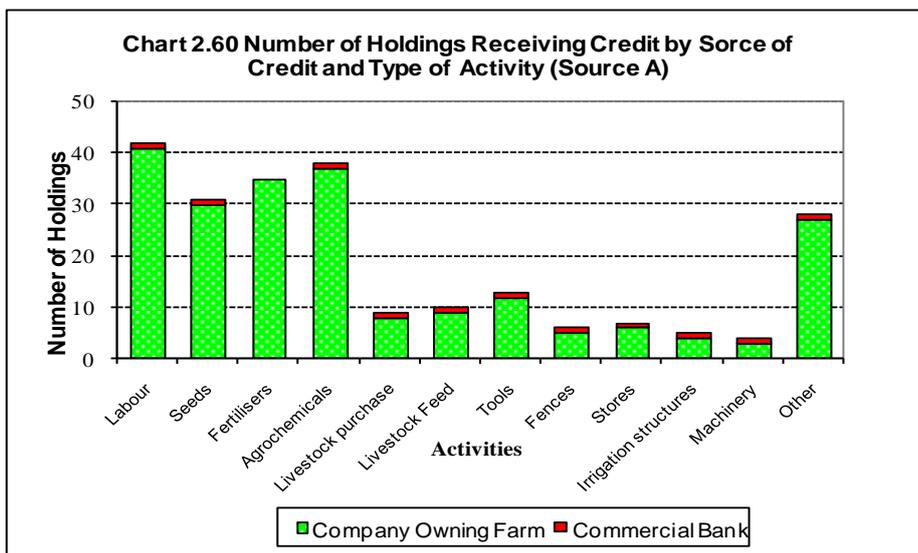
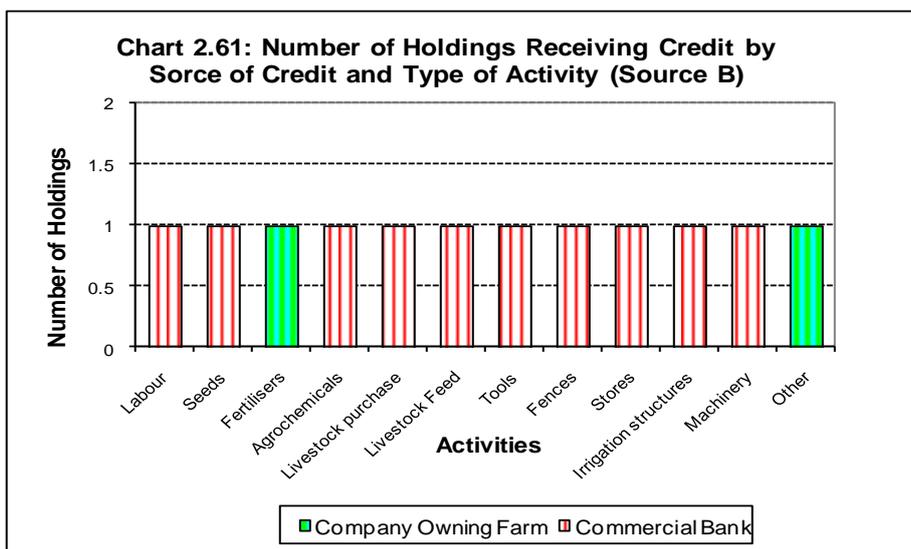


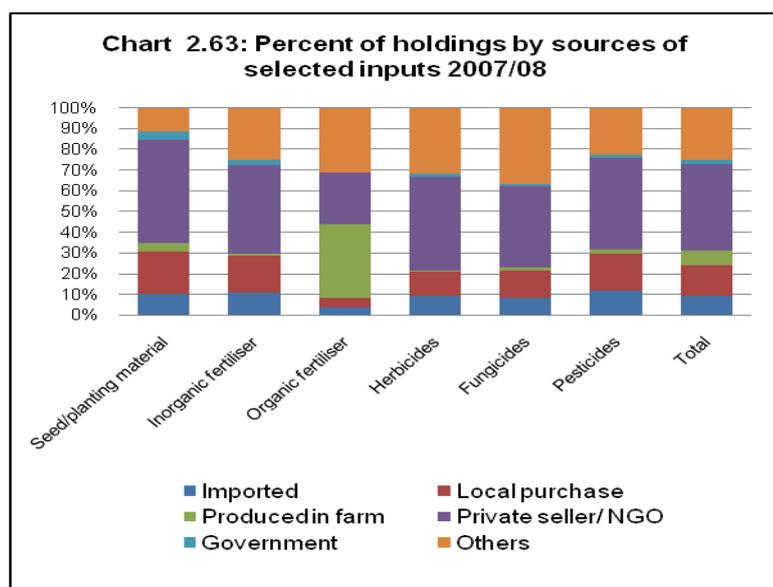
Chart 2.61 shows number of holdings which obtained credit from second source (B). Although only one holding responded, the results show that commercial banks were the most important source for financing all the farm activities except for purchasing fertilizers and supplementary uses, (Chart 2.61).



2.11 Sources of Inputs for Agricultural Holdings

Inputs used by large scale farms are grouped into six main categories namely; seed planting materials, inorganic fertilizers, organic fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticide.

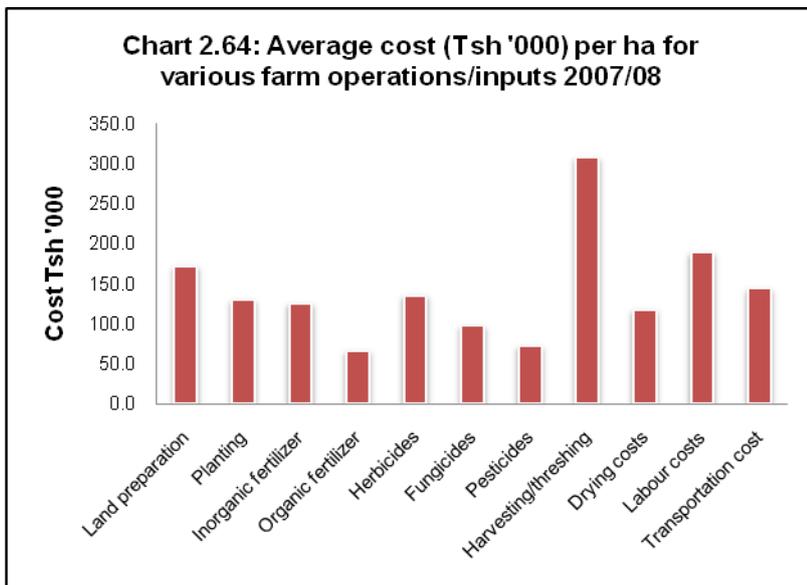
During the 2007/08, private sellers and NGOs were the main sources of inputs to large scale holdings accounting for 42% followed by local purchases (15%), imported (9%), and Government (2%).



Import was the main source for input seed (15%), Pesticide (12%) and fertilizers (11%). Local purchase was important for seed/planting materials, pesticides, and inorganic fertilizers. Very few farmers depended on local purchases to get inorganic fertilizers. Private sellers/NGOs were a major source for seeds (21%) followed by pesticides (17%) and herbicides (12%). About 36% of the organic

fertilizers were produced in the farms and only 2% of the holdings obtained their inputs from the government. Main inputs obtained from the government include; seeds (40%), organic fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides (20% each), (Chart 2.63).

Cost of various farm operations is presented in chart 2.64. The highest cost (above 100,000 Tsh/ha) was for harvesting and threshing followed by labour cost, land preparation, transportation, and herbicides. Organic fertilizers and herbicides recorded the lowest cost, (Chart 2.64)



3 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RESULTS

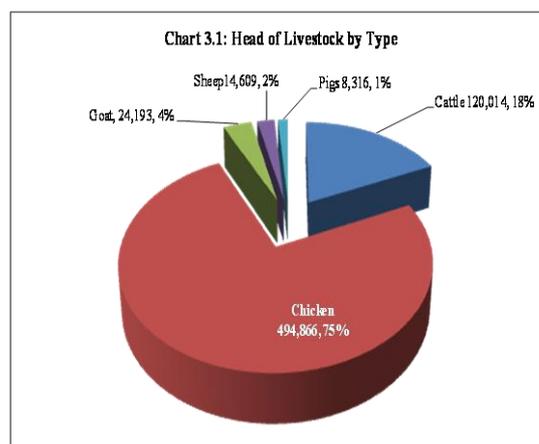
3.1 Livestock Production and Growth

This section analyses livestock in relation to population, growth, husbandry and service provision at national and regional levels. Some references are made to the contribution of small scale farms. The reference date for livestock population is 1st October 2008. All the other variables collected are for a period of a year prior to the reference date. Population and growth rate trends are presented for the Mainland only due to lack of comparative historical data for Zanzibar. However, the contribution of Zanzibar to the total Tanzania livestock population was relatively small and the trend would not vary significantly with the incorporation of Zanzibar if they were available. Hence, it may be assumed that the trends presented for the Mainland are the same as the national trends.

Out of 1,006 large scale farms on the Mainland, 475 (47.2%) reared livestock as compared to 1,659,160 smallholders on Tanzania Mainland. Most of the large scale farms (28%) were not fully dependant on livestock production as they also grew crops. Table 3.1 and Chart 3.1 present the importance of the different types of livestock that are kept by large scale farms on the Mainland. In relation to population, chicken are the most important type of livestock, followed by cattle, goats, sheep and pigs.

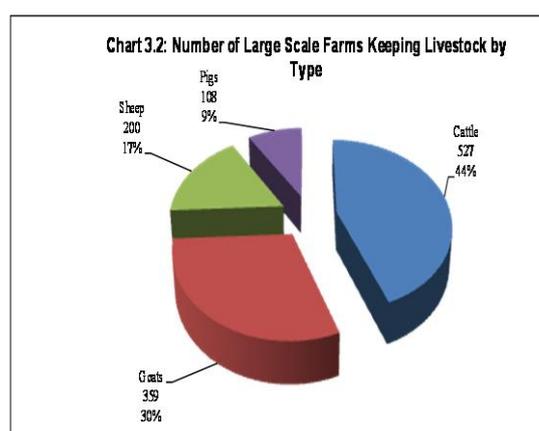
Table 3.1 Heads of Livestock by Type

Type	Number	Percent
Cattle	120,014	18
Chicken	494,866	75
Goat	24,193	4
Sheep	14,609	2
Pigs	8,316	1
Total	661,998	100



However, in terms of number of farm holdings keeping livestock, cattle were the most important accounting for 44%, followed by goats (30%), sheep (17%) and pigs (9%), (Chart 3.2).

Table 3.2 gives the livestock population for different types of livestock on large scale farms. Ducks, turkeys, rabbits, donkeys and horses were of relatively minor importance and the remaining analysis in this



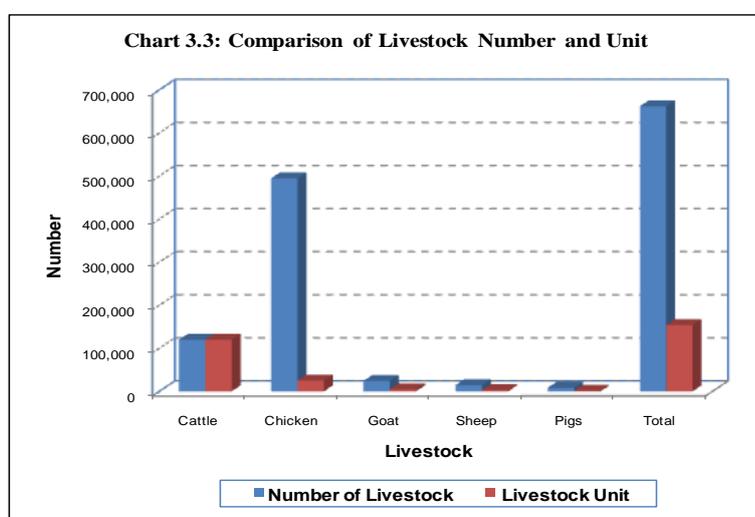
section concentrates more on the major livestock types (cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken). Large scale farms kept a larger number of livestock per holding compared to smallholders.

Table 3.2: Comparative Livestock Number and Unit

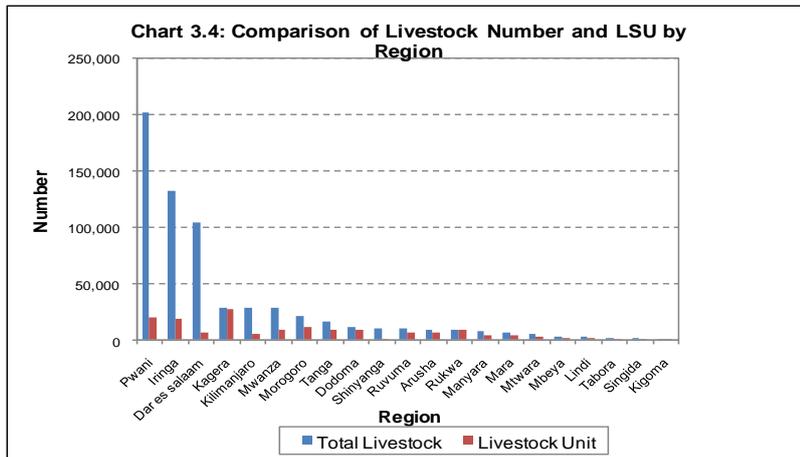
Type	Number of Livestock	Factor	Livestock Unit
Cattle	120,014	1	120,014
Chicken	494,866	0.05	24,743
Goat	24,193	0.2	4,839
Sheep	14,609	0.2	2,922
Pigs	8,316	0.2	1,663
Total	661,998	1.65	154,181

Table 3.2 and Chart 3.3 compare the number of livestock with livestock Unit (LSU). Livestock Unit is used to estimate total quantity of livestock based on a cow having an LSU of 1, a goat or a sheep 1/5 LSU, a pig 1/3 LSU and a chicken 1/20

LSU. In terms of total livestock (i.e. cows; goats; sheep and pigs), there were 661,998 heads equivalent to 155,290 LSU. Based on the LSU principle, cattle were more important than other livestock with 120,014 LSU and marginally followed by chicken with LSU 24,743. Pigs had the lowest LSU (2,772).



Regional wise, most of the livestock were produced by large scale farms in Pwani region followed by Iringa, Dar es Salaam, Kagera, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza regions. However, in terms of LSU, Kagera had more livestock followed by Pwani, Dar es Salaam and Morogoro due to the higher proportion of cattle than small ruminants. Kigoma, Singida, Tabora, Lindi and Mbeya had the smallest numbers of livestock as well as livestock units, (Chart 3.4).



3.1.1 Cattle Population

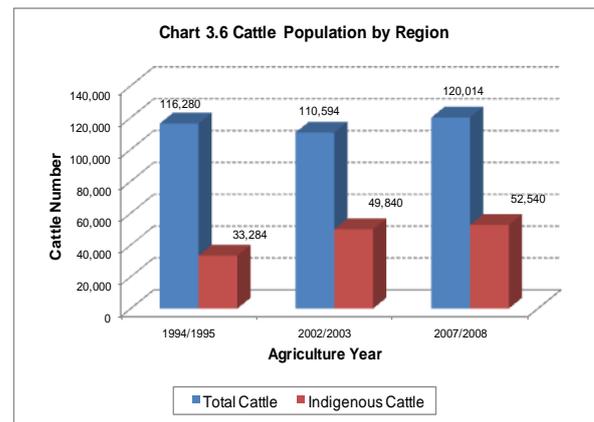
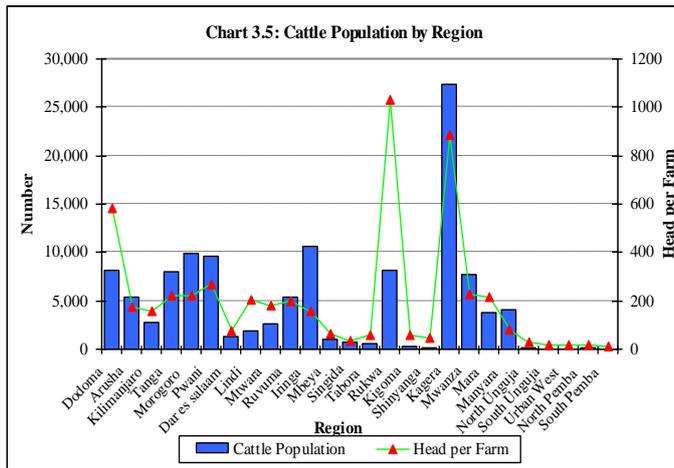
The total number of cattle raised on large scale farms on Tanzania Mainland was 119,649 and Zanzibar was 365. A further 21,125,251 were raised by smallholders giving a total Mainland number of 21,245,265 heads. These cattle were raised by 527 large scale farms and 1,698,580 smallholder farmers resulting into an average of 228 heads per large scale farm and 13 heads per smallholder household.

Cattle were the most important type of livestock on large scale farms on the Mainland. If poultry was not considered, approximately 72 percent of the major livestock kept by large scale farms were cattle and they were kept by 52 percent of the total large scale farms. Female reproductive cattle (cows and heifers) represent 77 percent of the total number of adult cattle.

The results show that, 39 percent of the cattle rearing farms kept above 100 heads of cattle, an average of 527 heads per farm, 19 percent kept less than 20 heads at an average of 11 heads per farm, 17 percent of the farms kept between 20 and 39 heads at an average of 28 heads per farm, 12 percent kept between 40 and 59 heads an average of 50 heads per farm. About 7 percent of the farms kept between 60 and 79 heads at an average of 69 heads per farm and the remaining 6 percent kept between 80 and 99 heads at an average of 89 heads per farm.

Cattle production was mainly concentrated in Kagera region having the highest population (23%) followed by Iringa (9%) and Morogoro (8%). Singida, Tabora, Kigoma and the rest of the regions in Zanzibar had the lowest number of cattle which accounted for less than one percent. On the other hand, the highest population of cattle per farm was in Rukwa (1028 heads per farm) followed by Kagera (883 heads per farm); Dodoma (583 heads per farm), Pwani (267 heads per farm) and Mwanza (225 heads per farm). The lowest number of cattle per farm was in Singida (35 heads per

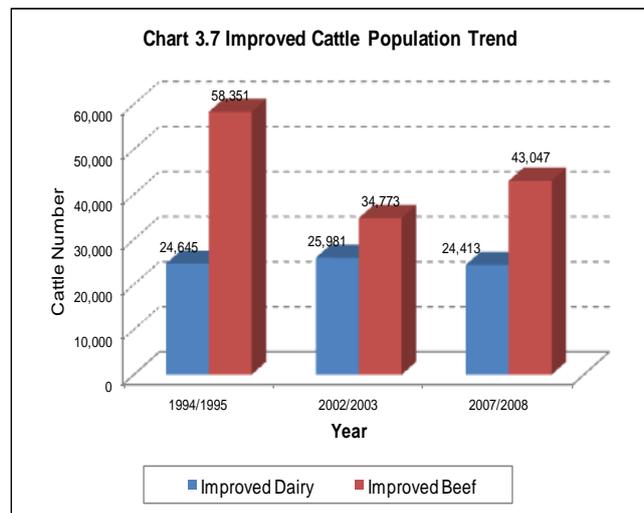
farm), North Unguja (27 heads per farm) and the rest of the regions in Zanzibar had less than 20 cattle per farm, (Chart 3.5).



The total cattle population on large scale farms has decreased by 5 percent from 116,280 in 1994/95 to 110,594 in 2002/03 and has increased to 120,014 in 2007/08, an increase of 8.5% between 2002/03 and 2007/08, (Chart 3.6).

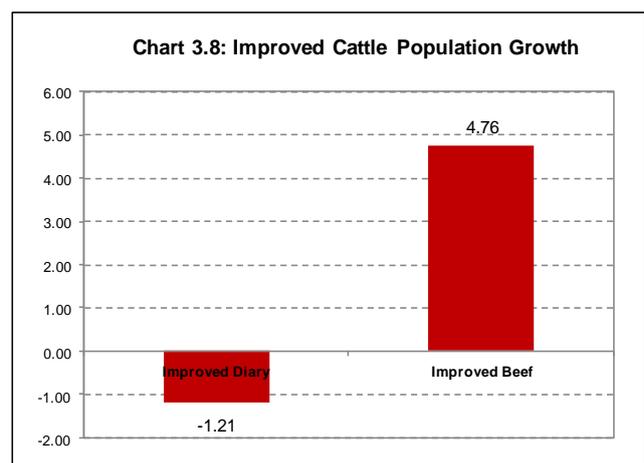
Indigenous cattle population

When large scale farms are compared with small scale holders, the indigenous cattle were the minority. The census results show that there were 52,540 heads of indigenous cattle in 2007/08, which represents 43.8 percent of the total cattle population. The average growth rate of indigenous cattle for the period 2002/03 to 2007/08 was 0.054 percent per year.



Improved cattle population

The number of improved cattle in large scale farms was 67,460 heads representing 56.2 percent of the total cattle population in large scale farms. There were more improved beef cattle (43,047, 64%) than the dairy cattle (24,413, 36%). The largest number of beef cattle were in Kagera (33.5%) followed by



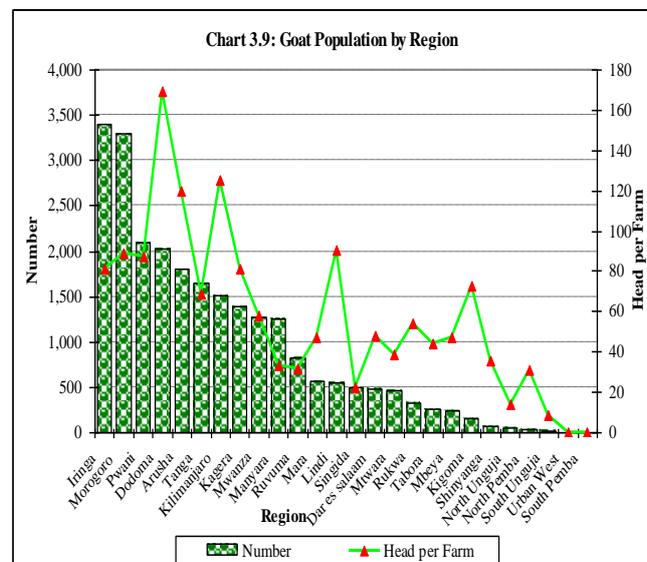
Dodoma (15%) and Pwani (10.6%). The smallest numbers were in Kigoma, Mbeya, Rukwa and Lindi which together accounted for less than one percent. There were no improved beef cattle farms in Shinyanga and in Zanzibar. The largest number of improved dairy cattle was in Iringa (21.2%) followed by Morogoro and Pwani, each with 13.5%, (Charts 3.7). However, the number of improved cattle has increased between 1994/95 and 2002/03 and has decreased by 6% between 2002/03 and 2007/08.

The growth rate for improved beef cattle for the period 2002/03 to 2007/08 was 4.8 percent per year. However, the growth rate for improved dairy cattle declined slightly from 25,981 in 2002/03 to 24,413 in 2007/08 (-1.21% growth rate per year) (Chart 3.8).

3.1.2 Goat Population

The total number of goats was 24,193 kept by 359 large scale farms. Regional wise, Iringa, Morogoro, Pwani and Manyara regions, each had about 39 percent of the large scale farms keeping goats, followed by Ruvuma region with 7%, Singida and Mwanza, each with 6%, Kagera with 5% and Lindi with 2%.

In 1994/95 agricultural year, the number of goats was 12,343 reared on 296 large scale farms. The average number of goats has therefore increased from 42 goats per farm in 1994/95 to 56 goats per farm in 2002/03. The rate of growth after eight years was an annual rate of about 7.9%.



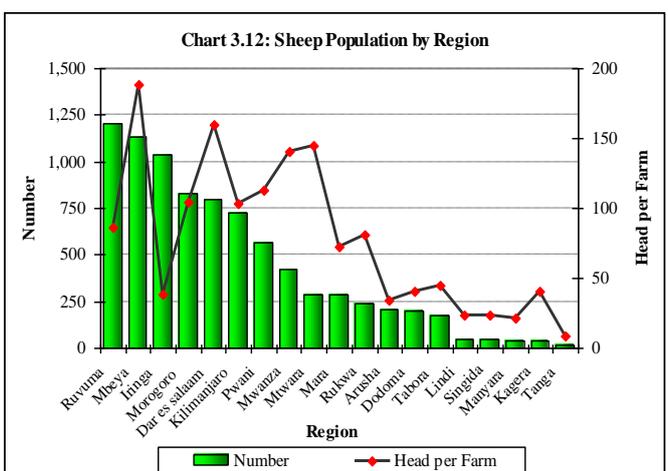
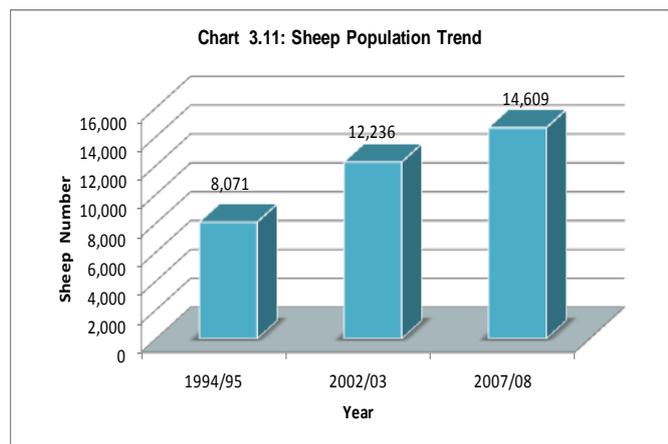
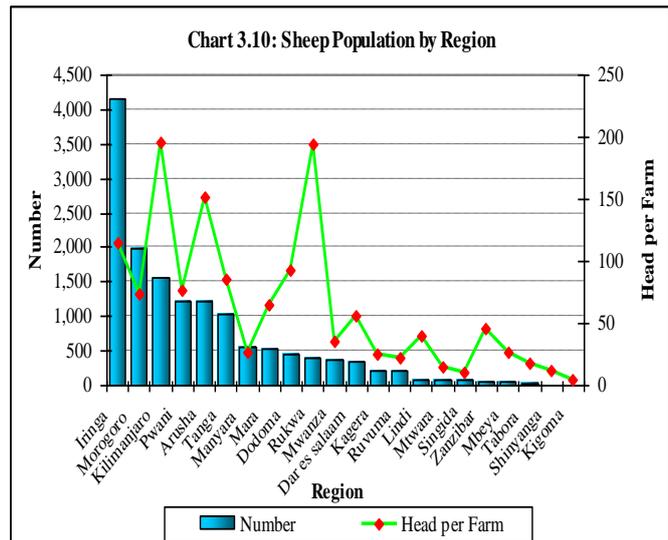
The highest goat producing regions were Iringa (3,400 goats), Morogoro (3,292 goats), Pwani (2,095 goats) and Dodoma (2,028 goats) together accounted for 44.7 percent of the total goat population in large scale farms. The lowest large scale goat farms were in Shinyanga which kept 71 goats and all the regions in Zanzibar of which together, accounted for 103 heads, or 0.43%. The largest number of goats per farm was in Dodoma (169 goats) followed by Kilimanjaro (125 goats), Arusha (120 goats). However, the goat population trend kept on declining from Northern/Eastern towards the Central/Lake Zone of Tanzania Mainland.

3.1.3 Sheep population

The number of sheep kept by large scale farms was 14,609 of which 14,550 (99%) were in the Mainland and 59 (1%) were in Zanzibar. They were reared in 200 farms.

The majority of the farms (39%) kept less than 20 sheep per farm which accounted for 5 percent of the total sheep population. About 19 percent of the farms kept sheep between 20 and 39 sheep per farm and 20 percent of the total farms rearing sheep kept more than 100 sheep per farm which accounts for 71 percent of the total number of sheep.

Sheep production in large scale farms was concentrated in the North Eastern regions and Pwani region and declines steadily towards the south. Iringa was the largest sheep producing region (4,154 heads) followed by Morogoro (1,973 heads). The regions with smallest sheep production were Kigoma with 5 farms, Shinyanga (12), Tabora (34), Mbeya (53) and Zanzibar (59). Kilimanjaro had the highest number of sheep per farm (196) followed by Rukwa (195), Arusha (152), and Iringa (115). The lowest number of sheep per farm was Singida (10), followed by Shinyanga (12) Mtwara (15), and Ruvuma (22) , (Chart 3.10).

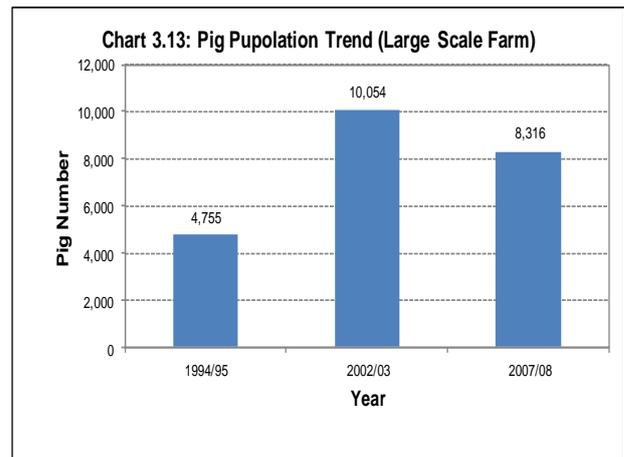


Unlike the improved dairy cattle, sheep population has been increasing steadily. Inter-censal data show that, sheep population in large scale farming has increased from 8,071 in 1994/95 to 12,236 in 2002/03 and further to 14,609 in 2007/08 (Chart 3.11).

3.1.4 Pig Population

The number of pigs kept by large scale farms was 8,316. They were reared in 108 farms. The pig population in large scale farms increased dramatically from 4,755 in 1994/95 to 10,186 in 2002/03 (114% increase over the period) with a growth rate of 10 percent per year but decline to 8,316 in 2007/08 (in small holdings the population increased over the same period by 124% at the growth rate of 11% per year).

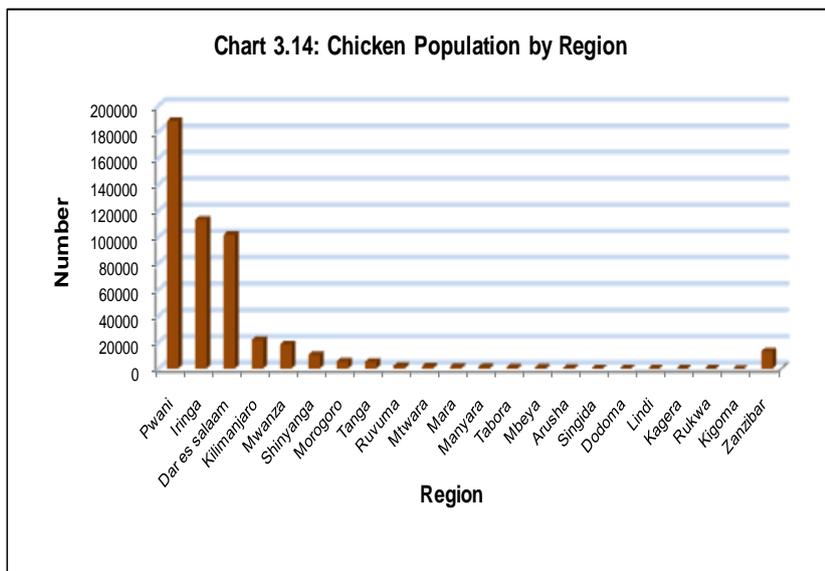
The highest number of pigs was in Ruvuma (14.5%), followed by Mbeya (13.6%), Iringa (12.5%) and Morogoro (10%). The lowest number was in Tanga (0.2%) and Kagera (0.5%). There were no pigs in large scale farms in Kigoma, Shinyanga and Zanzibar. However, the highest number of pigs per farm was in Mbeya (186) and Dar es Salaam (160), (Chart 3.12). Growth trend shows that there was a slight decrease in 2007/08 to 8,316 pigs from 10,054 pigs in 2002/03, (Chart 3.13).



3.1.5 Chicken population

The total number of chicken kept by large scale farms were 494,866 of which 24,971 (5%) were indigenous, 235,923 (47.7%) were layers and 233,972 (47.3%) was broilers. Over the period 1994/95 to 2002/03, chicken population on large scale farms has increased from 245,249 in 1994/95 to 456,638 in 2002/03 and increased to 494,866 chickens in 2007/08 agricultural year.

The largest number of chicken was concentrated in regions having large towns/cities or high human population. Of the total number of chicken kept on large scale farms, 82% percent were in Pwani, Iringa and Dar es Salaam regions. Pwani had the highest number of chicken (188, 273, 38%) followed by Iringa (113,342, 23%) Dar es Salaam (101,921, 21%), Kilimanjaro 22,075, 4.6% and Zanzibar (17,914, 4%). Kigoma had the lowest number of chicken (58), followed by Rukwa (180) and Kagera (181), (Chart 3.14).

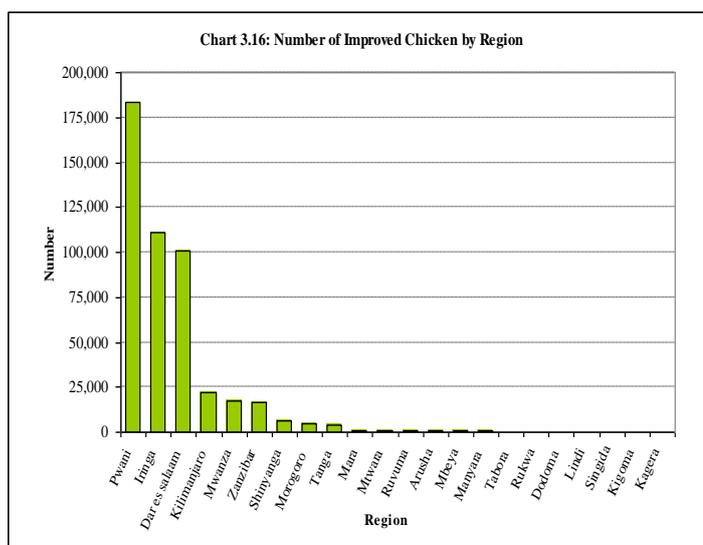


Indigenous chicken population

Small numbers of indigenous chicken were kept on large scale farms. Only 24,971 chickens were kept, representing 5.0 percent of the total chicken population. In 1994/95, the population of local chicken was relatively high 82,124 (i.e. 26% of the total chicken population). The number declined to 22,423 (4.9% of the total chicken population). In 2002/03 agricultural year, the population increased to 24,971 (5% of the total chicken population) in 2007/08, (Chart 3.15).

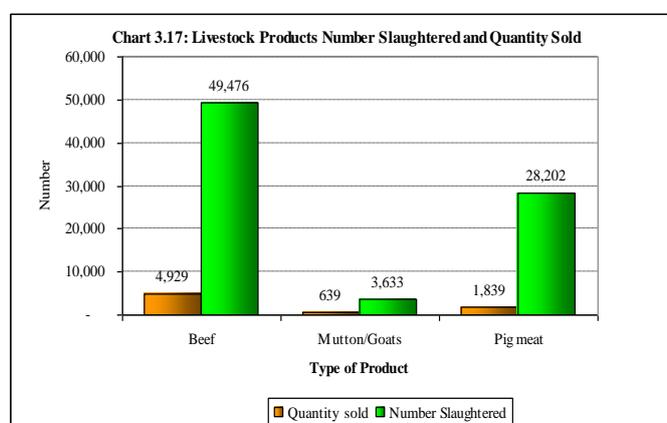
Improved Chicken Population

Some farms kept chicken on a very small scale and did not represent the main enterprise of the farm. Those farms that kept sufficient chicken to be considered as large scale enterprise (over 500 chicken) kept 469,895 chicken (235,923 layers and 233,972 broilers) representing 48% and 47% respectively, of the total chicken population. The farms were mainly located in Pwani (39%), Dar es Salaam (22%), Iringa (24%), Kilimanjaro (5%), Mwanza (4%) and Zanzibar (3%) regions.(Chart 3.16).



The number of layers has increased in the last 14 years. It increased from 87,124 in 1994/95 to 216,474 in 2002/03 and further increased to 235,923 in 2007/08. For the broilers, almost similar trend was observed. The population increased from 158,125 to 217,741 for the period 1994/95 to 2002/03 and grew further to 233,972 in 2007/08. The population growth rate of layers was therefore higher than the growth rate of broilers for that period, (Chart 3.16 and Chart 3.17).

The production of layers was concentrated more in Iringa (42%), Pwani (24%) and Dar es Salaam (17%). These three regions kept about 83% of all the chicken produced in large scale farms. However, there was no production of broilers in Dodoma, Lindi, Singida, Kigoma, and Kagera. Likewise, broiler production was concentrated in



Pwani region which kept 51.7% followed by Dar es Salaam (25.2%), Kilimanjaro (7.9%), Iringa 5.2% and Mwanza (1.8). These five regions together kept 92% of all the broilers. There was no production of broilers production in Dodoma, Lindi, Singida, Kigoma, Kagera, Rukwa, and Tabora regions.

3.1.6 Other livestock

Other livestock (5,293 ducks, 988 rabbits, 612 turkeys, 147 donkeys, 57 horses and 24,613 other minor livestock) had minor contribution to the large scale farms production. Comparison with 2002/03 agricultural year, there was an increase in the number of ducks from 5,000 in 2002/03 to 5,293 and a significant decrease in the number of rabbits from 1,039 to 988, donkeys from 538 to 147 and horses from 169 to 57.

3.2 Livestock and Poultry Products

This section presents the results for milk production from cows, egg production and hides and skins.

3.2.1 Meat Production

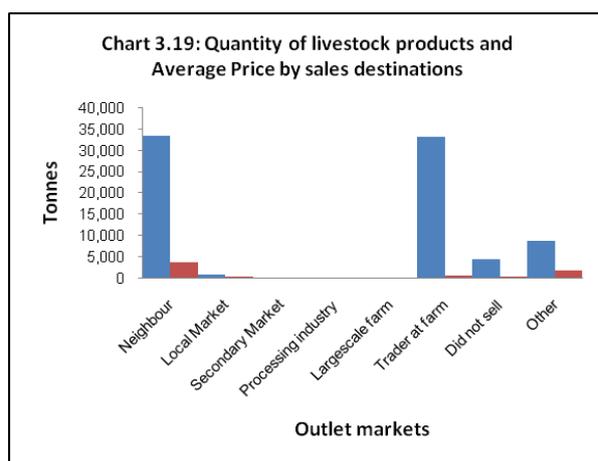
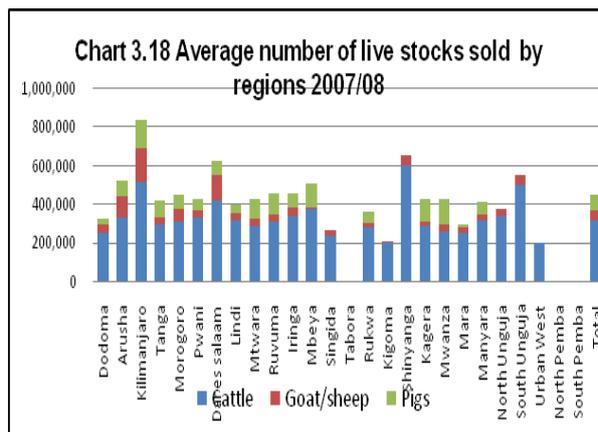
Beef, mutton/goat meat and pork were the types of meat produced in large scale farms. Beef accounted

Type of meat	Number slaughtered	Quantity sold (tones)
Beef	4,929	49,476
Mutton/goat	639	3,633
Pig meat	1,839	28,202

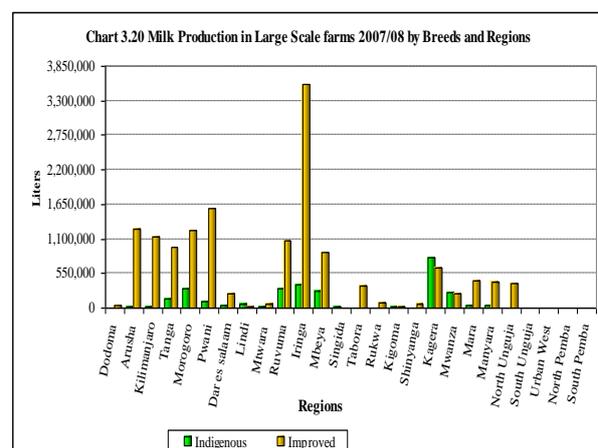
for 60.8% of the total meat produced during the 2007/08 agricultural year. The remaining 39% accounted for pork (34.6%) and mutton/goat meat (4.4%), (Table 3.3 and chart 3.17).

3.2.2 Milk production

In Tanzania, milk is obtained from cows and goats. However, goat milk production was of minor importance compared to that of cows therefore, it is not included in this analysis. In 2007/08, the number of milked cattle was 15,988 cows of which 8,275 (51.7%) were indigenous breed and 7,713 (48.3%) were improved breed. Holdings kept 15,988 cows which was an increase of 3,528 (28.3%) compared to 12,460 cows in 2002/03. The cows produced 48,079 litres a day or an average of 3.01 litres per cow per day (in 2002/03, smallholders production was 1.6 litres per cow per day). Average milk production by indigenous cattle per day was 0.9 litres and by improved breed was 5.2 litres.



The main milk producing regions (large scale farms) in the country were Iringa with 22 percent of the total cow milk followed by Pwani (10%), Morogoro (9%), Kagera, and Ruvuma (each 8%), Arusha and Kilimanjaro (each 7%). The lowest amount of milk was produced in South Pemba, Urban West, South Unguja, Rukwa, and Singida, (Chart 3.20). The main producers of milk from indigenous cattle were Kagera (808,779 litres) followed by Iringa (364,607 litres) and Morogoro (309,001litres) while the main producers of milk from the improved breeds were Iringa (3,557,680 litres) followed by Pwani (1,585,541 litres), Arusha (1,254,234 litres), Morogoro (1,243,750) and Kilimanjaro (1,136,618).

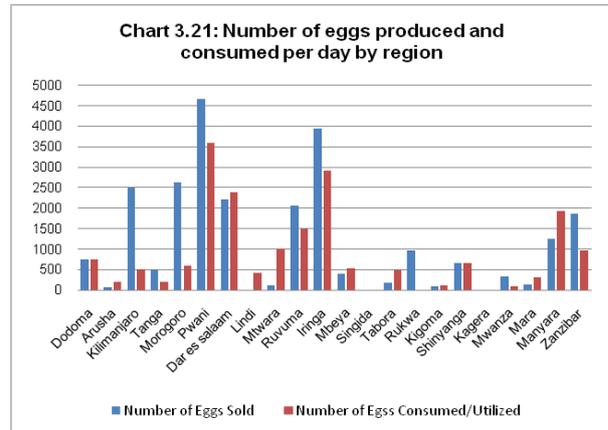


Prices differed considerably between regions and seasons. Prices were higher during dry season when feeds are scarce and decreased during the wet season when the supply of milk was higher due

to ample supply of natural growing pastures. Mean price of milk per litre of indigenous cattle was Tshs 415 with a range from Tsh 250 in Tabora to Tsh 743 in Lindi region. For the improved breeds, prices ranged from Tsh 200 in Kigoma to Tshs 800 in Mtwara region.

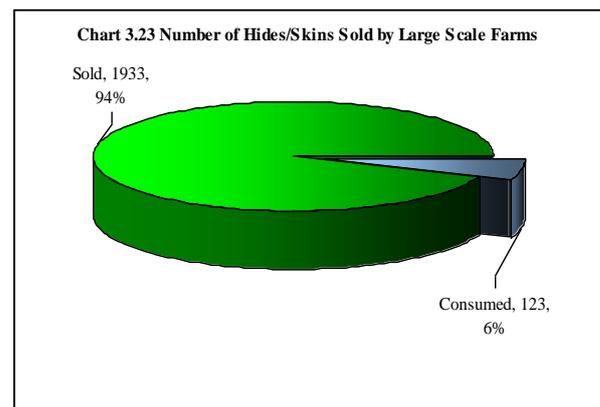
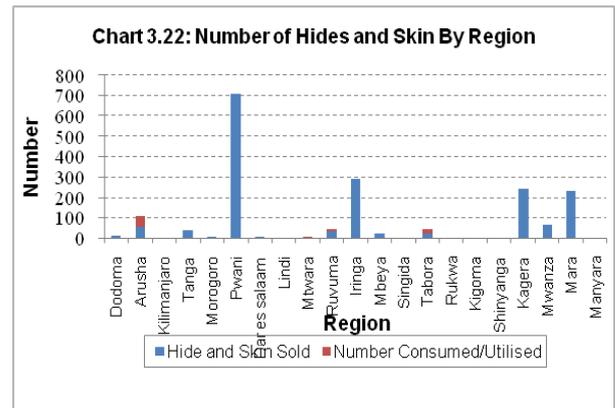
3.2.3 Egg Production

The number of eggs produced by large scale farms per day was 44,396 of which 25,260 (57%) eggs were sold and 19,136 (43%) eggs were consumed. The total production was much less than 50,947 eggs, as reported in 2002/03 although the proportion of eggs sold and consumed were more or less the same. Most of the eggs produced in large scale farms were from Pwani region (18.6%), followed by Iringa (15.4%), Dar es Salaam (10.4%), Manyara (7.2%), Kilimanjaro (6.8%) and Zanzibar (6.3%), (Chart 3.21). This represents 64.7 percent of the total eggs production per day in large scale farms.



3.2.4 Hides and Skins

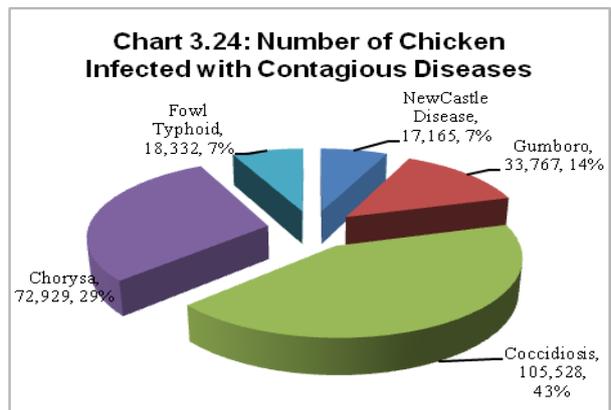
The number of hides and skins produced by large scale farms was 2,056 which was less by 304 units (15%) when compared to 2,360 recorded in 2002/03 census. Of the total reported units, 1,933 (94 %) were sold whilst only 6 percent were utilized in other uses (Chart 3,23). Most of the hides and skins were concentrated in Pwani (707 units), followed by Iringa (288 units), Kagera (243 units), and Mara (203 units), (Chart 3.22). The smallest number was in Mtwara, Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Morogoro, and Dodoma, while Lindi, Singida, Rukwa, Kigoma, Shinyanga, and Zanzibar had no hides/skins. All regions sold hides and skins by 100 percent except Arusha, Mtwara, Ruvuma, and Tabora which utilized them locally, (Chart 3.22).



3.3 Livestock Diseases

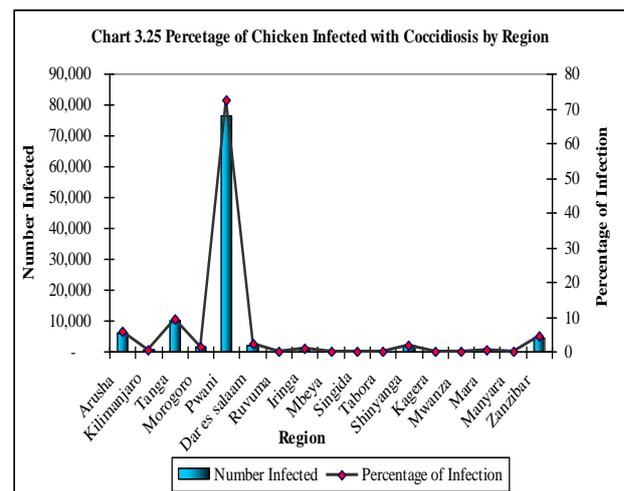
3.3.1 Chicken

Five contagious diseases affected chicken in large scale farms, namely Coccidiosis, Chorysa, Fowl Typhoid II, Fowl Typhoid and New Castle diseases. The magnitude or extent of infection differed from one type of a disease to another. In total, 247,721 chicken were infected by these contagious diseases. Coccidiosis disease was the most predominant disease which infected 105,528 (43%) chicken followed by Chorysa which affected 72,929 (29%) chicken. This was followed by Gomboro which affected 33,767 (14%) chicken, Fowl Typhoid which affected 18,332 (7%) chicken and lastly, the New Castle Disease which affected 17,165 (7%) chicken, (Chart 3.24).



3.3.2 Coccidiosis Disease

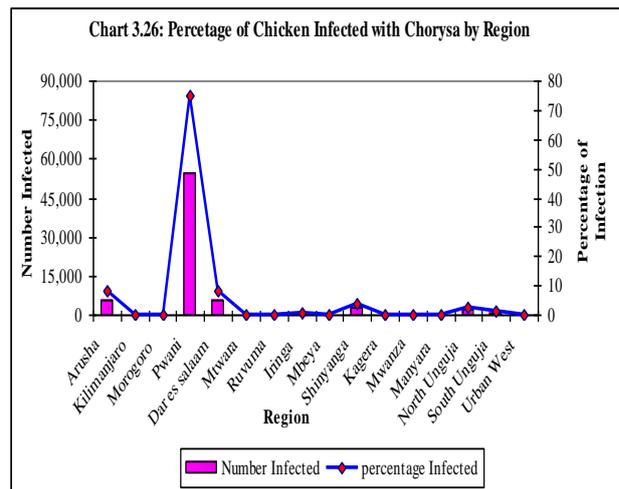
In large scale farming, Coccidiosis infected the largest number of chicken as compared to other chicken contagious diseases. The rate of infection in the total population was 43 percent. Pwani had the highest rate of infection (72%) of the total chicken reported to be infected with coccidiopsis disease, followed by Tanga (9.5%), Arusha (6%), Zanzibar (4.2%) and Dar es salam (2%). The regions with the highest rate of infection were not necessarily closely



correlated to the number of chicken in the region and infection appeared to be associated with other factors for example intensive farming systems, improved breeds etc. The lowest infection rate was reported in Tabora (0.1%) and Manyara (0.1%). The cases were reported in Dodoma, Lindi, Mtwara, Singida, Rukwa, Kigoma, and Kagera, (Chart 3.25).

3.3.3 Chorysa Disease

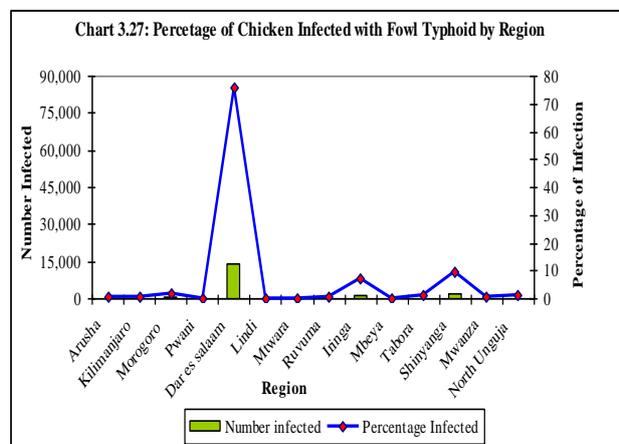
Chorysa disease infected 14.7 percent of the total chicken population which is higher than 8.1% recorded in 2002/03. Pwani had the highest infection rate of 75 percent of the total chicken reported to be infected with chorysa disease in this region followed by Dar es salam (8.3%), Arusha (8.2%), Shinyanga (4%), Zanzibar (4%). Mtwara, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Iringa, and Mwanza each accounted for less than one



percent of the total chicken reported to be infected with chorysa disease. While in Dodoma, Lindi, Tanga, Rukwa, Singida, Tabora, Mara and Kigoma the rate was almost zero, (Chart 3.26).

3.3.4 Typhoid Disease

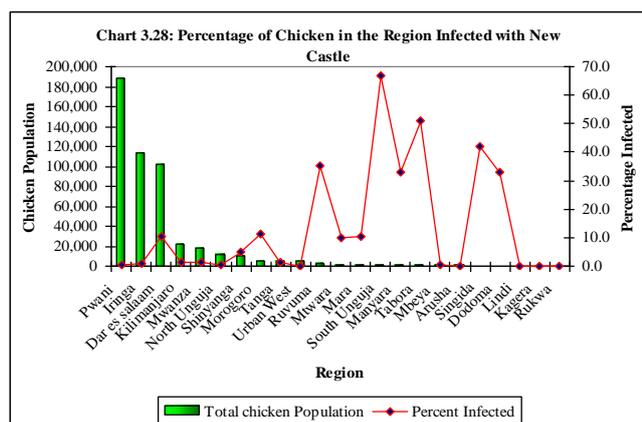
Fowl Typhoid infected 3.7 percent of the total population of chicken in large scale farms which was lower than 6.6% as reported in 2002/03. The rate of infection was higher in Dar es Salam compared to other regions where infection reached 76.1% followed by Shinyanga (10%). The rate of infection in Morogoro was 2 percent and Iringa was 7



percent of the total infected chicken. The results show that Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Tabora, Rukwa, Shinyanga, and Mara had infection rate of less than one percent (Chart 2.27).

3.3.5 New Castle Disease

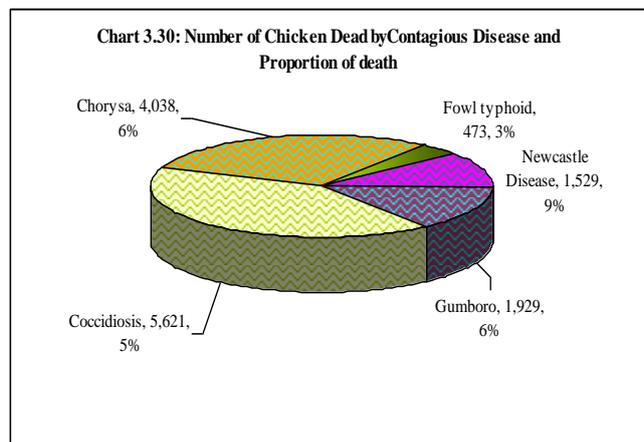
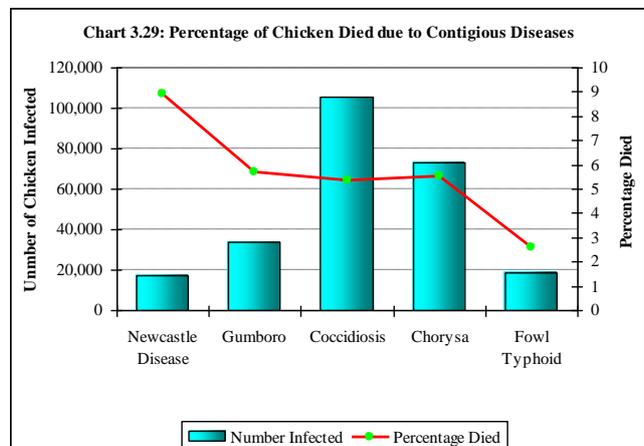
Newcastle disease infected 7 percent of the total chicken population which was higher than 1.6 percent as recorded in 2002/03. South Unguja had the highest (67%) of the total chicken population infected with the disease followed by Tabora (51%), Ruvuma



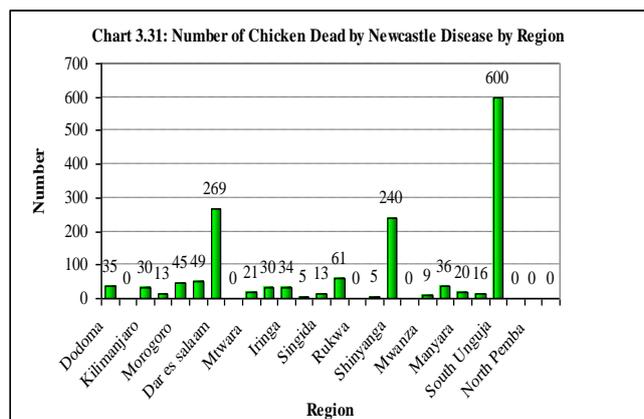
(35%), and Manyara and Dodoma (each 33%). With regard to chicken population, Mtwara, Kigoma and Mara had the moderate rate of infection each with an average of 10 percent. While the lowest rate of infection was recorded in Dar es salam, North Unguja, Mwanza and Iringa of which the rate of infection was less than 2 percent. New castle disease was not reported in Arusha, Lindi, Rukwa and Kagera, (Chart 3.28).

3.3.6 Deaths due to Disease Infections

The number of reported deaths from contagious diseases is presented in Chart 3.29 Table 3.4. The results show that, coccidiosis was the most infectious disease which affected 105,528 chicken followed by Choryza and Gumboro. Out of the total chicken affected by the contagious diseases, 13,590 (5%) died. The results show that the rate of death was highest with the New Castle Disease. It shows that, out of all the 17,165 infected with the New Castle Disease, 1,529 (9%) died. The rate of death caused by Gumboro and Chorysa were 6 percent each and the smallest rate of death was recorded in Fowl Typhoid with only 3 percent of the total infected chicken, (Table 3.4 and Chart 3.30).



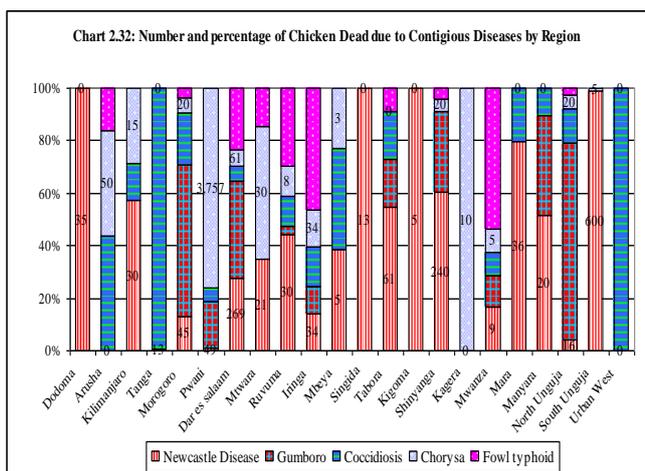
Pwani region had the highest total number of deaths with 4,941 (36%) followed by Tanga region 4,491 (36.2%), and South Unguja 1,181 (8.6%).



The number of deaths caused by the Newcastle disease was 1,529 of which the highest was in South Unguja (39.2%) followed by Dar es Salaam (17.5%) and Shinyanga (15.7%). For the Fowl typhoid, out of 473 deaths, Dar es Salaam had 48.9 percent of the deaths; Iringa region 23.9 percent, Mwanza region 6.1 percent and Arusha and Ruvuma (each 4.2%) of the total deaths, (Chart 3.31 and 3.32).

Table 3.4: Number of Chickens died from major poultry diseases in 2007/08 census

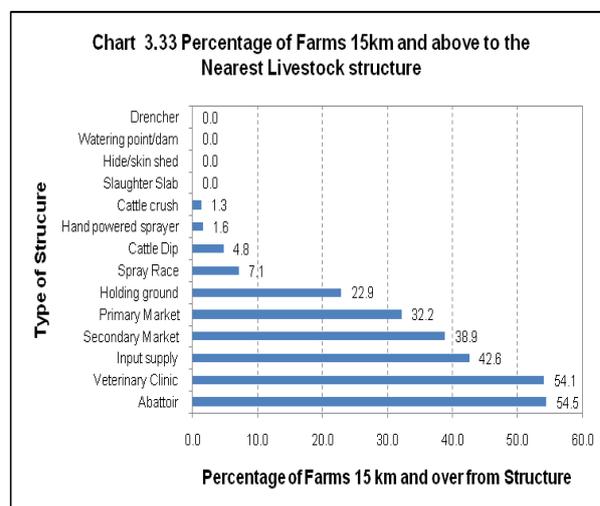
Diseases	Number Infected	Number Died	% Died
Newcastle Disease	17,165	1,529	9
Gumboro	33,767	1,929	6
Coccidiosis	105,528	5,621	5
Chorysa	72,929	4,038	6
Fowl typhoid	18,332	473	3
Total	247,721	13,590	5



Out of 5,521 deaths caused by Coccidiosis, 87.2 percent were reported in Tanga, 4.4 percent in Pwani and 2.7 percent in Urban West region. Chorysa disease caused 4038 deaths, out of which, 93 percent were in Pwani, 1.5% in Dar es Salaam and 1.2 percent were in Arusha.

3.4 Access to Livestock infrastructure and Services

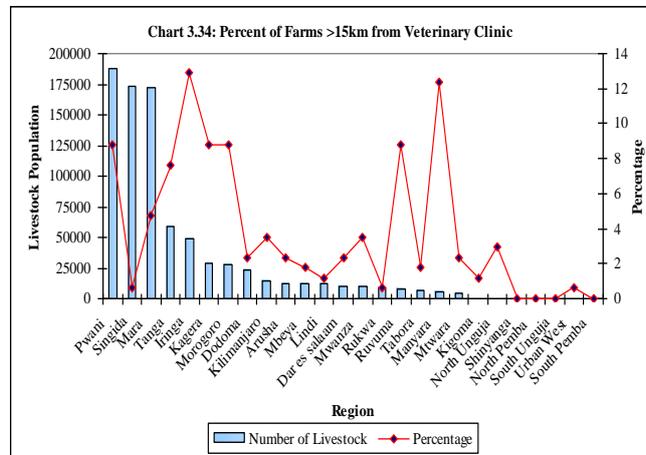
Access to livestock services is critical taking into consideration the widespread nature of livestock diseases and the high rate of livestock infection. The distance from large scale farms to livestock services (i.e. Veterinary clinic and input suppliers) are higher than the distances to livestock husbandry structures. Facilities such as drenching, water points, hide & skin shades, slaughter slabs, cattle crush and hand powered sprayers were found to be close to livestockkeepers.



Majority (more than 30%) of the livestock keepers accessed other services such as abattoir, Veterinary clinics, Input markets, Primary and secondary markets more than 15 km from their residents.

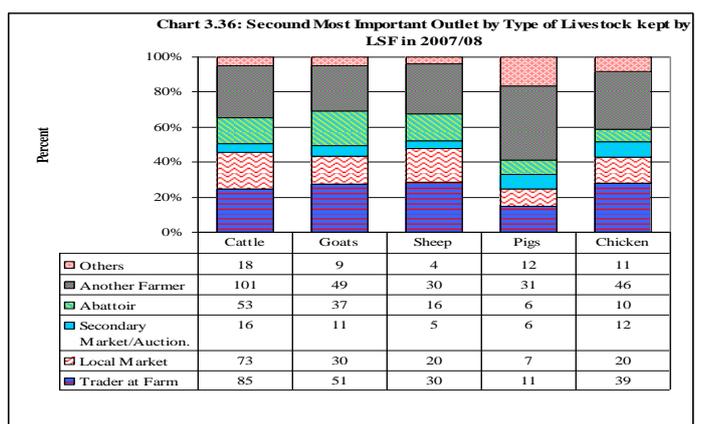
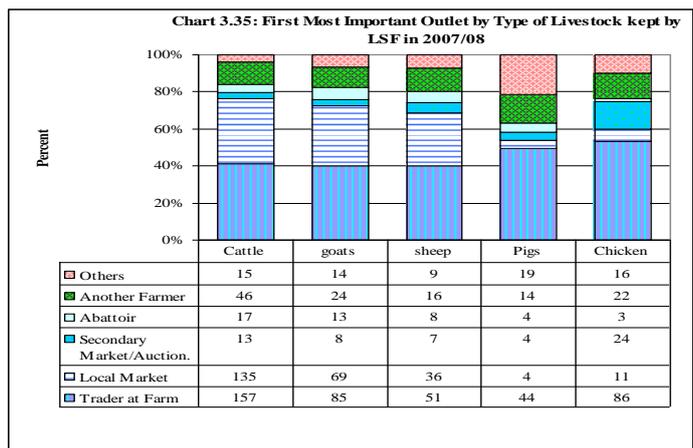
3.4.1 Access to Veterinary Clinic

Chart 3.34 present proportions of farm within or greater than 15 km from the veterinary clinics. The total of 170 large scale farms were reported to have an access to veterinary clinics for more than 15 km and this presents 36 percent of the total livestock holdings. From the total 170 farms Iringa region account 13 percent, followed by Manyara region (12%), Pwani, morogoro, kagera and Ruvuma (9%) each. only one farm in Singida indicated access greater than 15 km. Other regions account less than 5 percents are found in Dar es salam, mtwara, Mbeya, Singida ToboraRukwa, Kigoma, and Mwanza. Few keeper in remaining regions indicated access less that 15 km (Chart 3.34). Iringa, Pwani and Dar es Salaam had high livestock population and relatively good access to veterinary clinics.



3.4.2 Access to Market for Livestock

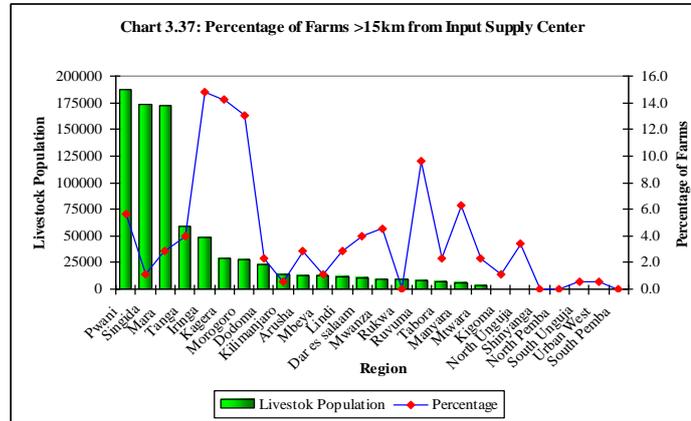
Chart 3.35 and 3.36 present the primary and secondary outlets for the livestock and associated products. Cattle followed by goats, sheep and to a lesser extent chicken depended on the trader at farm which accounted for 43 percent of the total farms that responded to the first most important outlet for selling livestock followed by local market (26%). Main outlet for the chicken was the market at farm which accounted for 53 percent of the total farms selling chicken. The same sinnerio was for pigs rearing farms with 49 percent of the farms that sold



pigs. Abbotor was less common to all especially chicken (Chart 3.35). Almost similar pattern of outlets is revealed with respect to secondary markets but many keepers now depends on other farmers.

3.4.3 Access to input supply facilities

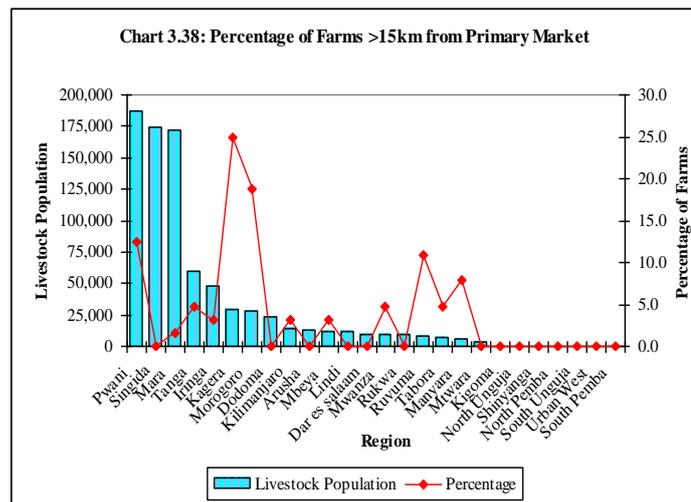
The results show that number of Large Scale Famrs reporting access to livestock infrastructure and Services 15km and above were 176 and this presents 37 percent of the total livestock holdings (475). Mbeya account 15 percent of the tota farms reported to have access to input supply facilities



15km and above. This followed by Kagera region (14.2%), Morogoro (13.1%), Ruvuma (10%), Manyara (6%). The smallest percent was observed in South Unguja of which account less than one percent (Chart 3.37).

3.4.4 Access to Primary Market

The results reveals that the total number of Large Scale Famrs reporting access to livestock infrastructure and services to primary market were 64 farms and this presnts 13 percent of the total livestock holdings. Kagera region have 19 percent of the total farms, followed by Morogoro (18%), Ruvuma (11%), Pwani (13%).



The remaining regions have less than 10 percent. All regions in Zanzibar they have access to primary market less than 15km (Chart 3.38).

3.4.5 Access to hide and skin shades

In large scale farms keeping livestock, 30 percent (143 farms) are located 5 km or less from a hide and skin shed. The regions of Manyara, Pwani, Iringa, Ruvuma, and Mara have more than 10 holdings located less than 5 km from the nearest shed. Other highly advantaged regions are Pwani (11.2%), Arusha (6%), Mbeya (3%) and Tanga (9%)

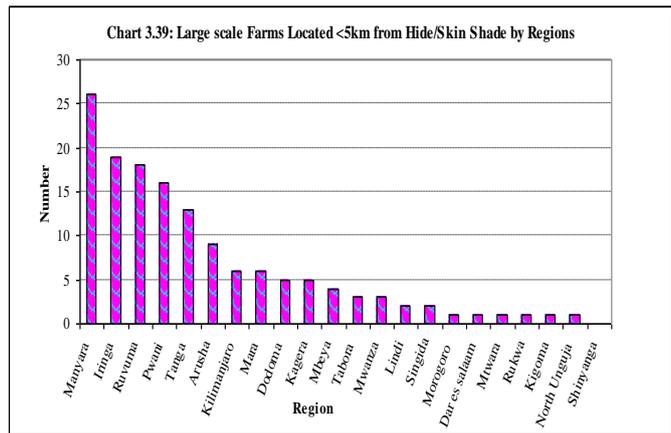
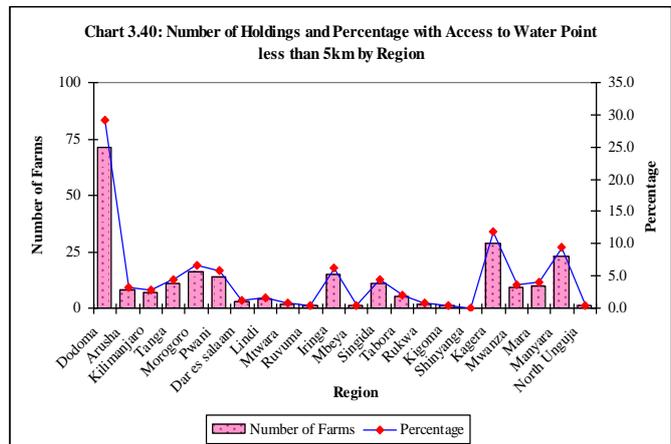


Chart 3.39.

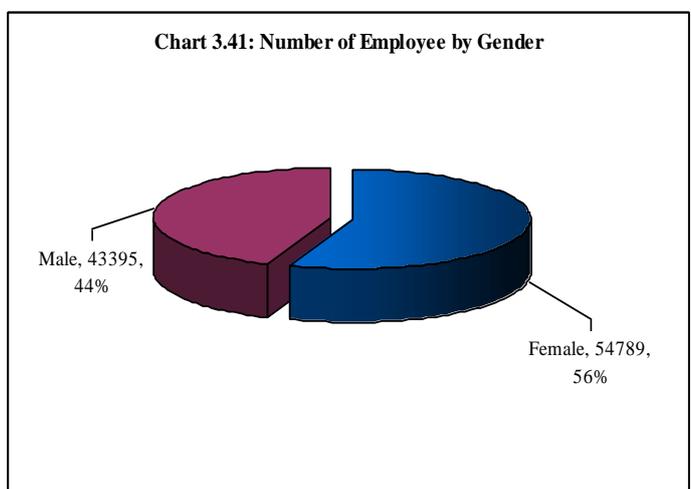
3.4.6 Access to nearest village watering point /dam

During 2007/08 census, 244 large scale farms reported to have access to the village water points/dams. All 244 farms (100%) accessed water less than 5 kilometers away (Chart 3.40). No holding reported over 5 km. Shinyanga, South Unga, Urban West and two regions in Pemba do not have large scale livestock farming.



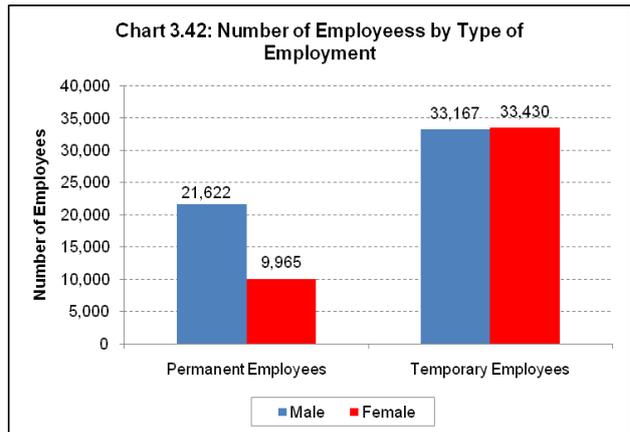
3.5 Farm Employment

The total number of employees on large scale farms was 98,184 (an increase of 27,224 Farms from 2002/03 census) of which 54,789 (56%) were males and the remaining 43,395 (44%) were females. Compared to 2002/03 census the percentage of female employees has increased from 38% to 44% in 2007/08. Conversely although number of male



employees has increased from 44,265 in 2002/03 to 454,789 in 2007/08 the percentage has declined from 62% percent in 2002/03 to 54% in 2007/08 (Chart 3.41).

Out of 54,789 male employees, 21,622 (39.4%) were permanent employees while 33,167 (60.5%) were temporary employee.. There was an increase of 6% percent of permanent employees For female employees, out of 43,395 females , 22.9 percent were permanent and 77.1% were temporary. Out of 31,587 permanent, 68.4 percent were males and 31.6 percent were females. Also, out of 66,597 temporary employees, 50 percent were males and 50 percent were females.



3.5.1 Temporary Employees

There were 66,597 temporary employees. The highest number was in Arusha (26.3%), Tanga (16.7), Morogoro (8.6%), Kilimanjaro (6.7%), Iringa (7.8%) and Manyara (6.7%), Dar es salam (3.6%). The lowest number (below 1 percent) was in Singida, Rukwa, Tabora, Kagera and Lindi.

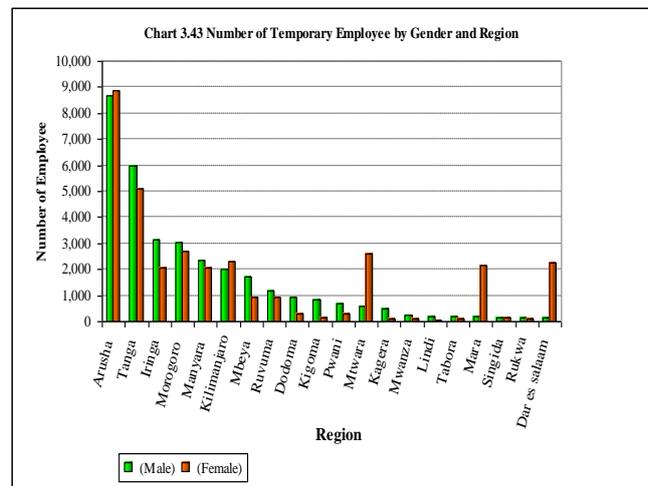
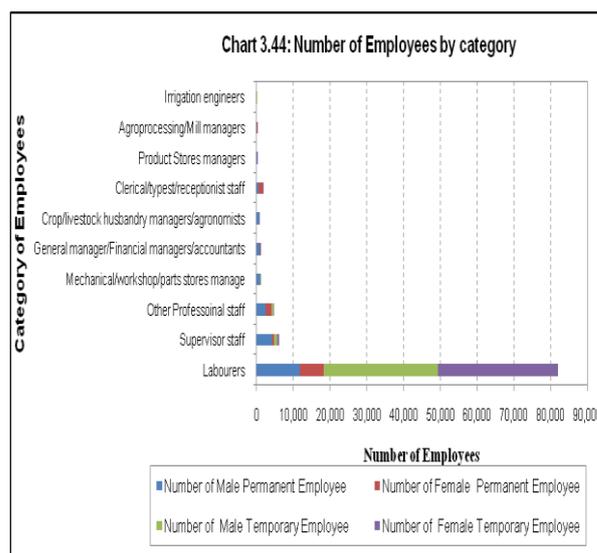


Chart 3.43 presents the number of temporary employees by gender in the regions. The highest number were in Arusha followed by Tanga, Iringa, Morogoro, Manyara and Kilimanjaro.. Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mtwara, Mara, and Dar es Salaam had higher female temporary employees than males.. Highest female to male ratios were recorded in Dar es Salaam, Mara and Mtwara, (Chart 3.43).

Most of the farm employees (67.8%) had temporary employment status and the number of laborers was large (82,177 i.e. 83.7%) than the number of employees from other categories (16.3%). Out of 82,177 laborers, 52 percent were male and 48 percent were female. This was followed of other professional staff whereby 45.6 percent were male permanent employees and 35.2 percent were female permanent employees, while 5.9 percent were males professional temporary employees and 2 percent were femaleProfessional temporary employees (Chart 3.44 and Table 3.4).

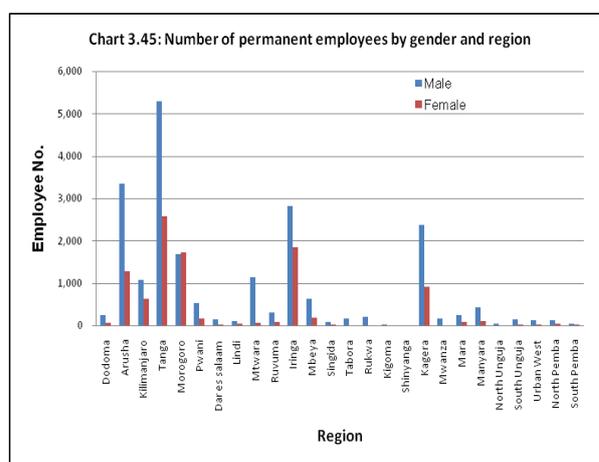
Table 3.5 Number of Employees by Category

Category	Permanent Employee		Temporary Employee	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Labourers	11,753	6,453	31,219	32,752
Supervisor staff	4,280	385	987	476
Other Professionals staff	2,499	1,492	521	79
Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage	870	48	162	8
General manager/Financial managers/accountants	826	185	127	42
Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists	618	111	55	18
Clerical/typist/receptionist staff	517	1,215	75	42
Product Stores managers	132	52	8	3
Agro-processing/Mill managers	79	17	11	10
Irrigation engineers	48	7	2	0



3.5.2 Permanent Employees

There were 31,589 permanent employees representing an increase of 11,969 (61%) compared to 2002/03 census results. The highest number was in Tanga (24.9%) followed by Iringa (14.8%), Arusha (14.7%), Morogoro (10.8%), and Kagera (10.5%). The lowest number was found in Shinyanga, followed by Kigoma and all the regions in Zanzibar. Each of these eight regions had less than 5 percent of the total permanent employees (Chart 3.45).



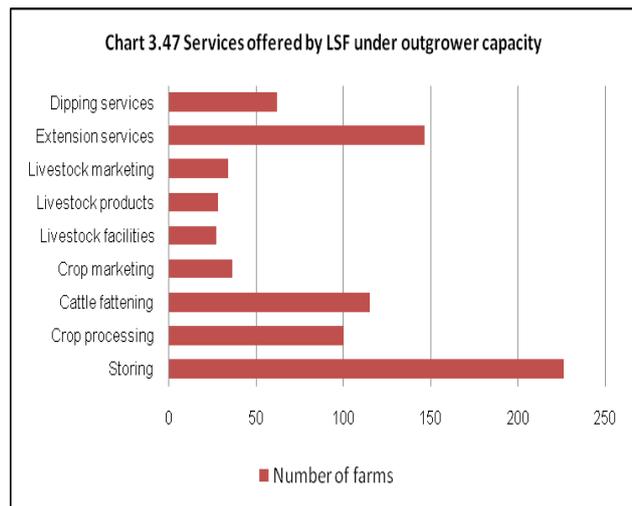
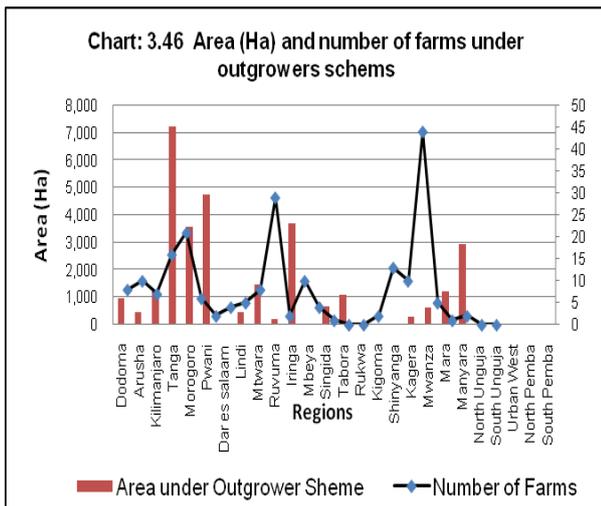
With the exptions of Morogoro, all other regions had more male permanent employee than female counterparts. Highest male to female ratios was recorded in Unguja North (1:25), Rukwa (1:23), Mtwara (1:21), Tabora (1:15) and Unguja South (1:10).

3.6 Outgrowers Schemes

Number of outgrowers scheme coordinated by large scale farm is presented in Chart 3.46. Tanga followed Pwani, Iringa Morogoro and Manyara had largest areas (ectares) under outgrowers'

schemes. The number of farms involved were highest in Mwanza followed by Ruvuma, Morogoro, Tanga, Shinyanga and Kagera.

There were about 9 types services offered by Large Scale Farm to outgrowers. During the 2002/08, main service recorded was storage services benefiting 226 farms (34.4%) out of 774 farms. Other services in the order of importance include extension serices, cattle fattening, crop processing, cattle dipping, and crop marketing.Provision of livestock facilities and livestock services were provided by relatively few Large Scale Farm (Chart 3.47)



4. REGIONAL PROFILES

4.1 Arusha

Arusha region had 104 large scale farms with a land area totaling 52,717 hectares, the eighth in the total number of large scale farms.. It was the second largest with crop only large scale farms, the fifth in number of crop and livestock farms and the first in number of flower producing farms compared to other regions. The region had a relatively small land area under crop growing farms and 61% of the usable land was utilized. The region had the second largest area under flower cultivation. Normally, the region has short and long rainy seasons with the long rainy season being more important. The planted area during the long rainy season was almost nine times that of in the short rainy season. Also, the area planted with permanent crops was nearly half of that planted with annual crops.

Cereal production was moderately important especially for wheat and barley. It ranked second in area under maize and sorghum. The region had the largest area of land planted with beans compared to other regions. Paddy, sorghum, cassava and groundnuts were almost insignificant or not planted at all in the region. There was moderately low cultivation of vegetables.

The region had a small number of planted trees by large scale farms. It was the eighth with largest number of farms keeping cattle and the eighth with highest livestock population. The number of cattle was relatively low, producing an average of 3,770 liters of cow milk per day after Iringa, Morogoro, Pwani and Dar es Salaam. Most of the cattle were of improved type. Arusha was the sixth with largest number of improved cattle in the country.

Arusha had a moderate number of farms keeping goats (64), sheep (33) and the third with largest number of farms rearing pigs. It was the seventh region with lowest number of chicken. The region had the second largest number of farm employees and the first with largest number of temporary employees and the fourth with largest number of permanent farm employees. In all employment categories, the number of male employees was larger than the number of female employees. The region was less infested with chicken diseases also had a relatively better access to veterinary services compared to other regions.

4.2 Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam had a total of 32 large scale farms with a land area of 870 hectares. It was the second with smallest area compared to other regions. Had 227 hectares under crops only, 234 hectares under livestock only and 400 hectares under crops and livestock.. About 83% of the land made available to large scale farms was utilized. The region has both short and long rainy seasons; however, the long rainy season had more production. Both annual and permanent crops were important.

The region was among the regions with smallest planted areas of cereals (maize and paddy, on 78 hectares). Sorghum, beans and groundnuts were virtually not grown in the region. It was not important for vegetables, although some small amounts of tomatoes and onions were grown. With the exception of coconuts, cashew nuts, mangoes and oranges, permanent crops were not important as well.

The region had a moderate population of livestock compared to other regions in terms of large scale farms and most of them were of improved cattle followed by pigs, sheep and goats. The region had a low production of cow milk, probably due to the low number of cattle compared to other regions; however the region had the highest farm gate price of cow milk, supposedly due to high demand caused by high population of consumers. It had the largest population of chicken and almost all the chicken were of improved type. Also, it had the highest production of eggs. Though the infection rate in Dar es Salaam was moderately low, it was the third region with highest infection rate for chorysa disease. Access to livestock services and infrastructure was also moderate for veterinary clinic services and input supply services and low for the remaining services. However, the region had the highest number of large scale farms which received livestock extension services.

Dar es Salaam had a relatively small number of farm employees. It was the 17th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 7th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.3 Dodoma

Dodoma had 27 large scale farms and it was the sixth with largest land area under cultivation of annual crops (63,779 ha, 92%). Most of the remaining land area was under permanent mixed crops. The percentage of land utilization was relatively high (86%). Cereals were the most important crops in the region and were the eleventh region with largest planted area of maize in the country.

However, the yield during the census year was amongst the lowest in the country. Paddy, wheat, barley and sorghum were not important in the region's large scale farms. The production of beans, groundnuts, simsim and sunflower was relatively small. The vegetable and annual cash crops production was not important; however, the region was the second with largest planted area of pigeon peas in the country.

It was the fifteenth region with largest number of tractors, first with smallest number of harvesters, fifth with smallest number of ploughs and harrows. It was the second with lowest population of livestock. The region was the fourth with lowest chicken population, all of which were of indigenous type. Egg production as well as milk production was recorded.

The infection rate of Fowl Typhoid, Coccidiosis and Chorysa was almost negligible except for Newcastle diseases which had a very small percentage. Access to livestock infrastructure and services was moderately high. However, a relatively high number of farms received livestock extension services. Dodoma is one of the regions which had a low number of farm employees. It was the third with lowest number of permanent employees and the sixth with lowest number of temporary employees. Most of them were males.

4.4 Iringa

Iringa region had 105 large scale farms with a land area totaling 92,594 hectares. The largest part of the land was planted with permanent crops and it had a moderate number of crop farms compared to other regions. Also, it had a moderate average area (hectares) of crop growing farms per farm compared to other regions. The available land area utilized per farm was 551 hectares which was less than the national average of 1,107 hectares. Although the region normally has only the long rainy season, it is considered to be one of the most productive regions in Tanzania.

In terms of planted area, the region had a moderate planted area of cereals mostly with maize and a small area was planted with wheat, paddy and barley. Almost no sorghum was produced in the region. The region was the sixth largest with planted area of maize, it was characterized by having the highest production in the country due to highest yield than other regions with larger planted areas. It had a moderate planted area of beans, cabbage, tomatoes, chilies and produced the largest quantity of katumu. It was the second with largest area planted with Irish potatoes and tobacco. Very little cassava and groundnuts were grown and no traditional annual cash crops were grown in the region.

The planted area of permanent crops was larger than annual crops and was the second region with largest area planted with coffee and tea.

A small area was planted with banana and sugarcane. The region was the fifth with largest number of farms keeping livestock and was the fourth with highest livestock population in large scale farms. It was the fifth with highest number of cattle and the fourth with highest heads of goats. It was the third with highest number of pigs. Most of the cattle were of the improved type. It was the largest milk producing region in the country.

Chicken production is important in Iringa and it was the sixth leading region in chicken rearing. Most of the chickens were of the improved type. The region was the fourth with highest number of layers and the sixth with highest number of broilers in the country. It was the second with highest number of eggs produced. The rate of infection was moderately low compared to other regions. Most of the livestock infrastructure and services were at an average distance of under 15 kilometers from the farms. However, the access to veterinary clinics and input supply services was moderate. The region was the seventh with highest percentage of large scale farms which received extension advice. The Government was the major source of extension service. It was the third with highest number of farm employees, the second with highest number of permanent employees and the third with highest number of temporary employees. The number of female temporary employees was almost equal to the number of male temporary employees.

4.5 Kagera

Kagera had 35 large scale farms with a land area totaling 178,881 hectares. The region had less than 20 percent of its land area with annual crops, whilst the remaining was either pure or mixed permanent crops or permanent –annual mix. Kagera had an average of 5110 hectares of land per large scale farm and about 92.4 percent of usable land was utilized. Normally, the region has two seasons, with the short rainy season being more important. Cereal production was not important and the region was one of the regions with smallest planted areas of maize. Paddy, sorghum wheat and barley were not planted during 2007/08 agricultural year. It had the lowest planted area of beans. Vegetable production was moderate and small amounts of Irish potatoes were grown.

The region was the eleventh with highest percentage of planted area under permanent crops (tea, coffee and banana) in the country. It was the second with largest population of livestock on large scale farms, characterized by having the largest number of cattle.

Most of the cattle were of the improved type. However, the region had the smallest number of goats and sheep. Pig production in Kagera was very low. Milk production was also low and the farm gate price of milk was below the average. Chicken were not reared on large scale farms. Access to infrastructure and services was moderately high. Access to and receipt of extension services was one of the lowest in the country. Kagera was one of the regions having the lowest number of farm employees. It was the 14th with highest number of permanent employees and the 2nd with lowest number of temporary employees.

4.6 Kigoma

Kigoma region had 6 large scale farms with a land area totaling 13,204 hectares under large scale farming. It had the smallest number of crop growing large scale farms compared to other regions with the majority being crops only growing farms. The land area utilized per farm was 4,164 hectares (31.5%) which was a relatively low rate compared to the total land available for large scale farms. The region had a moderate area planted with permanent crops. Normally, the region has two rainy seasons with almost the same planted area in each season.

Kigoma was one of the least important regions for cereal production eventhough the yield was higher than in many other regions with larger planted areas. Very small areas were planted with maize, paddy, and sorghum. The most important annual crop in Kigoma was beans and it was one of the regions with highest production. Small to moderate quantities of groundnuts and tobacco were also grown. The production of vegetables and cash crops were relatively unimportant compared to other regions. The major permanent crops in Kigoma were oil palm, coffee and banana.

The region was the 7th with smallest number of cattle in the country; the number of improved cattle was very small. Very little milk was produced and the farm gate price was within the average. It kept very few sheep and pigs. Kigoma was the 9th with smallest chicken population in the country, almost all of them were indigenous. A small number of eggs were produced. Access to livestock services was moderately good; however, the access to veterinary centres was worse. More extension advice was provided to large scale farms compared to other regions with much higher livestock population. The region had a small number of farm employees. It was the 9th with lowest number of temporary farm employees and the 6th with lowest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees

4.7 Kilimanjaro

Kilimanjaro region had 63 large scale farms with a land area totaling 49,095 hectares under large scale farms and was the second with highest number of crop growing large scale farms in the country. A few of them (11 farms) kept livestock. The region was the third with largest area under annual crops (6582 ha). The region had a moderate land area per crops only growing farm of 12,912 ha and almost 72% of available land was utilized. Normally, the region has both short and long rainy seasons with the long rainy season being more important. Kilimanjaro had almost equal importance of annual and permanent crops, some of which were in mono-crops and in mixed annual/permanent crops.

Cereal production in Kilimanjaro is important especially for maize, wheat and barley. The region had the largest area of land planted with Irish potatoes compared to other regions. Paddy, sorghum, cassava and groundnuts were almost not planted on large scale farms in the region. There was a moderately low cultivation of beans and vegetables. The region was the second with largest planted area of sugar cane and was the third with coffee and banana. Small amounts of oranges and mangoes were also grown in the region.

The region was the fourth with highest number of farm implements in the country. It was the fourth with largest number of tractors, the fifth with largest number of harvesters and the third with largest number of ploughs and harrows. Kilimanjaro was among the regions having the highest number and percentage of large scale farms which received extension advice in the country, Government being the main extension provider.

4.8 Lindi

Lindi region had 14 large scale farms with a land area totaling of 14,012 hectares under large scale farming and was among the regions with the lowest number of annual crop growing large scale farms in Tanzania. Most of the large scale farms grow crops only and very few of them kept livestock. Three large scale farms had livestock only. The land area per farm was 1,000 hectares and 62 percent of allocated land was utilized. The region had a high percentage of permanent crops, some of which were in mono-crops and in mixed annual/permanent crops. Normally, Lindi has only long rainy season. Cereal production was relatively unimportant and it was among the regions with lowest planted areas and yields of maize in the country. It produced small quantities of rice and sorghum.

The region had the largest planted area of cashew nut and second largest planted area of coconut in the country. It had small quantities of oranges and banana and had the lowest number of farms which reared livestock. It was one of the regions having the lowest number of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. The number of improved cattle was relatively high. The region produced a small amount of milk and the farm gate price was much higher than any other region (except Dar es Salaam), indicating a higher demand over supply. Chicken production was not important in the region Lindi had the lowest number of farm employees. It had also the lowest number of temporary farm employees and was seventh with lowest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.9 Manyara

Manyara region had 58,802 hectares under large scale farms and was the 4th with highest number of large scale farms (90 large scale farms) and had the largest area planted with annual crops (21,654 ha). Also, the region was the 4th with largest area of land under crops only (34,343 ha) and the fifth with largest area of land under crop and livestock only (17,459 ha). It was the seventh largest region in terms of total area of land owned by large scale farms in the country with an average land utilization of 653 hectares per farm. The region had the largest planted area of maize and wheat (annual crops), mangoes and oranges (permanent crops). It was the second with largest planted area of barley, beans and sunflower. It was the third with largest planted area with sugar cane, and the 6th with largest planted area of coffee.

The region had the highest number of large scale farms rearing livestock and was the eleventh with largest heads of livestock. It was the tenth with largest number of cattle. It had a small number of chicken which were all of indigenous type. It produced a moderate amount of milk per day (1,408 litres per day) and a small number of eggs per day. The number of large scale farms which received livestock extension services was also moderate. The region had moderate access to livestock infrastructure compared to other regions. About half of the farms had better access to veterinary clinics; however, the region had the highest percentage of large scale farms having worse access to secondary markets. Manyara was the sixth with largest number of farm employees. It was the 5th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 8th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.10 Mara

Mara had 26 large scale farms with a land area totaling 20,672 hectares under large scale farms and the number of crop growing farms was small compared to other regions. The number of farms keeping livestock was also relatively small. The land area available per large scale farm was moderate; however, the utilized land area was 67%. The region was among those with the lowest areas of permanent crops in the country. Normally, it has two rainy seasons (short and long) and the planted area in the short rainy season was around twice that of the long rainy season.

The region had a moderate low planted area of cereals. Maize occupied the sixth largest planted area, the area of sorghum was the eighth with largest area in the country. Paddy was not grown in the region; however, beans, groundnuts, sunflower and cotton were produced in small quantities. The region had moderate low importance in tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, chick peas and onions. Minor quantities of coffee, mangoes, banana and coconuts were also produced. Moderate to low planted areas of irrigation existed in the region. Very few large scale farms had practiced irrigation. As usual; storage was in locally made traditional cribs. The percentage of households which sold crops was within the average for the country. The receipt of extension service per farm was relatively low.

Mara region has a small population of livestock on large scale farms compared to other regions. Livestock was dominated by cattle; about half of them were of the indigenous type. The number of goats was moderate whilst sheep and pigs were not reared. It had a moderate milk production; however, the farm gate price of milk was amongst the lowest in the country.

The region had the second highest rate of Newcastle disease infection and moderate to low infection rate of Coccidiosis and Chorysa. The infection of Fowl Typhoid disease was virtually negligible. Mara had a moderately good livestock infrastructure and services except access to veterinary clinic centres which was relatively bad. A small number of large scale farms received livestock extension services. It was the tenth with largest number of farm employees. It was the 11th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 10th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.11 Mbeya

Mbeya region had 38 large scale farms with a land area totaling 19,628 hectares. It was more or less dominated by permanent crops but it had some mono and mixed annual crops. The land area

per large scale farm was below the average for the country and the percentage utilisation of the available land was just above the total average (61.3%) suggesting sufficient land for large scale farming expansion.

Mbeya is one of the important cereal production regions in the country. It was the second region with largest planted area of paddy and the fifth with largest planted area of wheat. Mbeya was among the regions with highest yields of maize, paddy and wheat on large scale farms in Tanzania. Moderate amounts of sorghum were grown. High yields were also in groundnuts, cabbages and tomatoes. Mbeya was the fourth with largest planted area of coffee and the fourth with largest planted area of tea.

Mbeya has a moderate number of farms which received extension services. Mbeya had moderately low population of livestock. It kept more cattle than other livestock and about half of them were of the improved type. On large scale farming, Mbeya was the 12th largest region in milk production in the country and the farm gate price of milk was relatively within the average. The region was the fourth with highest number of pigs in the country. It had low number of chicken and most of the chickens were of the improved type. The region was the seventh largest in the production of eggs.

The rate of disease infection in the region was moderately low; Newcastle and Coccidiosis being more prevalent than others. In general, access to livestock infrastructure and services was moderately low with access to veterinary clinic and input supply being the leading problems. The region had moderately low number of farm employees. It was the 7th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 6th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.12 Morogoro

Morogoro region had 73 large scale farms with a land area totaling 114,875 hectares making the 4th region with the largest area under large scale farms. Although it had a moderate to high number of crop farming large scale farms compared to other regions, it was the fifth with largest land area planted per farm (1573 ha/farm). Compared to the total area under permanent crops in Tanzania, Morogoro was the second largest with planted area on large scale farms. Sugar cane, sisal, coconuts and oranges were the most important permanent crops. Annual crops were less important crops compared to permanent crops. The region had the highest area (389 hectare) under flowers cultivation.

Normally, the region has both long and short rainy seasons. The planted area during the short rainy season was nine times of that planted in the long rainy season. In terms of planted area, Morogoro was the fifth most important region for annuals in Tanzania. In terms of cereals, it had the largest planted area of sorghum and the fifth with largest planted area of maize and paddy. But, barley and wheat were almost not planted. Cash crops were not important in the region. The region had the largest planted area under sugarcane and it was the second in sisal production. It was the third in the production of coconuts and oranges. Palm oil, bananas and mangoes were also grown in small quantities.

It had a moderate number of farms with erosion control/water harvesting facilities. Morogoro was the third with highest livestock population on large scale farms most of which were cattle (76%), followed by goats, sheep and pigs. Morogoro was the third with highest number of cattle and the second with highest number of goats in the country. Most of the cattle were indigenous. Milk production was moderate and the farm gate price was within the average. It had a small chicken population, the majority of which were indigenous. A medium to low number of improved layers were kept; however, the number of improved broilers was small. It had a moderate production of eggs compared to other regions.

In general, the rate of disease infection was moderate and the rate was higher for the Newcastle disease. Large scale farms which kept livestock had a moderately better access to livestock infrastructures compared to other regions. Only a moderate proportion of farms received livestock extension advice. Morogoro was the second with largest number of farm employees. It was the third with highest number of permanent employees, a larger proportion being male employees. It was the second with highest number of temporary employees, also, the larger proportion being male employees.

4.13 Mtwara

Mtwara region had 38 large scale farms with a land area totaling 14,844 hectares. Number of crops only large scale farms was small (1,560 ha) compared to other regions. Land utilization was at an average of 390 hectares per farm. About 70% of the available land was utilized. The region was characterized by having high percentage of its total planted area under permanent crops, most of which were in mono-crop stands. Maize and groundnuts were among the most important annual crops in Mtwara though not very important when compared to other regions. In terms of planted area, the region was not important for cereal production. The yield for maize was one of the lowest

in the country during the census year. Comparatively, small quantities of sorghum, paddy, groundnuts and maize were grown. Vegetables were not important in the region and the traditional annual cash crops were not grown in the large scale farms. The main crop in Mtwara was and is still palm oil nuts with 79 percent of the total planted area with palm oil in the country, followed by cashew nuts. Some oranges and bananas were also grown.

Mtwara had a small livestock population, most of which were cattle. The region was the third with smallest number of cattle in the country. Also, the number of improved cattle was very small which resulted into very small amount of milk produced. The region had very few sheep and pigs.

Mtwara region was the 11th with smallest chicken population and most of them were indigenous. It was one of the regions which produced the smallest number of eggs. Access to livestock services was good to some services; however, the access to veterinary clinic and input supply were bad. More extension advice was provided compared to other regions with much higher livestock population. The number of farm employees in the region was moderately low. The temporary employees were about six times as much as the permanent employees.

4.14 Mwanza

Mwanza had 42 large scale farms with a land area totaling 12,014 hectares most of which was under livestock only (9,109 ha) and crops and livestock (2,241 ha). The region had the smallest area under crops only (664 ha). The percentage of land utilization during the census year was 87.2% which was among the highest compared to other regions. Mwanza had two planting seasons (short and long rainy seasons). The short rainy season had a greater planted area than the long rainy season during the 2007/08 census year.

The region had a moderate planted area of annual crops compared to other regions in the country. It was the tenth with largest planted area of maize, the sixth with largest planted area of paddy, the fifth with largest planted area of sorghum, the third with largest planted area of cotton and was the second with largest planted area of groundnuts. Vegetable production in Mwanza was moderate. Permanent crops were not very important.

On large scale farms, Mwanza was the fifth with highest population of livestock. It was the third with largest number of farms which reared cattle and the fourth with highest population of cattle in the country. Most of the cattle were indigenous. The region was the second with largest number of

farms keeping goats and sheep. However, it had a moderate number of goats and it was one of the regions with the lowest population of pigs. The region was the fourth with highest population of chicken most of which were of improved type. The region was also the fourth with highest number of eggs.

The rate of disease infection was moderately low and considering the high population of poultry, it had a low incidence of Newcastle disease, Fowl Typhoid and Chorysa. The incidence Fowl Typhoid and Coccidiosis were moderate. Access to livestock infrastructures and services was moderate to poor. Mwanza has a moderate number of large scale farms which received livestock extension services and Government was the major source of extension services. The region had a relatively low number of farm employees compared to other regions. It was the 10th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 13th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.15 Pwani

Pwani region had 67 large scale farms with a land area totaling 169,245 hectares, the second in the country in terms of area under cultivation. Its land utilization was 864 hectares or 39.1% per farm which was among the lowest in the country. Normally, the region has two rainy seasons (short and long) with the long rainy season having more production. Cereal production was very small and the region was among those with smallest planted areas of maize in the country; however, there was a little paddy production.. Beans and vegetables were also grown in small quantities..

The region was the second with largest planted area of cashewnuts and it had the largest planted areas of coconuts. It was the second with largest area planted with mangoes in the country. Few trees were planted on large scale farms. Pwani region had the highest number of livestock, mostly cattle followed by goats and a small number of sheep and pigs. A small quantity of milk was produced and the farm gate price was somehow moderate. It was the second with highest chicken population, mostly of improved type. Pwani had a moderately good access to livestock services. The rate of infection in poultry was low and the number of farm employees was relatively small with male employees being more than female employees.

4.16 Rukwa

Rukwa had 8 large scale farms on 50,500 hectares. It had no large scale farms with crops only. Normally, the region has no short rainy season. About 61% of the total usable land was utilized.

Rukwa had a moderate planted area of cereals, with maize covering the largest area; however, the region was the fourth with lowest planted area of maize in the country, the eighth with largest planted area of wheat and the tenth with largest planted area of paddy. Sorghum, barley and vegetables were virtually not planted whilst beans, sunflower and groundnuts were planted in small areas. Rukwa was one of the regions with the smallest percentage of the area planted with permanent crops.

The region had a moderate number of planted trees. The farms Large scale farms in had a moderate small population of livestock compared to other regions and most of the livestock were improved cattle and a small number of goats, sheep and pigs. Milk production was also small with a relatively low farm gate price. Rukwa had a small population of chicken which accounted for the smallest production of eggs. The infection rate was relatively low. Access to livestock services and infrastructure was the worst for veterinary clinic, hides and skin sheds and input supply services; however, the the remaining services were good. Rukwa was among the regions with lowest percentage of large scale farms which received livestock extension services.

The region was the third with lowest number of farm employees. It was the 18th region with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 17th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.17 Ruvuma

Ruvuma had a total of 43 large scale farms with a land area totaling 32,720 hectares. It had a moderate number (10,143 ha) of crops only and 18,375 ha of crops and livestock. It had an average planted land area of 235 hectares per farm which was below the overall average. Land utilization was 27.9%, being one of the lowest in the country. Normally, Ruvuma has no short rainy season.

Cereal production in the region was moderate and most of it was on maize and paddy. Area planted with wheat was one among the smallest areas. Tobacco was also planted in a small area. Beans and groundnuts were produced in moderately low quantities; however, the region was important for vegetables production. It had a moderately low production of cashew nuts. Production of coffee, coconuts, oranges and bananas was low.

Ruvuma had a moderately small livestock population on large scale farms. It was the 10th with largest livestock population and the 10th with largest number of farms which reared cattle and the

13th with highest population of cattle in the country. About half of the cattle were of improved type. The region had a moderate number of goats and sheep. However, it was the second with largest population of pigs. Milk production was moderately low and the farm gate price for milk was relatively high.

The region had a low population of chicken and about 70 percent of them were of improved type. The region was the fifth with highest number of eggs. The rate of disease infection was high in some diseases and low in some other diseases. The region had the highest rate of infection of Coccidiosis and was the second with highest rate of infection of Chorysa.

Ruvuma was the fourth with highest infection rate of Fowl Typhoid. It was the fifth with highest infection rate of Fowl Typhoid I and Newcastle Disease. Access to livestock infrastructure and services was poor; however, the access to village watering points was good. The access for veterinary clinics and input supply services was poor. Ruvuma has a moderate number of large scale farms receiving livestock extension services and the Government is the major source of extension service.

The region Ruvuma had relatively smaller number of farm employees compared to other regions. It was the 8th with largest number of temporary farm employees and the 11th with largest number of permanent farm employees. The number of male employees was higher than the number of female employees.

4.18 Shinyanga

Shinyanga had 3 large scale farms and it had the lowest area of land under cultivation (18 hectares) with livestock only (4 hectares) and crop and livestock (14 hectares). It had the lowest land utilization per farm (an average of 6 hectares per farm). Virtually, no permanent crops were grown in the region. Cereals were the most important crops in the region. It was among the regions with highest (88.9%) utilization ratio.

The region was not important for cassava, beans, fruits and vegetable production but, it was the sixth with largest planted area of groundnuts. In terms of cash crops, Shinyanga was among the most important regions for cotton production in large scale farms. It was one among the regions with smallest areas of irrigation and lowest percentages of erosion control facilities. Despite that

Shinyanga is one of the important crop growing regions, it only had low contact with extension services. However, the region had the highest number planted trees on large scale farms.

Shinyanga was one of the regions having the smallest population of livestock on large scale farms. It had a low number of cattle (eighth lowest and mostly indigenous); and had a small number of goats and sheep. The region had no pigs in large scale farms. It had low milk production and was one of the regions with the lowest farm gate prices for milk. It was also one of the regions with the lowest chicken population of which, about 60 percent was improved chicken, mostly layers. A small number of eggs were produced. The rate of disease infection was moderately low but was relatively high for the fowl typhoid II. In general, the access to livestock infrastructure and services was moderate. The main extension provider was the Government. Shinyanga was one of the regions having the lowest number of farm employees. It had the lowest number of permanent employees and was the 8th with lowest number of temporary employees.

4.19 Singida

Singida had 29 large scale farms with a land area totaling 16,062 hectares. The land area utilized per large scale farm was 553 hectares representing a high land utilization of 92 percent . Normally, the region has only the long rainy season. In terms of planted area, the region was moderately important for cereals and whilst maize had a higher planted area than other cereals in the region. It was an important region for the production of sorghum. The production of wheat was also important.

Virtually, neither paddy nor cassava was grown; however, beans and groundnuts were produced in small quantities. Singida had the highest planted area of sunflower. With the exception of onions, vegetable production was not important. The number of farms which practiced irrigation was very small (only three farms). The number of farms which received extension services was relatively small. Singida had the smallest livestock population most of which was of cattle followed by goats. The region had the smallest number of cattle, mostly of indigenous type. The region was among the regions having the lowest number of goats, sheep and pigs. It had the lowest milk production and the farm gate price of milk was low. The entire chicken population was of indigenous type and the production of eggs was low.

The rate of disease infection was low except for Newcastle disease. The region had a moderate access to livestock infrastructure and services. The percentage of large scale farms which received livestock extension advice was also moderate and was largely provided by the Government.

Singida was one of the regions having a low number of farm employees. It was the fourth with lowest number of permanent employees and the seventh with lowest number of temporary employees. Most of the farm employees were males.

4.20 Tabora

Tabora region had only 12 large scale farms with a land area totaling 3,765 hectares under cultivation. It was characterised by annual cropping with a very small amount of permanent crops. The percentage of land utilization was 40% which was among the lowest in the country. Also, it was one of the regions having the smallest area of crops per farm. Normally, the region has only one planting season (the long rainy season). Tabora had the fourth largest planted area of maize and sorghum. It was a predominant tobacco growing region and had the largest planted area of groundnuts in the country. Cassava, beans, cotton, paddy, sunflowers were of moderate importance in the region. Permanent crops consisted of small areas of sugarcane, palm oil, mangoes, oranges and bananas.

There was a moderate number of planted trees. Tabora had a low livestock population in large scale farms. The region had a small number of farms which reared cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. Also, it had a low number of cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. The number of improved livestock was also small, the quantity of milk produced per day was small and the farm gate price within the country's average. The number of chicken was small; hence, the number of eggs produced per day was also small.

The region was the fourth with highest incidence of Coccidiosis infection in the country. However, the infection rate of most other diseases was moderately low. Access to secondary markets was moderate while access to veterinary services, primary market and input supply was worse. Tabora had a small number of farms which received extension services on livestock. Tabora was one of the regions with lowest number of farm employees, both permanent and temporary.

4.21 Tanga

Tanga region had 113 large scale farms with a land area totaling 125,825 hectares under crop production, and was the third with largest planted area after Kagera and Pwani. It had the largest average area per crop growing large scale farm (1,113.5 hectares per farm). It had a moderate land utilization of 56 percent. Most of the region was under permanent crops (sisal and tea) which

occupied the largest land area in the country. Small quantities of bananas, cashewnuts, sugarcane, coconuts, mangoes, coffee and pigeon peas were produced.

For annuals, it was the eighth region with largest planted area with maize in the country, and the third highest for paddy and the fourth highest for beans, while sorghum and barley were not grown in the region. There was a relatively high number of large scale farms which received extension services provided mostly by the Government. Very few farms borrowed money for agricultural purposes from credit facilities. The number of farms which kept livestock was moderate (sixth region) with 31 large scale farms. It was the sixth with largest number of cattle (most of them indigenous) which produced a moderate quantity of milk per day. It had a moderate number of goats and sheep and the number of pigs was small. Also, Tanga had a moderate number of chicken most of which was of improved type. Tanga region had a few farms which received livestock extension services. Also, it had the highest number of farm employees, both permanent and temporary. The number of male employees was higher than that of female employees.

4.22 Zanzibar

There were 38 large scale farms in Zanzibar which represent 3.8% of the total number of large scale farms in Tanzania. North Unguja had the largest number of farms (17) followed by North Pemba (8), South Unguja (7) and Urban West (4). South Pemba had the lowest number of large scale farms (2). Crops only farms accounted for more than 68% of the large scale farms in Zanzibar followed by crops and livestock farms (5) and livestock only (2 farms). Zanzibar was the 8th with respect to the smallest area planted with cereal crops and the third with lowest area under maize. Actual area under paddy was the 6th with lowest acreage under paddy planted area, and no large scale farms which produced wheat, sorghum, and beans. On annual crops, Zanzibar ranked the highest with respect to area under cloves and ranked relatively high in acreage under coconuts production. The number of livestock kept was also ranked the lowest.

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TABLES1.1 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings (ALL OPERATORS)

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	4,863	15	46,554	5	12,362	7	.	0	63,779	27
Arusha	22,629	69	20,099	8	9,800	20	191	7	52,719	104
Kilimanjaro	12,912	41	29,927	5	6,106	15	150	2	49,095	63
Tanga	105,151	82	11,413	11	9,262	20	.	0	125,825	113
Morogoro	77,404	28	12,115	13	24,967	31	389	1	114,875	73
Pwani	99,355	25	67,267	32	2,623	10	.	0	169,245	67
Dar es salaam	227	5	243	18	400	9	.	0	870	32
Lindi	10,109	9	1,323	3	2,580	2	.	0	14,012	14
Mtwara	1,560	28	11,411	3	1,873	7	.	0	14,844	38
Ruvuma	10,143	22	4,202	7	18,375	14	.	0	32,720	43
Iringa	50,586	39	24,624	27	17,373	38	12	1	92,594	105
Mbeya	9,510	22	3,124	5	6,994	11	.	0	19,628	38
Singida	2,297	23	12,531	3	1,234	3	.	0	16,062	29
Tabora	3,596	10	.	0	169	2	.	0	3,765	12
Rukwa	.	0	27,200	2	23,300	6	.	0	50,500	8
Kigoma	3,692	1	.	0	9,512	5	.	0	13,204	6
Shinyanga	.	0	4	2	14	1	.	0	18	3
Kagera	1,296	3	116,285	27	61,300	5	.	0	178,881	35
Mwanza	664	6	9,109	10	2,241	26	.	0	12,014	42
Mara	355	3	5,536	5	14,781	18	.	0	20,672	26
Manyara	34,343	63	7,000	1	17,459	26	.	0	58,802	90
North Unguja	2,688	9	215	2	72	6	.	0	2,975	17
South Unguja	4,026	6	.	0	26	1	.	0	4,052	7
Urban West	696	2	.	0	284	2	.	0	980	4
North Pemba	1,353	7	.	0	34	1	.	0	1,387	8
South Pemba	373	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	373	2
Total	459,827	520	410,181	189	243,140	286	742	11	1,113,890	1,006

1.2 TYPE OF FARM OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings by Type of Farm Ownership and Type of Activity					
Type of Farm Ownership	2.2 Type of Agriculture Holding				
	Crops Only	Livestock only	Crops and Livestock	Production of Flowers	Total
Government	77	23	54	1	155
Parastatal	10	9	6	0	25
Private registered	227	73	117	10	427
Private Non-registered	65	37	35	0	137
Other	141	47	74	0	262
Total	520	189	286	11	1006

1.3 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings by Type of Activity and Region

Region	2.2 Type of Agriculture Holding				
	Crops Only	Livestock only	Crops and Livestock	Production of Flowers	Total
Dodoma	15	5	7	0	27
Arusha	69	8	20	7	104
Kilimanjaro	41	5	15	2	63
Tanga	82	11	20	0	113
Morogoro	28	13	31	1	73
Pwani	25	32	10	0	67
Dar es salaam	5	18	9	0	32
Lindi	9	3	2	0	14
Mtwara	28	3	7	0	38
Ruvuma	22	7	14	0	43
Iringa	39	27	38	1	105
Mbeya	22	5	11	0	38
Singida	23	3	3	0	29
Tabora	10	0	2	0	12
Rukwa	0	2	6	0	8
Kigoma	1	0	5	0	6
Shinyanga	0	2	1	0	3
Kagera	3	27	5	0	35
Mwanza	6	10	26	0	42
Mara	3	5	18	0	26
Manyara	63	1	26	0	90
North Unguja	9	2	6	0	17
South Unguja	6	0	1	0	7
Urban West	2	0	2	0	4
North Pemba	7	0	1	0	8
South Pemba	2	0	0	0	2
Total	520	189	286	11	1006

TYPE OF FARM OWNERSHIP

1.4 TYPE OF FARM OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Operator /Ownership

Region	Government		Parastatal		Private registered		Private Non- registered		Other		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	18,314	7	37,027	2	766	1	2,995	8	4,677	9	63,779	27
Arusha	8,848	18	1,423	2	38,044	67	1,402	12	3,002	5	52,719	104
Kilimanjaro	771	4	21,181	3	23,359	52	3,050	1	734	3	49,095	63
Tanga	14,791	12	1,826	2	100,469	41	1,268	10	7,472	48	125,825	113
Morogoro	42,755	18	2,500	2	60,550	30	4,955	5	4,115	18	114,875	73
Pwani	24,981	8	43,160	2	69,643	32	26,720	9	4,741	16	169,245	67
Dar es salaam	146	1	69	1	14	5	48	7	593	18	870	32
Lindi	4,893	3	.	0	7,221	4	110	2	1,788	5	14,012	14
Mtwara	7,249	2	.	0	977	8	5,387	4	1,231	24	14,844	38
Ruvuma	15,344	7	.	0	11,291	15	4,170	14	1,915	7	32,720	43
Iringa	24,511	12	810	1	61,672	60	1,757	7	3,843	25	92,594	105
Mbeya	3,419	5	.	0	8,765	15	7,262	17	182	1	19,628	38
Singida	13,930	4	.	0	350	1	.	0	1,782	24	16,062	29
Tabora	1,738	3	124	1	1,667	5	134	1	102	2	3,765	12
Rukwa	12,085	2	20,900	2	17,515	4	.	0	.	0	50,500	8
Kigoma	13,157	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	47	2	13,204	6
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	14	1	4	2	.	0	18	3
Kagera	44,406	7	38,394	3	96,081	25	.	0	.	0	178,881	35
Mwanza	9,731	4	242	1	576	3	189	10	1,276	24	12,014	42
Mara	13,033	11	5	1	6,953	6	106	5	575	3	20,672	26
Manyara	830	3	.	0	51,234	40	4,342	20	2,396	27	58,802	90
North Unguja	934	2	.	0	1,999	12	34	2	8	1	2,975	17
South Unguja	4,007	5	19	1	.	0	26	1	.	0	4,052	7
Urban West	857	3	123	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	980	4
North Pemba	1,387	8	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,387	8
South Pemba	373	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	373	2
Total	282,490	155	167,803	25	559,158	427	63,959	137	40,479	262	1.E+06	1,006

1.5 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings

Government

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	41	1	9,543	3	8,730	3	.	0	18,314	7
Arusha	4,811	13	126	1	3,911	4	.	0	8,848	18
Kilimanjaro	580	2	.	0	141	1	50	1	771	4
Tanga	7,967	6	6,144	2	680	4	.	0	14,791	12
Morogoro	24,522	8	9,082	2	9,151	8	.	0	42,755	18
Pwani	7,081	5	17,700	2	200	1	.	0	24,981	8
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	146	1	.	0	146	1
Lindi	4,870	2	23	1	.	0	.	0	4,893	3
Mtwara	.	0	6,175	1	1,074	1	.	0	7,249	2
Ruvuma	1,823	4	1,400	1	12,121	2	.	0	15,344	7
Iringa	2,965	4	15,670	3	5,876	5	.	0	24,511	12
Mbeya	534	3	.	0	2,885	2	.	0	3,419	5
Singida	330	2	12,500	1	1,100	1	.	0	13,930	4
Tabora	1,738	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,738	3
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	12,085	2	.	0	12,085	2
Kigoma	3,692	1	.	0	9,465	3	.	0	13,157	4
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	718	1	30,300	4	13,388	2	.	0	44,406	7
Mwanza	324	2	8,997	1	410	1	.	0	9,731	4
Mara	.	0	.	0	13,033	11	.	0	13,033	11
Manyara	830	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	830	3
North Unguja	724	1	210	1	.	0	.	0	934	2
South Unguja	4,007	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	4,007	5
Urban West	696	2	.	0	161	1	.	0	857	3
North Pemba	1,353	7	.	0	34	1	.	0	1,387	8
South Pemba	373	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	373	2
Total	69,979	77	117,870	23	94,591	54	50	1	282,490	155

1.6 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings

Parastatal

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	27	1	37,000	1	.	0	.	0	37,027	2
Arusha	1,423	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,423	2
Kilimanjaro	181	2	21,000	1	.	0	.	0	21,181	3
Tanga	590	1	.	0	1,236	1	.	0	1,826	2
Morogoro	.	0	.	0	2,500	2	.	0	2,500	2
Pwani	.	0	43,160	2	.	0	.	0	43,160	2
Dar es salaam	.	0	69	1	.	0	.	0	69	1
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mtwara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Ruvuma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Iringa	810	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	810	1
Mbeya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tabora	124	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	124	1
Rukwa	.	0	20,000	1	900	1	.	0	20,900	2
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	.	0	21,394	2	17,000	1	.	0	38,394	3
Mwanza	242	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	242	1
Mara	.	0	5	1	.	0	.	0	5	1
Manyara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Unguja	19	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	19	1
Urban West	.	0	.	0	123	1	.	0	123	1
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	3,416	10	142,628	9	21,759	6	.	0	167,803	25

1.7 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings

Private registered

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	766	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	766	1
Arusha	14,942	44	19,964	6	2,947	10	191	7	38,044	67
Kilimanjaro	11,417	34	5,877	3	5,965	14	100	1	23,359	52
Tanga	89,313	32	4,676	2	6,480	7	.	0	100,469	41
Morogoro	47,896	16	2,114	4	10,151	9	389	1	60,550	30
Pwani	65,583	15	1,991	11	2,069	6	.	0	69,643	32
Dar es salaam	.	0	14	5	.	0	.	0	14	5
Lindi	4,721	3	.	0	2,500	1	.	0	7,221	4
Mtwara	493	5	.	0	484	3	.	0	977	8
Ruvuma	4,566	8	1,839	1	4,886	6	.	0	11,291	15
Iringa	43,988	24	7,109	13	10,563	22	12	1	61,672	60
Mbeya	5,018	8	96	2	3,651	5	.	0	8,765	15
Singida	350	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	350	1
Tabora	1,667	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,667	5
Rukwa	.	0	7,200	1	10,315	3	.	0	17,515	4
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	14	1	.	0	14	1
Kagera	578	2	64,591	21	30,912	2	.	0	96,081	25
Mwanza	.	0	6	1	570	2	.	0	576	3
Mara	280	1	5,009	1	1,664	4	.	0	6,953	6
Manyara	28,804	21	7,000	1	15,430	18	.	0	51,234	40
North Unguja	1,940	7	5	1	54	4	.	0	1,999	12
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	322,321	227	127,490	73	108,655	117	692	10	559,158	427

1.8 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings

Private Non- registered

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	2,872	5	11	1	112	2	.	0	2,995	8
Arusha	1,158	9	9	1	235	2	.	0	1,402	12
Kilimanjaro	.	0	3,050	1	.	0	.	0	3,050	1
Tanga	749	4	457	4	62	2	.	0	1,268	10
Morogoro	4,344	2	200	1	411	2	.	0	4,955	5
Pwani	26,344	2	361	6	15	1	.	0	26,720	9
Dar es salaam	.	0	12	5	36	2	.	0	48	7
Lindi	110	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	110	2
Mtwara	155	3	5,232	1	.	0	.	0	5,387	4
Ruvuma	2,576	7	463	3	1,131	4	.	0	4,170	14
Iringa	677	3	1,047	2	33	2	.	0	1,757	7
Mbeya	3,958	11	3,028	3	276	3	.	0	7,262	17
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tabora	.	0	.	0	134	1	.	0	134	1
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0	4	2	.	0	.	0	4	2
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mwanza	.	0	23	5	166	5	.	0	189	10
Mara	.	0	23	2	84	3	.	0	106	5
Manyara	2,932	16	.	0	1,410	4	.	0	4,342	20
North Unguja	24	1	.	0	10	1	.	0	34	2
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	26	1	.	0	26	1
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	45,899	65	13,920	37	4,140	35	.	0	63,959	137

1.9 TYPE OF HOLDING: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms By Region and type of Holdings

Other

Region	Crops Only		Livestock only		Crops and Livestock		Production of Flowers		Total	
	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings	Area (Ha)	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	1,157	7	.	0	3,520	2	.	0	4,677	9
Arusha	295	1	.	0	2,707	4	.	0	3,002	5
Kilimanjaro	734	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	734	3
Tanga	6,532	39	136	3	804	6	.	0	7,472	48
Morogoro	642	2	719	6	2,754	10	.	0	4,115	18
Pwani	347	3	4,055	11	339	2	.	0	4,741	16
Dar es salaam	227	5	148	7	218	6	.	0	593	18
Lindi	408	2	1,300	2	80	1	.	0	1,788	5
Mtwara	912	20	4	1	315	3	.	0	1,231	24
Ruvuma	1,178	3	500	2	237	2	.	0	1,915	7
Iringa	2,146	7	797	9	900	9	.	0	3,843	25
Mbeya	.	0	.	0	182	1	.	0	182	1
Singida	1,617	20	31	2	134	2	.	0	1,782	24
Tabora	67	1	.	0	35	1	.	0	102	2
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	47	2	.	0	47	2
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mwanza	98	3	83	3	1,095	18	.	0	1,276	24
Mara	75	2	500	1	.	0	.	0	575	3
Manyara	1,777	23	.	0	619	4	.	0	2,396	27
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	8	1	.	0	8	1
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	18,212	141	8,273	47	13,994	74	.	0	40,479	262

LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP

3.1.1 LAND ACCESS/ OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Ownership and Region

Government

Region	Area Leased/Certified of ownership		Area owned under Customary Law		Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)		Area Rented from others		Area Borrowed from others		Area under Compulsory Acquisition		TOTAL AREA
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	
Dodoma	18,056	6	12	1	12	1	.	0	217	1	17	1	18,314
Arusha	8,272	15	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	576	3	8,848
Kilimanjaro	771	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	771
Tanga	14,691	9	.	0	60	2	.	0	.	0	40	1	14,791
Morogoro	42,156	13	.	0	20	1	.	0	.	0	579	4	42,755
Pwani	24,981	8	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	24,981
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	146	1	146
Lindi	4,893	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	4,893
Mtwara	7,249	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	7,249
Ruvuma	15,344	7	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	15,344
Iringa	16,405	10	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8,106	2	24,511
Mbeya	3,419	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	3,419
Singida	13,930	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	13,930
Tabora	1,134	2	.	0	4	1	.	0	.	0	600	1	1,738
Rukwa	12,085	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	12,085
Kigoma	13,157	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	13,157
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	44,406	7	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	44,406
Mwanza	434	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	9,297	2	9,731
Mara	12,959	10	3	1	21	2	.	0	.	0	50	1	13,033
Manyara	830	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	830
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	934	2	934
South Unguja	50	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	3,957	4	4,007
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	857	3	857
North Pemba	607	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	780	6	1,387
South Pemba	373	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	373
Total	256,203	121	15	2	117	7	.	0	217	1	25,939	31	282,490

3.1.2 LAND ACCESS/ OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Ownership and Region

Parastatal

Region	Area Leased/Certified of ownership		Area owned under Customary Law		Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)		Area Rented from others		Area Borrowed from others		Area under Compulsory Acquisition		TOTAL AREA
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	
Dodoma	37,027	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	37,027
Arusha	1,423	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,423
Kilimanjaro	21,181	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	21,181
Tanga	1,826	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,826
Morogoro	1,500	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,000	1	2,500
Pwani	43,160	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	43,160
Dar es salaam	69	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	69
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mtwara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Ruvuma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Iringa	810	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	810
Mbeya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Tabora	124	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	124
Rukwa	20,900	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	20,900
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	38,394	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	38,394
Mwanza	242	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	242
Mara	5	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	5
Manyara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	5	1	.	0	14	1	19
Urban West	123	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	123
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	166,784	23	.	0	.	0	5	1	.	0	1,014	2	167,803

3.1.3 LAND ACCESS/ OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Ownership and Region

Private registered

Region	Area Leased/Certified of ownership		Area owned under Customary Law		Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)		Area Rented from others		Area Borrowed from others		Area under Compulsory Acquisition		TOTAL AREA
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	
Dodoma	.	0	766	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	766
Arusha	37,944	66	.	0	.	0	44	1	.	0	56	1	38,044
Kilimanjaro	23,351	52	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8	1	23,359
Tanga	100,284	39	145	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	40	1	100,469
Morogoro	60,204	29	.	0	6	1	.	0	.	0	340	1	60,550
Pwani	69,540	31	.	0	103	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	69,643
Dar es salaam	7	2	.	0	2	1	.	0	2	1	3	1	14
Lindi	7,221	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	7,221
Mtwara	893	6	70	3	14	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	977
Ruvuma	9,167	13	220	4	1,904	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	11,291
Iringa	50,901	53	60	1	10,006	2	60	3	1	1	644	4	61,672
Mbeya	8,765	15	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8,765
Singida	.	0	350	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	350
Tabora	1,561	5	70	1	36	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,667
Rukwa	17,515	4	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	17,515
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	14	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	14
Kagera	96,081	25	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	96,081
Mwanza	558	3	9	1	.	0	.	0	9	1	.	0	576
Mara	6,793	5	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	160	1	6,953
Manyara	50,637	38	.	0	57	2	40	1	500	1	.	0	51,234
North Unguja	1,992	12	2	1	2	1	.	0	.	0	3	1	1,999
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	543,426	403	1,692	14	12,130	18	144	5	512	4	1,254	11	559,158

3.1.4 LAND ACCESS/ OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Ownership and Region

Private Non- registered

Region	Area Leased/Certified of ownership		Area owned under Customary Law		Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)		Area Rented from others		Area Borrowed from others		Area under Compulsory Acquisition		TOTAL AREA
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	
Dodoma	90	2	454	6	645	3	1,806	3	.	0	.	0	2,995
Arusha	1,402	12	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,402
Kilimanjaro	3,050	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	3,050
Tanga	594	2	51	4	69	4	2	1	236	1	316	6	1,268
Morogoro	4,725	3	30	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	200	1	4,955
Pwani	26,539	7	150	1	31	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	26,720
Dar es salaam	20	4	24	1	4	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	48
Lindi	.	0	110	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	110
Mtwara	5,232	1	93	3	62	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	5,387
Ruvuma	3,397	7	360	2	169	7	19	3	25	1	200	2	4,170
Iringa	1,444	5	238	2	54	3	.	0	6	1	15	1	1,757
Mbeya	7,194	14	8	2	0	1	20	1	.	0	40	1	7,262
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Tabora	.	0	134	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	134
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	4	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	4
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mwanza	3	1	119	9	67	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	189
Mara	23	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	84	3	106
Manyara	3,687	11	384	10	127	5	144	4	.	0	.	0	4,342
North Unguja	28	2	6	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	34
South Unguja	10	1	14	1	2	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	26
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	57,442	77	2,175	46	1,230	33	1,991	12	267	3	855	14	63,959

3.1.5 LAND ACCESS/ OWNERSHIP: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Ownership and Region

Other

Region	Area Leased/Certified of ownership		Area owned under Customary Law		Area Bought from others(not leased/certified)		Area Rented from others		Area Borrowed from others		Area under Compulsory Acquisition		TOTAL AREA
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	
Dodoma	57	2	4,482	7	118	3	20	1	.	0	.	0	4,677
Arusha	2,496	3	506	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	3,002
Kilimanjaro	734	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	734
Tanga	3,874	16	1,073	17	323	12	.	0	1,269	10	933	8	7,472
Morogoro	671	7	383	6	3,051	5	.	0	2	1	8	1	4,115
Pwani	4,104	12	108	2	20	1	.	0	400	1	109	2	4,741
Dar es salaam	274	8	100	3	66	3	8	1	.	0	145	5	593
Lindi	408	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,380	3	1,788
Mtwara	280	6	302	11	648	17	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,231
Ruvuma	1,070	3	730	3	50	1	35	1	30	1	.	0	1,915
Iringa	2,921	15	847	11	1	1	.	0	.	0	74	2	3,843
Mbeya	.	0	182	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	182
Singida	759	7	918	20	.	0	105	3	.	0	.	0	1,782
Tabora	67	1	23	1	2	1	10	1	.	0	.	0	102
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kigoma	30	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	1	1	16	1	47
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mwanza	100	1	1,121	22	7	1	25	3	5	1	18	3	1,276
Mara	20	1	544	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	11	2	575
Manyara	581	4	221	7	422	11	532	7	10	1	630	13	2,396
North Unguja	8	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	18,454	94	11,541	116	4,708	56	735	17	1,717	16	3,324	40	40,479

3.2.1 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region (ALL OPERATORS)

Region	Area under Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)		Area under Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)		Area under Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)		Area under Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)		Area under Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)		Area under Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)	
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	3,536	18	2,908	8	36	4	.	0	12	1	.	0
Arusha	5,167	56	3,016	22	2,819	33	774	10	.	0	280	3
Kilimanjaro	3,644	28	1,741	17	6,484	32	237	11	90	7	.	0
Tanga	1,531	36	112	3	49,040	73	843	14	709	10	489	4
Morogoro	3,433	47	900	2	13,928	25	322	10	349	4	215	5
Pwani	1,448	12	360	2	11,999	20	2,203	7	173	5	447	8
Dar es salaam	49	9	21	2	195	7	58	6	49	2	8	3
Lindi	313	6	14	2	1,944	7	120	1	.	0	.	0
Mtwara	342	15	79	10	1,223	29	209	6	144	6	180	1
Ruvuma	2,036	37	37	7	243	16	22	6	4	3	2	1
Iringa	3,633	61	30	11	6,589	37	50	4	3	2	598	4
Mbeya	4,678	26	.	0	2,286	20	12	4	.	0	4	1
Singida	1,486	28	.	0	.	0	.	0	30	1	80	1
Tabora	383	11	23	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	16	1
Rukwa	766	6	13	2	15	3	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kigoma	46	6	4	2	519	5	2	1	6	1	3	1
Shinyanga	5	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	1,782	3	5	1	16,841	6	215	2	.	0	1,400	1
Mwanza	273	25	494	27	.	0	.	0	19	2	.	0
Mara	1,208	21	810	6	93	6	12	4	2	1	125	2
Manyara	21,055	73	553	19	2,806	26	76	2	1,873	12	112	1
North Unguja	46	10	11	3	1,446	9	87	11	19	3	32	3
South Unguja	1	1	1	1	13	1	17	1	9	1	4	1
Urban West	2	1	40	1	93	2	3	1	45	1	.	0
North Pemba	32	4	.	0	653	7	79	2	.	0	7	2
South Pemba	15	2	.	0	16	2	5	1	.	0	.	0
Total	56,910	543	11,173	150	119,281	371	5,345	104	3,535	62	4,002	43
Continued												

Cont 3.2.1 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region (ALL OPERATORS)

Region	Area under Pasture only		Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	47,346	12	3,157	10	5,140	8	372	7	629	2	109	5	535	6	63,779
Arusha	23,380	32	9,582	35	1,799	25	1,363	27	750	6	1,521	16	2,268	16	52,719
Kilimanjaro	20,601	21	11,904	18	126	5	187	12	.	0	3,625	17	457	11	49,095
Tanga	12,486	27	17,706	32	11,656	15	1,867	27	.	0	6,270	22	23,118	50	125,825
Morogoro	24,277	43	12,604	22	12,959	21	1,428	15	.	0	36,310	18	8,150	17	114,875
Pwani	41,153	37	37,176	16	4,703	10	134	11	.	0	21,266	13	48,183	16	169,245
Dar es salaam	274	14	36	6	46	3	33	3	2	1	43	7	57	8	870
Lindi	2,918	7	1,022	2	1,000	2	2,642	2	.	0	1,219	2	2,820	3	14,012
Mtwara	8,112	5	58	3	4,108	4	8	3	.	0	203	7	178	3	14,844
Ruvuma	5,541	24	2,496	25	18,023	31	227	17	513	3	1,895	9	1,681	15	32,720
Iringa	21,478	58	1,858	36	12,073	44	24,782	61	780	5	7,999	29	12,720	42	92,594
Mbeya	3,291	15	1,492	13	3,047	13	976	12	196	3	959	14	2,686	17	19,628
Singida	12,696	14	269	13	575	9	1	1	97	5	407	2	421	13	16,062
Tabora	623	8	280	11	1,569	11	374	6	.	0	230	5	266	4	3,765
Rukwa	29,842	7	8,235	5	2,867	5	78	5	.	0	270	3	8,414	4	50,500
Kigoma	1,622	2	5,383	6	2,360	3	1,954	4	8	1	.	0	1,297	5	13,204
Shinyanga	10	2	2	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	18
Kagera	136,134	29	2,109	4	2,430	9	6,046	7	.	0	3,017	3	8,902	5	178,881
Mwanza	9,395	17	443	14	120	14	71	11	.	0	258	7	941	25	12,014
Mara	9,372	16	1,904	11	1,194	9	845	11	.	0	2,064	3	3,045	14	20,672
Manyara	7,580	31	14,544	40	1,149	11	1,069	7	144	5	4,130	18	3,711	29	58,802
North Unguja	100	1	10	1	.	0	210	2	.	0	95	1	919	3	2,975
South Unguja	3	1	.	0	2,962	5	985	4	.	0	15	4	42	3	4,052
Urban West	5	1	10	1	270	2	294	4	.	0	30	3	188	3	980
North Pemba	240	2	6	1	60	1	8	1	.	0	8	1	294	2	1,387
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	15	1	20	1	.	0	.	0	302	1	373
Total	418,480	426	132,284	326	90,250	261	45,973	261	3,119	31	91,943	209	131,594	315	1,113,890

3.2.2 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region (GOVERNMENT OPERATORS)

Region	Area under Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)		Area under Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)		Area under Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)		Area under Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)		Area under Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)		Area under Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)		Area under Pasture only	
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	1,564	4	41	1	4	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	9,368	6
Arusha	1,028	6	1,483	10	60	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,428	7
Kilimanjaro	116	3	3	1	150	1	3	1	.	0	.	0	17	1
Tanga	170	6	.	0	4,668	3	10	1	3	1	300	1	4,137	6
Morogoro	1,804	14	100	1	654	6	213	5	284	3	121	3	14,363	12
Pwani	84	4	60	1	127	4	.	0	.	0	296	2	11,602	5
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	146	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Lindi	28	2	.	0	26	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	903	3
Mtwara	38	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	2,842	2
Ruvuma	71	3	3	1	106	3	12	1	.	0	.	0	3,360	4
Iringa	827	7	1	1	41	3	1	1	.	0	.	0	10,212	8
Mbeya	611	4	.	0	79	3	6	1	.	0	4	1	182	3
Singida	127	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	12,530	3
Tabora	30	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	526	3
Rukwa	172	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8	1
Kigoma	39	4	1	1	511	4	.	0	.	0	3	1	1,622	2
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	1,780	2	.	0	720	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	29,359	4
Mwanza	56	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	9,027	2
Mara	808	11	792	4	36	4	4	2	2	1	75	1	4,177	7
Manyara	190	2	60	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	100	1
South Unguja	.	0	1	1	.	0	.	0	9	1	.	0	.	0
Urban West	.	0	40	1	13	1	3	1	45	1	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	32	4	.	0	653	7	79	2	.	0	7	2	240	2
South Pemba	15	2	.	0	16	2	5	1	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	9,590	90	2,585	24	8,010	47	336	16	342	7	806	11	116,003	82

3.2.2 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Region	Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	2,486	3	4,382	5	363	4	.	0	91	3	15	1	18,314
Arusha	1,831	9	963	4	427	3	.	0	760	5	868	4	8,848
Kilimanjaro	375	3	.	0	70	2	.	0	12	1	25	1	771
Tanga	206	4	3,890	3	22	3	.	0	38	2	1,347	6	14,791
Morogoro	6,750	8	11,003	8	1,272	7	.	0	5,446	7	745	5	42,755
Pwani	9,429	4	1,030	2	47	4	.	0	870	5	1,436	3	24,981
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	146
Lindi	122	1	1,000	2	2,642	2	.	0	160	1	12	1	4,893
Mtwara	.	0	4,096	2	3	1	.	0	170	1	100	1	7,249
Ruvuma	445	4	11,159	5	49	5	12	1	.	0	127	2	15,344
Iringa	551	5	700	5	3,596	7	100	1	3,192	6	5,290	8	24,511
Mbeya	399	4	909	2	212	3	.	0	291	3	726	2	3,419
Singida	86	2	557	1	.	0	.	0	400	1	230	2	13,930
Tabora	57	3	934	3	25	2	.	0	132	1	34	1	1,738
Rukwa	1,375	2	2,590	1	56	2	.	0	70	2	7,813	2	12,085
Kigoma	5,377	4	2,359	2	1,953	3	8	1	.	0	1,284	3	13,157
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	1,702	2	1,816	2	5,829	2	.	0	3,000	1	200	1	44,406
Mwanza	244	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	205	2	199	2	9,731
Mara	1,676	6	1,139	6	710	6	.	0	2,064	3	1,553	9	13,033
Manyara	340	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	240	1	830
North Unguja	10	1	.	0	10	1	.	0	95	1	719	2	934
South Unguja	.	0	2,962	5	985	4	.	0	9	2	41	2	4,007
Urban West	.	0	270	2	293	3	.	0	25	2	168	2	857
North Pemba	6	1	60	1	8	1	.	0	8	1	294	2	1,387
South Pemba	.	0	15	1	20	1	.	0	.	0	302	1	373
Total	33,467	70	51,834	62	18,592	66	120	3	17,039	50	23,768	64	282,490

3.2.3 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Parastatal

Region	Area under Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)		Area under Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)		Area under Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)		Area under Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)		Area under Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)		Area under Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)		Area under Pasture only	
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	.	0	.	0	27	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	37,000	1
Arusha	480	1	410	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kilimanjaro	10	1	32	1	80	2	.	0	40	1	.	0	16,000	1
Tanga	120	1	.	0	318	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,116	1
Morogoro	23	2	800	1	.	0	3	1	.	0	93	1	614	2
Pwani	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	23,080	2
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	69	1
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mtwara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Ruvuma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Iringa	18	1	.	0	14	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	51	1
Mbeya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tabora	46	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	16	1	11	1
Rukwa	302	1	.	0	6	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	20,220	2
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kagera	.	0	5	1	8,332	1	10	1	.	0	.	0	21,439	3
Mwanza	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1	1
Manyara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Unguja	1	1	.	0	13	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Urban West	2	1	.	0	80	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	5	1
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	1,002	10	1,247	4	8,870	9	13	2	40	1	109	2	119,606	17

Continued

Cont...3.2.3 AND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Parastatal

Region	Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	37,027
Arusha	.	0	20	1	5	1	.	0	.	0	508	1	1,423
Kilimanjaro	5,000	1	10	1	.	0	.	0	1	1	8	1	21,181
Tanga	.	0	.	0	4	1	.	0	.	0	268	1	1,826
Morogoro	.	0	217	1	100	1	.	0	200	1	450	1	2,500
Pwani	20,032	2	8	1	20	1	.	0	20	1	.	0	43,160
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	69
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mtwara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Ruvuma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Iringa	48	1	308	1	265	1	.	0	.	0	106	1	810
Mbeya	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Tabora	23	1	3	1	25	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	124
Rukwa	153	1	215	1	4	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	20,900
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	.	0	5	1	5	1	.	0	.	0	8,598	1	38,394
Mwanza	.	0	.	0	4	1	.	0	.	0	238	1	242
Mara	4	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	5
Manyara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	5	1	.	0	19
Urban West	10	1	.	0	1	1	.	0	5	1	20	1	123
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	25,270	8	786	8	433	10	.	0	231	5	10,196	8	167,803

3.2.4 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region													
Private registered													
Region	Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	140	1	20	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	766
Arusha	7,537	23	607	17	446	17	639	2	754	10	486	7	38,044
Kilimanjaro	6,529	14	32	3	112	9	.	0	562	14	424	9	23,359
Tanga	16,945	16	7,599	10	1,581	17	.	0	5,625	15	20,341	22	100,469
Morogoro	5,800	10	1,730	8	11	2	.	0	30,611	7	3,618	6	60,550
Pwani	7,645	6	3,599	3	16	3	.	0	518	3	46,707	10	69,643
Dar es salaam	6	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	14
Lindi	900	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	1,059	1	2,800	1	7,221
Mtwara	15	2	10	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	977
Ruvuma	725	10	5,738	12	116	7	500	1	683	3	1,349	6	11,291
Iringa	1,004	18	10,965	30	19,801	38	502	3	4,717	18	6,378	17	61,672
Mbeya	77	6	1,793	7	755	7	176	2	430	7	281	8	8,765
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	350
Tabora	173	4	576	5	322	2	.	0	78	3	203	2	1,667
Rukwa	6,707	2	62	3	18	2	.	0	200	1	601	2	17,515
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	14
Kagera	407	2	609	6	212	4	.	0	17	2	104	3	96,081
Mwanza	142	2	90	2	30	2	.	0	9	2	1	1	576
Mara	212	3	25	2	55	3	.	0	.	0	1,080	2	6,953
Manyara	13,311	22	911	5	1,058	4	.	0	4,058	12	2,191	15	51,234
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	200	1	.	0	.	0	200	1	1,999
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	68,275	144	34,366	115	24,734	119	1,817	8	49,321	98	86,764	112	559,158

3.2.5 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Private Non- registered

Region	Area under Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)		Area under Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)		Area under Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)		Area under Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)		Area under Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)		Area under Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)		Area under Pasture only	
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings
Dodoma	269	6	2,557	3	5	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	12	2
Arusha	723	7	147	4	171	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	8	1
Kilimanjaro	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tanga	62	5	10	1	452	6	.	0	22	1	120	1	312	5
Morogoro	22	3	.	0	1,572	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	549	3
Pwani	4	1	.	0	6,595	2	.	0	2	1	18	3	339	6
Dar es salaam	10	2	.	0	10	3	10	2	.	0	8	3	9	4
Lindi	.	0	.	0	110	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mtwara	.	0	20	3	122	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	5,232	1
Ruvuma	1,008	14	6	3	85	3	.	0	1	1	.	0	213	7
Iringa	67	6	2	1	411	3	45	1	.	0	.	0	1,051	4
Mbeya	851	13	.	0	232	4	1	1	.	0	.	0	3,036	5
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Tabora	22	1	.	0	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	32	1
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	2	1
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mwanza	67	4	55	4	.	0	.	0	1	1	.	0	43	9
Mara	44	3	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	36	4
Manyara	1,524	19	120	5	391	4	4	1	.	0	.	0	513	5
North Uguja	2	1	5	1	.	0	15	2	5	1	7	1	.	0
South Uguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	17	1	.	0	4	1	3	1
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	4,675	85	2,922	25	10,157	36	92	8	31	5	157	9	11,390	59

Cont.....3.2.5 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Private Non- registered

Region	Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	79	5	1	1	4	2	5	1	18	2	46	2	2,995
Arusha	43	1	9	1	107	3	111	4	.	0	83	2	1,402
Kilimanjaro	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	3,050	1	.	0	3,050
Tanga	.	0	98	1	15	1	.	0	.	0	177	3	1,268
Morogoro	19	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	45	1	2,748	1	4,955
Pwani	2	1	.	0	11	2	.	0	19,741	2	8	1	26,720
Dar es salaam	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	1	1	1	48
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	110
Mtwara	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	13	2	.	0	5,387
Ruvuma	678	6	792	8	40	3	1	1	1,177	3	169	5	4,170
Iringa	75	4	5	1	81	3	.	0	13	1	8	3	1,757
Mbeya	1,014	2	342	3	8	1	20	1	78	3	1,679	7	7,262
Singida	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Tabora	12	1	36	1	2	1	.	0	.	0	29	1	134
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kigoma	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Shinyanga	2	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	4
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mwanza	11	3	3	1	9	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	189
Mara	12	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	14	1	106
Manyara	745	12	218	3	10	2	20	1	38	2	759	7	4,342
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	34
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	1	1	1	1	26
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	2,692	38	1,503	20	286	19	157	8	24,174	19	5,722	35	63,959

Cont.....3.2.6 LAND USE: Number of Holdings and Area (in Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Different type of Land Use and Region

Other

Region	Area under Fallow		Area under Natural Bush		Area under Planted Timber Trees		Area Rented to others		Area Unusable		Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)		Total
	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha	Number of Holdings	Area in Ha
Dodoma	452	1	737	1	5	1	624	1	.	0	474	3	4,677
Arusha	171	2	200	2	378	3	.	0	7	1	323	2	3,002
Kilimanjaro	.	0	84	1	5	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	734
Tanga	555	12	69	1	245	5	.	0	607	5	985	18	7,472
Morogoro	35	3	9	4	45	5	.	0	8	2	589	4	4,115
Pwani	68	3	66	4	40	1	.	0	117	2	32	2	4,741
Dar es salaam	30	4	46	3	33	3	2	1	43	6	56	7	593
Lindi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8	1	1,788
Mtwara	43	1	2	1	4	1	.	0	20	4	78	2	1,231
Ruvuma	648	5	334	6	22	2	.	0	35	3	36	2	1,915
Iringa	180	8	95	7	1,039	12	178	1	77	4	938	13	3,843
Mbeya	2	1	3	1	1	1	.	0	160	1	.	0	182
Singida	183	11	18	8	1	1	97	5	7	1	191	11	1,782
Tabora	15	2	20	1	.	0	.	0	20	1	.	0	102
Rukwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kigoma	6	2	1	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	13	2	47
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Kagera	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Mwanza	46	7	27	11	28	7	.	0	44	3	503	21	1,276
Mara	.	0	30	1	80	2	.	0	.	0	398	2	575
Manyara	148	4	20	3	1	1	124	4	34	4	521	6	2,396
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	8
South Unguja	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
North Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	-
Total	2,582	66	1,761	56	1,928	47	1,025	12	1,178	37	5,144	96	40,479

CROP PRODUCTION

4.1.1 ANNUAL CROPS (VULI) SEASON: Number of Holdings Growing Crops During SHORT RAINY SEASON of 2007/08 and Region

Region	4.1 Did the farm grow Temporary Crops during the 2007/08 Agr					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number of Holding	%	Number of Holding	%	Number of Holding	%
Dodoma	1	4	26	96	27	100
Arusha	13	13	91	88	104	100
Kilimanjaro	13	21	50	79	63	100
Tanga	25	22	88	78	113	100
Morogoro	27	37	46	63	73	100
Pwani	7	10	60	90	67	100
Dar es salaam	8	25	24	75	32	100
Lindi	0	0	14	100	14	100
Mtwara	1	3	37	97	38	100
Ruvuma	0	0	43	100	43	100
Iringa	3	3	102	97	105	100
Mbeya	0	0	38	100	38	100
Singida	0	0	29	100	29	100
Tabora	0	0	12	100	12	100
Rukwa	0	0	8	100	8	100
Kigoma	5	83	1	17	6	100
Shinyanga	0	0	3	100	3	100
Kagera	3	9	32	91	35	100
Mwanza	32	76	10	24	42	100
Mara	17	65	9	35	26	100
Manyara	1	1	89	99	90	100
MAINLAND	156	16	812	84	968	100
North Unguja	10	59	7	41	17	100
South Unguja	2	29	5	71	7	100
Urban West	2	50	2	50	4	100
North Pemba	1	13	7	88	8	100
South Pemba	1	50	1	50	2	100
ZANZIBAR	16	42	22	58	38	100
NATIONAL	172	17	834	83	1,006	100

**4.1.2 ANNUAL CROPS: Planned Area, Actual Area Planted, Area Harvested, Amount Stored and Amount Sold b
Crop Type and Region**
SHORT RAINY SEASON

CROP NAME	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Maize	9,887	3,076	2,470	24,414	4,858	19,455
Paddy	1,882	1,087	1,014	25,452	612	24,840
Sorghum	150	98	96	88	22	57
Finger Millet	1	1	1	2	2	0
Wheat	8	8	8	640	440	200
Sweet potatoes	108	83	79	101	32	64
Irish Potatoes	5	5	5	7	5	2
Yams	1,225	11	11	19	1	18
Cocoyams	6	6	5	23	4	19
Onions	34	34	34	1,806	45	1,161
Beans	1,316	1,216	1,158	3,017	1,108	1,909
Cowpeas	51	51	51	16	7	9
Green Grums	19	19	19	14	2	12
Seed Beans	0	2	2	2	1	1
Green Beans	32	32	14	80	0	80
Sunflower	2,256	154	152	365	216	148
Groundnuts	16	14	14	11	6	6
Nyonyo	1,000	300	300	2	2	0
Cotton	155	117	117	139	0	139
Flowers (Seeds)	114	114	114	140	0	140
Flowers(Kukata)	74	78	76	8,354	0	8,354
Nyasi	250	243	243	258	0	258
Mikunde	40	43	43	1	0	1
Apples	1	1	1	1	0	1
Pears	1	1	1	4	0	4
Cabbage	19	16	16	956	5	950
Tomatoes	23	22	22	1,627	8	1,619
Carrots	2	2	2	401	0	400
Chillie	6	6	6	32	0	32
mchicha	2	2	2	5	2	3
Boga	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tango	3	3	3	7	0	7
Mabilinganya	2	2	2	1	0	1
Matikiti maji	9	13	13	2,039	0	2,039
Total	18,697	6,860	6,094	70,023	7,377	61,928

4.1.3 ANNUAL CROPS: Planned Area, Actual Area Planted, Area Harvested, Amount Stored and Amount Sold b Crop Type and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

CROP NAME	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Harvested (ha)	Amount Harvested (ton)	Amount Stored (ton)	Amount Marketed (ton)
Maize	22,828	20,399	19,569	319,711	46,025	222,363
Paddy	7,353	4,361	4,288	52,915	9,103	43,242
Sorghum	785	693	679	2,013	76	1,941
Bulrush Millet	82	41	34	2,313	12	2,302
Finger Millet	744	690	690	1,388	807	581
Wheat	13,234	12,589	12,345	161,215	7,218	153,998
Barley	1,733	1,727	1,717	9,829	20	9,827
Sweet potatoes	95	80	76	834	631	140
Irish Potatoes	44	23	23	1,103	43	1,060
Cocoyams	5	5	5	18	6	12
Onions	65	57	57	376	15	361
Giligilani	8	8	8	2	0	2
Beans	9,264	4,233	3,945	5,276	2,645	2,784
Cowpeas	513	507	506	1,330	38	1,289
Green Grums	3,178	255	255	324	3	322
Mbaazi	10	9	9	4,008	40,001	7
Dengu	156	135	134	461	363	98
Njugu mawe	71	71	17	1,013	1,006	8
Seed Beans	2,250	2,155	2,130	727	0	727
Green Beans	72	86	62	465	148	458
Sunflower	3,075	2,662	2,635	12,143	2,130	10,025
Ufuta	133	128	110	72	31	41
Groundnuts	950	917	911	14,277	3,269	11,018
Cashewnuts	8	4	0	0	0	0
Soya	4	4	4	9	1	8
Cotton	233	197	197	137	15	137
Tobbacco	774	751	751	36,353	0	36,353
Pyrethrum	5	4	0	0	0	0
Coffee	28	1,968	12	4	0	4
Tea	1,139	1,139	1,139	31,388	0	31,388
Flowers (Seeds)	92	92	90	310	0	310
Flowers(Kukata)	221	212	212	2,004	0	2,004
Nanasi	72	72	64	39	0	39
Plums	3	3	3	5	0	5
Apples	3	3	3	5	0	5
Pears	2	2	2	3	0	3
Pithes	2	2	2	3	0	3
Cabbage	53	49	49	4,178	3,613	565
Tomatoes	98	89	89	2,039	99	2,000
Carrots	10	10	10	2	0	2
Chillie	15	13	13	34	0	34
Boga	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tango	1	1	1	1	0	1
Mabilinganya	1	1	1	8	0	8
Matikiti maji	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kartam	2,471	2,416	1,866	1,470	45	1,425
Total	71,884	58,864	54,715	669,803	117,362	536,898

4.1.4 Area Planted, Irrigated Area, Quantity Harvested, Quantity Sold and Quantity Stored in Large Scale Farms by Type of Cash Crops

Crop	Area (ha) of mature plants/trees/bushes in MONO CROP.		Irrigated area (ha)		Amount Harvested		Amount Stored		Amount Marketed	
	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds
	pilipili manga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Cassava	469	68	1	68	17,099	68	2,209	68	14,871	68
Pigeon pea	457	27	0	27	730	27	20	27	710	27
Matofaa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Embe ng'o/sakuwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Coconut	6,111	86	424	86	15,559	86	60	86	15,490	86
Cashewnut	9,463	76	15	76	28,831	76	29	76	28,704	76
Palm oil	840	10	0	10	85	10	40	10	45	10
Sisal	34,696	42	0	42	50,714	42	27,567	42	37,429	42
Coffee	3,836	95	2,487	95	33,279	95	49	95	33,261	95
Tea	11,213	35	2,309	35	74,613	35	0	35	74,613	35
Cacao	5,795	4	0	4	20,000	4	0	4	20,000	4
Rubber	892	4	0	4	326	4	0	4	326	4
Wattle	586	9	13	9	14,200	9	0	9	14,200	9
Kapok	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Sugarcane	17,804	42	11,978	42	218,589	42	4,005	42	211,871	42
Cardamon	5	2	0	2	10	2	1	2	9	2
Jute	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kenaf	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mdaldasini	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kungumanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Clove	163	17	0	17	10,083	17	0	17	10,083	17
Mashelisheli	19	1	0	1	10	1	0	1	10	1
Mbalungi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Fenesi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Banana	1,449	91	53	91	121,639	91	33,533	91	88,043	91
Avocado	507	13	0	13	28	13	0	13	27	13
Mangoes	232	81	13	81	114,867	81	20,266	81	48,594	81
Pawpaw	1,071	23	2	23	447	23	63	23	383	23
Minanasi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Oranges	761	81	8	81	90,949	81	85	81	18,727	81
Grapefruit	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Grapes	25	7	21	7	53,020	7	7	7	53,018	7
Mandarine	692	10	690	10	2,088	10	76	10	2,013	10
Guaves	244	12	0	12	90	12	9	12	67	12
Matunda Damu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Apples	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Peasi	12	2	0	2	94	2	34	2	60	2
Mifyoksi	1	1	0	1	30	1	8	1	22	1
Lemon	5	13	4	13	111	13	9	13	109	13
Doriani	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mbirimbi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shokshoki	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
95	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	97,347	854	18,017	854	867,489	854	88,072	854	672,683	854

4.1.5 Number of Large scale farms reporting transport to crop markets by region

Region	Own Transport	Contract transport	Other Large scale Farm at farm gate	Other (specify)	Not applicable	Total
Dodoma	10	0	1	1	0	12
Arusha	37	3	6	1	3	50
Kilimanjaro	37	3	4	4	8	56
Tanga	62	24	23	6	8	123
Morogoro	37	10	4	5	9	65
Pwani	20	9	12	4	16	61
Dar es salaam	22	0	8	3	0	33
Lindi	9	1	0	1	0	11
Mtwara	42	2	3	1	8	56
Ruvuma	33	0	1	3	11	48
Iringa	22	14	5	3	19	63
Mbeya	9	7	6	17	0	39
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	5	0	0	1	3	9
Rukwa	4	0	0	1	0	5
Kigoma	13	0	1	3	0	17
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	10	1	2	0	0	13
Mwanza	1	0	0	5	0	6
Mara	7	1	2	2	1	13
Manyara	27	14	3	7	6	57
North Unguja	73	0	0	0	8	81
South Unguja	10	0	5	3	2	20
Urban West	10	0	5	1	0	16
North Pemba	4	1	2	0	6	13
South Pemba	3	0	0	0	1	4
Total	507	90	93	72	109	871

4.1.6 Number of Large scale farms reporting main markets by region

Region	Secondary Market	Cooperative	Trade at farm	Factory	Other Large Scale Farm	Exported by farm	Other	Not applicable	Total
Dodoma	1	0	3	1	0	1	6	0	12
Arusha	21	3	2	3	0	17	1	3	50
Kilimanjaro	19	14	5	0	1	5	3	9	56
Tanga	10	1	39	18	6	17	23	9	123
Morogoro	7	1	23	12	1	1	11	9	65
Pwani	7	5	13	3	8	0	9	16	61
Dar es salaam	5	1	14	0	0	0	10	3	33
Lindi	0	5	1	4	0	0	1	0	11
Mtwara	1	34	12	0	0	0	1	8	56
Ruvuma	2	5	23	0	2	0	3	13	48
Iringa	5	0	9	18	4	4	4	19	63
Mbeya	4	0	7	7	3	2	16	0	39
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	9
Rukwa	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	5
Kigoma	0	1	9	0	2	0	5	0	17
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	8	3	0	1	1	0	13
Mwanza	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	6
Mara	2	0	5	1	1	0	3	1	13
Manyara	8	0	8	19	5	0	11	6	57
North Unguja	72	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	81
South Unguja	7	0	9	0	0	0	2	2	20
Urban West	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	16
North Pemba	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	6	13
South Pemba	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	184	71	210	90	33	49	118	116	871

4.1.7 Number of Large scale farms reporting main marketing problem by region

Region	Price too low	No transport	Transport cost too high	No buyer	Farmers association problems	Cooperative problems	Government Regulatory board problems	Lack of marketing information	Not applicable	Total
Dodoma	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	12
Arusha	36	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	7	50
Kilimanjaro	35	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	17	56
Tanga	89	1	7	5	0	1	0	2	18	123
Morogoro	37	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	19	65
Pwani	30	0	8	3	0	0	1	0	19	61
Dar es salaam	17	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	33
Lindi	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Mtwara	42	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12	56
Ruvuma	19	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	19	48
Iringa	34	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	23	63
Mbeya	11	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	39
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
Rukwa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Kigoma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	17
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
Mwanza	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Mara	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	13
Manyara	36	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	13	57
North Unguja	68	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	81
South Unguja	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	20
Urban West	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	16
North Pemba	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	13
South Pemba	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	523	4	56	18	2	3	9	12	244	871

4.1.8 Area Planted, Irrigated Area, Quantity Harvested, Quantity Sold and Quantity Stored in Large Scale Farms by Type of Cash Crops

Crop	Area (ha) of mature plants/trees/bushes in MONO CROP.		Irrigated area (ha)		Amount Harvested		Amount Stored		Amount Marketed	
	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds	Total	Number of hhds
pilipili manga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Cassava	469	68	1	68	17,099	68	2,209	68	14,871	68
Pigeon pea	457	27	0	27	730	27	20	27	710	27
Matofaa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Embe ng'o/sakuwa	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Coconut	6,111	86	424	86	15,559	86	60	86	15,490	86
Cashewnut	9,463	76	15	76	28,831	76	29	76	28,704	76
Palm oil	840	10	0	10	85	10	40	10	45	10
Sisal	34,696	42	0	42	50,714	42	27,567	42	37,429	42
Coffee	3,836	95	2,487	95	33,279	95	49	95	33,261	95
Tea	11,213	35	2,309	35	74,613	35	0	35	74,613	35
Cacao	5,795	4	0	4	20,000	4	0	4	20,000	4
Rubber	892	4	0	4	326	4	0	4	326	4
Wattle	586	9	13	9	14,200	9	0	9	14,200	9
Kapok	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Sugarcane	17,804	42	11,978	42	218,589	42	4,005	42	211,871	42
Cardamon	5	2	0	2	10	2	1	2	9	2
Jute	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kenaf	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mdalasini	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Kungumanga	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Clove	163	17	0	17	10,083	17	0	17	10,083	17
Machelisheli	19	1	0	1	10	1	0	1	10	1
Mbalungi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Fenesi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Banana	1,449	91	53	91	121,639	91	33,533	91	88,043	91
Avocado	507	13	0	13	28	13	0	13	27	13
Mangoes	232	81	13	81	114,867	81	20,266	81	48,594	81
Pawpaw	1,071	23	2	23	447	23	63	23	383	23
Minanasi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Oranges	761	81	8	81	90,949	81	85	81	18,727	81
Grapefruit	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Grapes	25	7	21	7	53,020	7	7	7	53,018	7
Mandarine	692	10	690	10	2,088	10	76	10	2,013	10
Guaves	244	12	0	12	90	12	9	12	67	12
Matunda Damu	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Apples	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Peasi	12	2	0	2	94	2	34	2	60	2
Mifyoksi	1	1	0	1	30	1	8	1	22	1
Lemon	5	13	4	13	111	13	9	13	109	13
Doriani	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Mbirimbi	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Shokshoki	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
95	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	97,347	854	18,017	854	867,489	854	88,072	854	672,683	854

4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Maize	Paddy	Sorghum	Bulrush Millet	Finger Millet	Wheat	Barley	Sweet potatoes
Dodoma	1					1		
Arusha	5							1
Kilimanjaro	7				1			
Tanga	20	6						1
Morogoro	21	9						
Pwani	3							2
Dar es salaam	1							1
Lindi								
Mtwara	1		1					
Ruvuma								
Iringa	1							
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma	3							
Shinyanga								
Kagera	3							1
Mwanza	29	15	10					11
Mara	15	3	3					2
Manyara								
MAINLAND	110	33	14		1	1		19
North Unguja	6							8
South Unguja	1							1
Urban West		1						
North Pemba		1						
South Pemba		1						1
ZANZIBAR	7	3						10
NATIONAL	117	36	14		1	1		29

CONT.....

**CONT4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT RAINY SEASON**

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes	Yams	Cocoyams	Onions	Beans	Cowpeas	Green Grums	Mbaazi
Dodoma								
Arusha				2	7			
Kilimanjaro	1				4			
Tanga	1			1	3	2	1	
Morogoro						1		
Pwani							1	
Dar es salaam						2		
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa					1			
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma				1				
Shinyanga								
Kagera					1			
Mwanza		2		1	5		3	
Mara					5		1	
Manyara					1			
MAINLAND	2	2		5	27	5	6	
North Unguja			4			3		
South Unguja			1					
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR			5			3		
NATIONAL	2	2	5	5	27	8	6	

CONT.....

CONT 4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu	Njugu mawe	Seed Beans	Green Beans	Sunflower	Ufuta	Groundnuts	Nyonyo
Dodoma					1			
Arusha					1			
Kilimanjaro				3	2		1	
Tanga								
Morogoro					3			
Pwani								1
Dar es salaam							1	
Lindi								
Mtwara			1				1	
Ruvuma								
Iringa								
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma								
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza							4	
Mara					1		1	
Manyara								
MAINLAND			1	3	8		8	1
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL			1	3	8		8	1

CONT....

CONT....4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton	Tobacco	Pyrethrum	Flowers (Seeds)	Flowers(Kukata)	Cabbage	Tomatoes	Carrots
Dodoma								
Arusha				1	5	1	1	1
Kilimanjaro				1	2	2	1	1
Tanga						2	1	
Morogoro						1		
Pwani							1	
Dar es salaam								
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa					1			
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma						3	1	
Shinyanga								
Kagera						2	1	
Mwanza	17					2	2	
Mara							1	
Manyara								
MAINLAND	17			2	8	13	9	2
North Unguja							3	
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR							3	
NATIONAL	17			2	8	13	12	2

CONT....

CONT.....4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie	mchicha	Boga	Tango	Mabilinganya	Matikiti maji	Kartam	Giligilani
Dodoma								
Arusha	1							
Kilimanjaro	1							
Tanga								
Morogoro								
Pwani						1		
Dar es salaam				1		6		
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa								
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma			1					
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara								
MAINLAND	2		1	1		7		
North Unguja	3							
South Unguja								
Urban West		1		1	1	1		
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR	3	1		1	1	1		
NATIONAL	5	1	1	2	1	8		

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts	Soya	Coffee	Tea	Nyasi	Mikunde	Nanasi	Plums
Dodoma								
Arusha								
Kilimanjaro								
Tanga								
Morogoro								
Pwani					1	1		
Dar es salaam								
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa								
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma								
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara								
MAINLAND					1	1		
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL					1	1		

CONT.....

CONT....4.1.9 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code			Total
	Apples	Pears	Pithes	
Dodoma				3
Arusha				26
Kilimanjaro				27
Tanga	1	1		40
Morogoro				35
Pwani				11
Dar es salaam				12
Lindi				
Mtwara				4
Ruvuma				
Iringa				3
Mbeya				
Singida				
Tabora				
Rukwa				
Kigoma				9
Shinyanga				
Kagera				8
Mwanza				101
Mara				32
Manyara				1
MAINLAND	1	1		312
North Unguja				27
South Unguja				3
Urban West				5
North Pemba				1
South Pemba				2
ZANZIBAR				38
NATIONAL	1	1		350

4.1.10 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Maize	Paddy	Sorghum	Bulrush Millet	Finger Millet	Wheat	Barley	Sweet potatoes
Dodoma	18	2	4	4	1			
Arusha	62		1			9	5	
Kilimanjaro	28	1	1		1	4	1	
Tanga	33	5						
Morogoro	21	19	4					
Pwani	7	3						
Dar es salaam	6	5						6
Lindi	5	2	1			1		1
Mtwara	17	3	3					
Ruvuma	35	13	1		3		1	6
Iringa	55	2				11	4	
Mbeya	14	16				1		
Singida	26	1	11		1	9		
Tabora	10	10						4
Rukwa	6	1				1		
Kigoma	1							1
Shinyanga	1							
Kagera	2							
Mwanza	1	1				1		
Mara	16	3	3					1
Manyara	82	5	5		5	30	3	
MAINLAND	446	92	34	4	11	67	14	19
North Unguja	3	6						4
South Unguja	1							1
Urban West		1						2
North Pemba	1	2	1					1
South Pemba		2						
ZANZIBAR	5	11	1					8
NATIONAL	451	103	35	4	11	67	14	27

CONT...

CONT.....4.1.10 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes	Yams	Cocoyams	Onions	Beans	Cowpeas	Green Grums	Mbaazi
Dodoma					3	1		
Arusha				2	51	5	8	
Kilimanjaro				1	16		1	
Tanga				1	6	3	1	
Morogoro					1	2		
Pwani								
Dar es salaam						1		
Lindi								
Mtwara					1	12	2	
Ruvuma	1			2	20	1		
Iringa	7			3	23	1		
Mbeya	1			2			1	
Singida				4	9			1
Tabora				2	3	1		
Rukwa	1				4			
Kigoma				1	1			
Shinyanga					1		1	
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara					5			
Manyara	1				31			3
MAINLAND	11			18	175	27	14	4
North Unguja			1			2		
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba			1			1		
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR			2			3		
NATIONAL	11		2	18	175	30	14	4

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.10 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes		Yams		Cocoyams		Onions	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	29
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3
Iringa	39	18	.	.	.	.	3	3
Mbeya	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	7
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	44	23	.	.	.	.	65	57
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.
NATIONAL	44	23	.	.	5	5	65	57

CONT.....4.1.10 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu	Njugu mawe	Seed Beans	Green Beans	Sunflower	Ufuta	Groundnuts	Nyonyo
Dodoma					13	2	6	
Arusha	1		3	2	7			
Kilimanjaro				3	2			
Tanga					4		5	
Morogoro					8	2	1	
Pwani					1		1	
Dar es salaam							1	
Lindi							1	
Mtwara		5				1	16	
Ruvuma		1			9	1	5	
Iringa			1	1	10		1	
Mbeya			1				1	
Singida	11				26		3	
Tabora					6		6	
Rukwa					1		2	
Kigoma							1	
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza				2				
Mara	1						1	
Manyara	4		8		33			
MAINLAND	17	6	13	8	120	6	51	
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL	17	6	13	8	120	6	51	

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.10 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton	Tobacco	Pyrethrum	Flowers (Seeds)	Flowers(Kukata)	Cabbage	Tomatoes	Carrots
Dodoma							2	
Arusha				2	4	2	3	1
Kilimanjaro	1			1	2	2	2	
Tanga	1					1	3	
Morogoro								
Pwani								
Dar es salaam							1	
Lindi								
Mtwara							1	
Ruvuma						3	2	
Iringa		7	2		2	3	6	
Mbeya						1		
Singida						1	1	1
Tabora	1	6				1	2	
Rukwa						1		
Kigoma						3	1	
Shinyanga								
Kagera						1		
Mwanza								
Mara	1							
Manyara	1				2			
MAINLAND	5	13	2	3	10	19	24	2
North Unguja								
South Unguja							1	
Urban West								
North Pemba							1	
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR							2	
NATIONAL	5	13	2	3	10	19	26	2

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.10.... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie	mchicha	Boga	Tango	Mabilinganya	Matikiti maji	Kartam	Giligilani
Dodoma								
Arusha				1		1	1	
Kilimanjaro	1						2	
Tanga	1				1			
Morogoro	1							
Pwani								
Dar es salaam			1					
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa								
Mbeya								
Singida							7	1
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma			1					
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara	1						6	
MAINLAND	4		2	1	1	1	16	1
North Unguja								
South Unguja	1							
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR	1							
NATIONAL	5		2	1	1	1	16	1

CONT.....

**CONT.....4.1.10.....ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
LONG RAINY SEASON**

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts	Soya	Coffee	Tea	Nyasi	Mikunde	Nanasi	Plums
Dodoma	1							
Arusha								
Kilimanjaro			2					
Tanga								
Morogoro								
Pwani								
Dar es salaam								
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma		1						
Iringa				3			2	1
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma								
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara								
MAINLAND	1	1	2	3			2	1
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL	1	1	2	3			2	1

CONT....

**CONT....4.1.10.... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by
Specified Annual Crop and Region**

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code			Total
	Apples	Pears	Pithes	
Dodoma				57
Arusha				171
Kilimanjaro				72
Tanga				65
Morogoro				59
Pwani				12
Dar es salaam				21
Lindi				11
Mtwara				61
Ruvuma				105
Iringa	1	1	1	148
Mbeya				38
Singida				113
Tabora				52
Rukwa				17
Kigoma				10
Shinyanga				3
Kagera				3
Mwanza				5
Mara				31
Manyara				220
MAINLAND	1	1	1	1,274
North Unguja				16
South Unguja				4
Urban West				3
North Pemba				8
South Pemba				2
ZANZIBAR				33
NATIONAL	1	1	1	1,307

4.1.11..... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region								
SHORT & LONG SEASON								
Region	Crop Code							
	Maize	Paddy	Sorghum	Bulrush Millet	Finger Millet	Wheat	Barley	Sweet potatoes
Dodoma	19	2	4	4	1	1		
Arusha	67		1			9	5	1
Kilimanjaro	35	1	1		2	4	1	
Tanga	53	11						1
Morogoro	42	28	4					
Pwani	10	3						2
Dar es salaam	7	5						7
Lindi	5	2	1			1		1
Mtwara	18	3	4					
Ruvuma	35	13	1		3		1	6
Iringa	56	2				11	4	
Mbeya	14	16				1		
Singida	26	1	11		1	9		
Tabora	10	10						4
Rukwa	6	1				1		
Kigoma	4							1
Shinyanga	1							
Kagera	5							1
Mwanza	30	16	10			1		11
Mara	31	6	6					3
Manyara	82	5	5		5	30	3	
MAINLAND	556	125	48	4	12	68	14	38
North Unguja	9	6						12
South Unguja	2							2
Urban West		2						2
North Pemba	1	3	1					1
South Pemba		3						1
ZANZIBAR	12	14	1					18
NATIONAL	568	139	49	4	12	68	14	56

CONT....

CONT...4.1.11..... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes	Yams	Cocoyams	Onions	Beans	Cowpeas	Green Grums	Mbaazi
Dodoma					3	1		
Arusha				4	58	5	8	
Kilimanjaro	1			1	20		1	
Tanga	1			2	9	5	2	
Morogoro					1	3		
Pwani							1	
Dar es salaam						3		
Lindi								
Mtwara					1	12	2	
Ruvuma	1			2	20	1		
Iringa	7			3	24	1		
Mbeya	1			2			1	
Singida				4	9			1
Tabora				2	3	1		
Rukwa	1				4			
Kigoma				2	1			
Shinyanga					1		1	
Kagera					1			
Mwanza		2		1	5		3	
Mara					10		1	
Manyara	1				32			3
MAINLAND	13	2		23	202	32	20	4
North Unguja			5			5		
South Unguja			1					
Urban West								
North Pemba			1			1		
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR			7			6		
NATIONAL	13	2	7	23	202	38	20	4

CONT....

**CONT.....4.1.11..... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON**

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu	Njugu mawe	Seed Beans	Green Beans	Sunflower	Ufuta	Groundnuts	Nyonyo
Dodoma					14	2	6	
Arusha	1		3	2	8			
Kilimanjaro				6	4		1	
Tanga					4		5	
Morogoro					11	2	1	
Pwani					1		1	1
Dar es salaam							2	
Lindi							1	
Mtwara		5	1			1	17	
Ruvuma		1			9	1	5	
Iringa			1	1	10		1	
Mbeya			1				1	
Singida	11				26		3	
Tabora					6		6	
Rukwa					1		2	
Kigoma							1	
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza				2			4	
Mara	1				1		2	
Manyara	4		8		33			
MAINLAND	17	6	14	11	128	6	59	1
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL	17	6	14	11	128	6	59	1

CONT.....

CONT...4.1.11.... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton	Tobacco	Pyrethrum	Flowers (Seeds)	Flowers(Kukata)	Cabbage	Tomatoes	Carrots
Dodoma							2	
Arusha				3	9	3	4	2
Kilimanjaro	1			2	4	4	3	1
Tanga	1					3	4	
Morogoro						1		
Pwani							1	
Dar es salaam							1	
Lindi								
Mtwara							1	
Ruvuma						3	2	
Iringa		7	2		3	3	6	
Mbeya						1		
Singida						1	1	1
Tabora	1	6				1	2	
Rukwa						1		
Kigoma						6	2	
Shinyanga								
Kagera						3	1	
Mwanza	17					2	2	
Mara	1						1	
Manyara	1				2			
MAINLAND	22	13	2	5	18	32	33	4
North Unguja							3	
South Unguja							1	
Urban West								
North Pemba							1	
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR							5	
NATIONAL	22	13	2	5	18	32	38	4

CONT.....

**CONT....5.3 1.....ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON**

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie	mchicha	Boga	Tango	Mabilinganya	Matikiti maji	Kartam	Giligilani
Dodoma								
Arusha	1			1		1	1	
Kilimanjaro	2						2	
Tanga	1				1			
Morogoro	1							
Pwani						1		
Dar es salaam			1	1		6		
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma								
Iringa								
Mbeya								
Singida							7	1
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma			2					
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara	1						6	
MAINLAND	6		3	2	1	8	16	1
North Unguja	3							
South Unguja	1							
Urban West		1		1	1	1		
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR	4	1		1	1	1		
NATIONAL	10	1	3	3	2	9	16	1

CONT.....

**CONT...4.1.11.... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON**

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts	Soya	Coffee	Tea	Nyasi	Mikunde	Nanasi	Plums
Dodoma	1							
Arusha								
Kilimanjaro			2					
Tanga								
Morogoro								
Pwani					1	1		
Dar es salaam								
Lindi								
Mtwara								
Ruvuma		1						
Iringa				3			2	1
Mbeya								
Singida								
Tabora								
Rukwa								
Kigoma								
Shinyanga								
Kagera								
Mwanza								
Mara								
Manyara								
MAINLAND	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1
North Unguja								
South Unguja								
Urban West								
North Pemba								
South Pemba								
ZANZIBAR								
NATIONAL	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1

CONT.....

**CONT.....4.1.11.... ANNUAL CROPS: Total Number of Large Scale Farms by
Specified Annual Crop and Region**

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code			Total
	Apples	Pears	Pithes	
Dodoma				60
Arusha				197
Kilimanjaro				99
Tanga	1	1		105
Morogoro				94
Pwani				23
Dar es salaam				33
Lindi				11
Mtwara				65
Ruvuma				105
Iringa	1	1	1	151
Mbeya				38
Singida				113
Tabora				52
Rukwa				17
Kigoma				19
Shinyanga				3
Kagera				11
Mwanza				106
Mara				63
Manyara				221
MAINLAND	2	2	1	1,586
North Unguja				43
South Unguja				7
Urban West				8
North Pemba				9
South Pemba				4
ZANZIBAR				71
NATIONAL	2	2	1	1,657

4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Maize		Paddy		Sorghum		Bulrush Millet	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	69	69	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	277	267	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	70	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	382	380	550	443	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	526	307	1,036	401	.	.	.	.
Pwani	7,026	725	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	35	34	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	93	93	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	609	389	132	107	136	87	.	.
Mara	772	717	141	121	13	10	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	9,868	3,058	1,859	1,071	150	98	.	.
North Unguja	17	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	19	18	23	16	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	9,887	3,076	1,882	1,087	150	98	.	.

CONT.....

CONT,,,,,,4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Finger Millet		Wheat		Barley		Sweet potatoes	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.
Arusha	40	30
Kilimanjaro	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	2	2
Morogoro
Pwani	3	3
Dar es salaam	2	2
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera	4	3
Mwanza	28	19
Mara	10	6
Manyara
MAINLAND	1	1	8	8	.	.	89	65
North Unguja	16	16
South Unguja	1	0
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba	2	2
ZANZIBAR	19	18
NATIONAL	1	1	8	8	.	.	108	83

CONT....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes		Yams		Cocoyams		Onions	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha	32	32
Kilimanjaro	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	1
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma	0	0
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza	.	.	1,225	11	.	.	1	1
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	5	5	1,225	11	.	.	34	34
North Unguja	5	5	.	.
South Unguja	1	1	.	.
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR	6	6	.	.
NATIONAL	5	5	1,225	11	6	6	34	34

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Beans		Cowpeas		Green Grums		Mbaazi	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	468	383	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	3	3	7	7	5	5	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	37	37	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	21	16	.	.	5	5	.	.
Mara	792	785	.	.	1	1	.	.
Manyara	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	1,316	1,216	46	46	19	19	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	1,316	1,216	51	51	19	19	.	.

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu		Njugu mawe		Seed Beans		Green Beans	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro	32	32
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara	0	2	.	.
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	0	2	32	32
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	0	2	32	32

CONT....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Sunflower		Ufuta		Groundnuts		Nyonyo	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	24	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	3	3	.	.	2	2	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	2,215	105	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000	300
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.
Mara	0	8	.	.	2	1	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	2,256	154	.	.	16	14	1,000	300
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	2,256	154	.	.	16	14	1,000	300

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton		Tobacco		Pyrethrum		Flowers (Seeds)	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha	42	42
Kilimanjaro	72	72
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza	155	117	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	155	117	.	.	.	.	114	114
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	155	117	.	.	.	.	114	114

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Flowers(Kukata)		Cabbage		Tomatoes		Carrots	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha	61	61	2	2	2	2	1	1
Kilimanjaro	5	15	3	3	12	12	1	1
Tanga	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Pwani	1	0	.	.
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma	.	.	4	4	0	0	.	.
Shinyanga
Kagera	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	6	3	3	2	.	.
Mara	1	1	.	.
Manyara
MAINLAND	74	78	19	16	20	19	2	2
North Unguja	3	3	.	.
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR	3	3	.	.
NATIONAL	74	78	19	16	23	22	2	2

CONT...

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie		mchicha		Boga		Tango	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	3	3	.	.	0	0	1	1
North Unguja	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	3	3	2	2	.	.	2	2
NATIONAL	6	6	2	2	0	0	3	3

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Mabilinganya		Matikiti maji		Kartam		Gilgilani	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	.
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	.	.	7	11	.	.	.	.
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	2	2	9	13	.	.	.	.

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts		Soya		Coffee		Tea	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL

CONT....

CONT...4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Nyasi		Mikunde		Nanasi		Plums	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani	250	243	40	43	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	250	243	40	43	.	.	.	.
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	250	243	40	43	.	.	.	.

CONT...

CONT.....4.1.12 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Apples		Pears		Pithes		Total	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	101	101
Arusha	940	835
Kilimanjaro	225	233
Tanga	1	1	1	1	.	.	957	848
Morogoro	3,815	851
Pwani	8,329	1,323
Dar es salaam	14	18
Lindi
Mtwara	5	7
Ruvuma
Iringa	14	8
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma	40	39
Shinyanga
Kagera	103	102
Mwanza	2,330	765
Mara	1,731	1,649
Manyara	8	5
MAINLAND	1	1	1	1	.	.	18,611	6,783
North Unguja	49	49
South Unguja	4	2
Urban West	20	13
North Pemba	3	3
South Pemba	10	10
ZANZIBAR	86	77
NATIONAL	1	1	1	1	.	.	18,697	6,860

4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Maize		Paddy		Sorghum		Bulrush Millet	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	2,968	2,761	105	65	74	42	82	41
Arusha	3,322	3,137	.	.	30	20	.	.
Kilimanjaro	2,324	2,275	106	106	25	18	.	.
Tanga	848	831	234	210	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	582	560	1,347	1,339	59	44	.	.
Pwani	760	640	175	113	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	15	15	9	9	.	.	.	.
Lindi	96	41	220	100	12	12	.	.
Mtwara	252	221	9	9	4	4	.	.
Ruvuma	1,399	1,231	176	170	8	8	.	.
Iringa	1,370	1,314	29	39	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	607	367	4,559	1,883	.	.	.	.
Singida	556	421	20	20	54	48	.	.
Tabora	130	125	78	58	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	708	481	8	0	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	30	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	87	82	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	3	3	3	2	.	.	.	.
Mara	503	350	62	52	12	9	.	.
Manyara	6,248	5,496	145	135	506	487	.	.
MAINLAND	22,811	20,383	7,284	4,309	784	692	82	41
North Unguja	6	6	24	22	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	8	8	23	15	1	1	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	18	13	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	17	16	69	52	1	1	.	.
NATIONAL	22,828	20,399	7,353	4,361	785	693	82	41

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Finger Millet		Wheat		Barley		Sweet potatoes	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	522	522	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	1,408	1,364	236	236	.	.
Kilimanjaro	1	1	389	329	0	10	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	31
Lindi	.	.	7	16	.	.	1	1
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	17	15	.	.	155	155	22	19
Iringa	.	.	389	303	954	954	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	183	183	.	.	.	.
Singida	4	2	224	160	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
Rukwa	.	.	400	200	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6
Manyara	200	150	10,231	10,027	388	372	.	.
MAINLAND	744	690	13,234	12,585	1,733	1,727	77	63
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	17
NATIONAL	744	690	13,234	12,585	1,733	1,727	95	80

CONT.....

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Beans		Cowpeas		Green Grums		Mbaazi	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	68	55	1	1	.	.	.	.
Arusha	2,086	2,052	142	142	190	190	.	.
Kilimanjaro	690	779	.	.	2,970	47	.	.
Tanga	38	38	27	27	5	5	.	.
Morogoro	1	1	11	11	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	120	120	314	312	2	2	.	.
Ruvuma	229	213	1	1	.	.	.	.
Iringa	93	91	0	0	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.
Singida	47	37	.	.	.	.	2	1
Tabora	12	3	5	5	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	93	67	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	19	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	5,764	760	.	.	.	.	8	8
MAINLAND	9,264	4,233	502	500	3,178	255	10	9
North Unguja	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	11	7	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	9,264	4,233	513	507	3,178	255	10	9

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu		Njugu mawe		Seed Beans		Green Beans	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	5	5	.	.	227	227	47	47
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	28
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	71	71	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	18	18	1	1
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	40	40	.	.
Singida	107	89	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10
Mara	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	32	32	.	.	1,965	1,870	.	.
MAINLAND	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,155	72	86
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,155	72	86

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Sunflower		Ufuta		Groundnuts		Nyonyo	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	1,107	971	59	54	47	29	.	.
Arusha	139	139	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	70	32	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	36	36	.	.	6	6	.	.
Morogoro	85	74	53	53	6	6	.	.
Pwani	14	14	.	.	4	4	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	13	13	792	790	.	.
Ruvuma	152	137	8	8	27	24	.	.
Iringa	185	164	.	.	4	4	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	27	27	.	.
Singida	410	329	.	.	9	7	.	.
Tabora	56	42	.	.	20	15	.	.
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Manyara	820	723	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	3,075	2,662	133	128	950	917	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	3,075	2,662	133	128	950	917	.	.

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton		Tobacco		Pyrethrum		Flowers (Seeds)	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	42
Kilimanjaro	88	88	.	.	.	.	50	50
Tanga	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	629	614	5	4	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	4	4	145	137	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	116	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	233	197	774	751	5	4	92	92
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	233	197	774	751	5	4	92	92

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Flowers(Kukata)		Cabbage		Tomatoes		Carrots	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Arusha	148	148	29	29	28	28	9	9
Kilimanjaro	37	37	5	5	15	15	.	.
Tanga	.	.	1	1	5	4	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	6	4	5	4	.	.
Iringa	16	12	1	1	31	28	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tabora	.	.	1	1	1	0	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	4	4	0	0	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	221	212	53	49	93	87	10	10
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	3	0	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.
NATIONAL	221	212	53	49	98	89	10	10

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie		mchicha		Boga		Tango	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilimanjaro	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	13	13	.	.	0	0	1	1
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	15	13	.	.	0	0	1	1

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Mabilinganya		Matikiti maji		Kartam		Gilgilani	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha	.	.	1	1	100	100	.	.
Kilimanjaro	555	555	.	.
Tanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida	274	219	8	8
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara	1,542	1,542	.	.
MAINLAND	1	1	1	1	2,471	2,416	8	8
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	1	1	1	1	2,471	2,416	8	8

CONT.....4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms
by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts		Soya		Coffee		Tea	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha
Kilimanjaro	28	1,968	.	.
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
Iringa	1,139	1,139
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	8	4	4	4	28	1,968	1,139	1,139
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	8	4	4	4	28	1,968	1,139	1,139

CONT.....4.1.13

**ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms
by Specified Annual Crop and Region**

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Nyasi		Mikunde		Nanasi		Plums	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa	72	72	3	3
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	72	72	3	3
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	72	72	3	3

CONT 4.1.13 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

LONG RAINY SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Apples		Pears		Pithes		Total	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	5,043	4,547
Arusha	8,219	7,946
Kilimanjaro	7,374	6,349
Tanga	1,208	1,166
Morogoro	2,144	2,088
Pwani	953	771
Dar es salaam	71	60
Lindi	337	171
Mtwara	1,577	1,542
Ruvuma	2,215	1,997
Iringa	3	3	2	2	2	2	4,989	4,789
Mbeya	5,435	2,519
Singida	1,732	1,353
Tabora	459	396
Rukwa	1,217	753
Kigoma	13	13
Shinyanga	32	32
Kagera	88	83
Mwanza	19	18
Mara	732	519
Manyara	27,901	21,649
MAINLAND	3	3	2	2	2	2	71,756	58,760
North Unguja	46	44
South Unguja	9	3
Urban West	11	8
North Pemba	44	32
South Pemba	18	13
ZANZIBAR	128	100
NATIONAL	3	3	2	2	2	2	71,884	58,860

4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region
SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Maize		Paddy		Sorghum		Bulrush Millet	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	3,037	2,830	105	65	74	42	82	41
Arusha	3,599	3,404	.	.	30	20	.	.
Kilimanjaro	2,394	2,343	106	106	25	18	.	.
Tanga	1,230	1,211	784	653	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	1,108	867	2,383	1,740	59	44	.	.
Pwani	7,786	1,365	175	113	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	17	17	9	9	.	.	.	.
Lindi	96	41	220	100	12	12	.	.
Mtwara	254	223	9	9	5	5	.	.
Ruvuma	1,399	1,231	176	170	8	8	.	.
Iringa	1,375	1,319	29	39	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	607	367	4,559	1,883	.	.	.	.
Singida	556	421	20	20	54	48	.	.
Tabora	130	125	78	58	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	708	481	8	0	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	38	37	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	30	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	180	175	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	612	392	135	109	136	87	.	.
Mara	1,275	1,067	202	172	25	19	.	.
Manyara	6,248	5,496	145	135	506	487	.	.
MAINLAND	32,679	23,441	9,143	5,380	934	790	82	41
North Unguja	23	23	24	22	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	16	7	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	8	8	26	18	1	1	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	26	21	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	36	34	92	68	1	1	.	.
NATIONAL	32,715	23,475	9,235	5,448	935	791	82	41

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Finger Millet		Wheat		Barley		Sweet potatoes	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	522	522	8	8	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	1,408	1,364	236	236	40	30
Kilimanjaro	2	2	389	329	0	10	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	33
Lindi	.	.	7	16	.	.	1	1
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	17	15	.	.	155	155	22	19
Iringa	.	.	389	303	954	954	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	183	183	.	.	.	.
Singida	4	2	224	160	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
Rukwa	.	.	400	200	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Mwanza	.	.	3	3	.	.	28	19
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	12
Manyara	200	150	10,231	10,027	388	372	.	.
MAINLAND	745	691	13,242	12,593	1,733	1,727	166	128
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	25
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	35
NATIONAL	745	691	13,242	12,593	1,733	1,727	203	163

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes		Yams		Cocoyams		Onions	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	61
Kilimanjaro	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	4
Tanga	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	2
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3
Iringa	39	18	.	.	.	.	3	3
Mbeya	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	7
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	1,225	11	.	.	1	1
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	49	28	1,225	11	.	.	99	91
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.
NATIONAL	49	28	1,225	11	11	11	99	91

CONT 4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Irish Potatoes		Yams		Cocoyams		Onions	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	61
Kilimanjaro	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	4
Tanga	3	3	.	.	.	.	2	2
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3
Iringa	39	18	.	.	.	.	3	3
Mbeya	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	7
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	1,225	11	.	.	1	1
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	49	28	1,225	11	.	.	99	91
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.
NATIONAL	49	28	1,225	11	11	11	99	91

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	SHORT & LONG SEASON							
	Beans		Cowpeas		Green Grums		Mbaazi	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	68	55	1	1	.	.	.	.
Arusha	2,554	2,435	142	142	190	190	.	.
Kilimanjaro	710	800	.	.	2,970	47	.	.
Tanga	41	41	34	34	10	10	.	.
Morogoro	1	1	48	48	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	120	120	314	312	2	2	.	.
Ruvuma	229	213	1	1	.	.	.	.
Iringa	94	92	0	0	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.
Singida	47	37	.	.	.	.	2	1
Tabora	12	3	5	5	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	93	67	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kagera	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	21	16	.	.	5	5	.	.
Mara	811	798	.	.	1	1	.	.
Manyara	5,772	765	.	.	.	.	8	8
MAINLAND	10,580	5,449	548	546	3,197	274	10	9
North Unguja	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	16	12	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	10,580	5,449	564	558	3,197	274	10	9

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu		Njugu mawe		Seed Beans		Green Beans	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	5	5	.	.	227	227	47	47
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	60
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	71	71	0	2	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	18	18	1	1
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	40	40	.	.
Singida	107	89	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10
Mara	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	32	32	.	.	1,965	1,870	.	.
MAINLAND	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,157	104	118
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,157	104	118

CONT 4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Dengu		Njugu mawe		Seed Beans		Green Beans	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	5	5	.	.	227	227	47	47
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	60
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	71	71	0	2	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	18	18	1	1
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	40	40	.	.
Singida	107	89	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10
Mara	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	32	32	.	.	1,965	1,870	.	.
MAINLAND	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,157	104	118
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	156	135	71	71	2,250	2,157	104	118

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Sunflower		Ufuta		Groundnuts		Nyonyo	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	1,131	995	59	54	47	29	.	.
Arusha	153	153	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	73	35	.	.	2	2	.	.
Tanga	36	36	.	.	6	6	.	.
Morogoro	2,300	179	53	53	6	6	.	.
Pwani	14	14	.	.	4	4	1,000	300
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	13	13	794	792	.	.
Ruvuma	152	137	8	8	27	24	.	.
Iringa	185	164	.	.	4	4	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	27	27	.	.
Singida	410	329	.	.	9	7	.	.
Tabora	56	42	.	.	20	15	.	.
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.
Mara	0	8	.	.	5	2	.	.
Manyara	820	723	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	5,331	2,816	133	128	965	931	1,000	300
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	5,331	2,816	133	128	965	931	1,000	300

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cotton		Tobacco		Pyrethrum		Flowers (Seeds)	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	84
Kilimanjaro	88	88	.	.	.	.	122	122
Tanga	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	629	614	5	4	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	4	4	145	137	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	155	117	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	116	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	388	314	774	751	5	4	206	206
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	388	314	774	751	5	4	206	206

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Flowers(Kukata)		Cabbage		Tomatoes		Carrots	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Arusha	209	209	31	31	30	30	10	10
Kilimanjaro	42	52	8	8	27	27	1	1
Tanga	.	.	3	3	5	4	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	1	0	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	6	4	5	4	.	.
Iringa	24	14	1	1	31	28	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tabora	.	.	1	1	1	0	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	8	8	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	6	3	3	2	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Manyara	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	295	290	72	65	114	106	12	12
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	3	0	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.
NATIONAL	295	290	72	65	122	111	12	12

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Chillie		mchicha		Boga		Tango	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilimanjaro	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	0	0	1	1
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINLAND	16	16	.	.	1	1	2	2
North Unguja	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ZANZIBAR	5	3	2	2	.	.	2	2
NATIONAL	21	19	2	2	1	1	4	4

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Mabilinganya		Matikiti maji		Kartam		Gilgilani	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha	.	.	1	1	100	100	.	.
Kilimanjaro	555	555	.	.
Tanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro
Pwani	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	.
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa
Mbeya
Singida	274	219	8	8
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara	1,542	1,542	.	.
MAINLAND	1	1	8	12	2,471	2,416	8	8
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.
NATIONAL	3	3	10	14	2,471	2,416	8	8

CONT 4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms
by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Cashewnuts		Soya		Coffee		Tea	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha
Kilimanjaro	28	1,968	.	.
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
Iringa	1,139	1,139
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	8	4	4	4	28	1,968	1,139	1,139
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	8	4	4	4	28	1,968	1,139	1,139

CONT 4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Nyasi		Mikunde		Nanasi		Plums	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted
Dodoma
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani	250	243	40	43	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma
Iringa	72	72	3	3
Mbeya
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
MAINLAND	250	243	40	43	72	72	3	3
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
ZANZIBAR
NATIONAL	250	243	40	43	72	72	3	3

CONT.....4.1.14 ANNUAL CROPS: Total Planned Area and Actual Planted Area (Hectares) of Large Scale Farms by Specified Annual Crop and Region

SHORT & LONG SEASON

Region	Crop Code							
	Apples		Pears		Pithes		Total	
	Area Planned	Actual Area Planted						
Dodoma	5,144	4,648
Arusha	9,159	8,781
Kilimanjaro	7,599	6,582
Tanga	1	1	1	1	.	.	2,165	2,013
Morogoro	5,959	2,939
Pwani	9,282	2,094
Dar es salaam	84	78
Lindi	337	171
Mtwara	1,582	1,549
Ruvuma	2,215	1,997
Iringa	3	3	2	2	2	2	5,003	4,797
Mbeya	5,435	2,519
Singida	1,732	1,353
Tabora	459	396
Rukwa	1,217	753
Kigoma	53	52
Shinyanga	32	32
Kagera	191	185
Mwanza	2,349	783
Mara	2,463	2,168
Manyara	27,909	21,654
MAINLAND	4	4	3	3	2	2	90,367	65,544
North Unguja	95	93
South Unguja	13	5
Urban West	31	21
North Pemba	47	35
South Pemba	28	23
ZANZIBAR	214	177
NATIONAL	4	4	3	3	2	2	90,581	65,721

AGRICULTURE CREDIT

6.1.1 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number and Percent of Agriculture Holdings Receiving Credit by Region During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	6.1 During the year 2007/08 did the farmer borrow money for					
	Received Credit		Did not Receive Credit		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dodoma	2	7.4	25	92.6	27	100
Arusha	2	1.9	102	98.1	104	100
Kilimanjaro	0	0	63	100	63	100
Tanga	3	2.7	110	97.3	113	100
Morogoro	6	8.2	67	91.8	73	100
Pwani	2	3	65	97	67	100
Dar es salaam	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100
Lindi	2	14.3	12	85.7	14	100
Mtwara	6	15.8	32	84.2	38	100
Ruvuma	4	9.3	39	90.7	43	100
Iringa	18	17.1	87	82.9	105	100
Mbeya	5	13.2	33	86.8	38	100
Singida	1	3.4	28	96.6	29	100
Tabora	4	33.3	8	66.7	12	100
Rukwa	0	0	8	100	8	100
Kigoma	0	0	6	100	6	100
Shinyanga	0	0	3	100	3	100
Kagera	0	0	35	100	35	100
Mwanza	2	4.8	40	95.2	42	100
Mara	2	7.7	24	92.3	26	100
Manyara	2	2.2	88	97.8	90	100
MAINLAND	63	6.5	905	93.5	968	100
North Unguja	1	5.9	16	94.1	17	100
South Unguja	0	0	7	100	7	100
Urban West	0	0	4	100	4	100
North Pemba	0	0	8	100	8	100
South Pemba	0	0	2	100	2	100
ZANZIBAR	1	2.6	37	97.4	38	100
NATIONAL	64	6.4	942	93.6	1,006	100

6.1.2 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year (Labour)
Labour

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tabora	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	41	1	42	0	1	1	0	1	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	41	1	42	0	1	1	0	1	1

6.1.3 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year
Seeds

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tabora	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	30	1	31	0	1	1	0	1	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	30	1	31	0	1	1	0	1	1

6.1.4 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year
Fertilisers

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Tabora	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	35	0	35	1	0	1	1	0	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	35	0	35	1	0	1	1	0	1

6.1.5 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year
Agrochemicals

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tabora	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	37	1	38	0	1	1	0	1	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	37	1	38	0	1	1	0	1	1

6.1.6 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year
Livestock purchase

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tabora	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	8	1	9	0	1	1	0	1	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	8	1	9	0	1	1	0	1	1

6.1.7 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Received Credit by Source and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year
Livestock Feed

Region	Source A			Source B			Source C		
	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total	Company owning the farm	Commercial Bank	Total
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	9	1	10	0	1	1	0	1	1
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZANZIBAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL	9	1	10	0	1	1	0	1	1

6.1.8 AGRICULTURE CREDIT: Number of Holdings Who Did Not Receive Credit by Reason and Region During 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Not needed		Not available		Did not want to go into credit		Interest rate/cost too high		Credit granted too late		Difficult bureaucratic procedure		Other		NATIONAL	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dodoma	6	2	9	6	3	3	1	1	0	0	8	4	0	0	27	3
Arusha	55	16	17	11	7	8	17	16	1	8	6	3	0	0	103	11
Kilimanjaro	35	10	3	2	6	7	7	6	0	0	4	2	6	10	61	6
Tanga	23	7	23	15	11	13	5	5	1	8	43	21	6	10	112	11
Morogoro	31	9	9	6	6	7	7	6	2	15	15	7	1	2	71	7
Pwani	27	8	7	5	5	6	8	7	1	8	15	7	4	6	67	7
Dar es salaam	10	3	6	4	2	2	6	6	1	8	4	2	1	2	30	3
Lindi	1	0	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	12	1
Mtwara	6	2	2	1	6	7	3	3	0	0	14	7	7	11	38	4
Ruvuma	16	5	5	3	6	7	4	4	1	8	8	4	3	5	43	4
Iringa	35	10	10	7	18	21	10	9	1	8	13	6	7	11	94	10
Mbeya	13	4	2	1	2	2	4	4	0	0	10	5	2	3	33	3
Singida	10	3	0	0	4	5	1	1	0	0	14	7	0	0	29	3
Tabora	9	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Rukwa	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	1
Kigoma	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	1
Shinyanga	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Kagera	5	1	5	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	12	6	10	16	35	4
Mwanza	9	3	17	11	1	1	3	3	2	15	10	5	0	0	42	4
Mara	9	3	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	8	8	4	0	0	24	2
Manyara	19	5	12	8	6	7	28	26	1	8	13	6	10	16	89	9
MAINLAND	325	94	143	94	87	100	107	99	12	92	204	99	59	94	937	96
North Unguja	7	2	7	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	17	2
South Unguja	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	1
Urban West	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	2	4	0
North Pemba	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
South Pemba	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ZANZIBAR	21	6	9	6	0	0	1	1	1	8	2	1	4	6	38	4
NATIONAL	346	100	152	100	87	100	108	100	13	100	206	100	63	100	975	100

RANK OF LIVESTOCK MARKET OUTLETS

7.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	AMOUNT OF LAND		OWNERSHIP OF LAND		COST OF LAND		LENGTH OF LAND TENURE		SOIL CULTIVATION		SOIL FERTILITY		ACCESS TO IMPROVED SEED	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	4	14.8	0	.0	0	.0	2	7.4	1	3.7	2	7.4
Arusha	3	3.0	2	2.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	3	3.0
Kilimanjaro	5	8.2	4	6.6	0	.0	4	6.6	2	3.3	1	1.6	1	1.6
Tanga	4	3.7	15	13.9	1	.9	0	.0	1	.9	4	3.7	2	1.9
Morogoro	1	1.5	5	7.4	1	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	4	5.9	3	4.4
Pwani	7	10.8	1	1.5	0	.0	1	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	2	3.1
Dar es salaam	3	9.7	5	16.1	2	6.5	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2	3	9.7
Lindi	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	2.6	3	7.9	5	13.2	0	.0	0	.0	3	7.9	0	.0
Ruvuma	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.4	5	11.9	1	2.4
Iringa	6	6.3	4	4.2	2	2.1	0	.0	0	.0	14	14.6	2	2.1
Mbeya	1	2.8	0	.0	1	2.8	0	.0	0	.0	6	16.7	0	.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	20.7	4	13.8
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	9.1	1	9.1
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7
Kigoma	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7
Shinyanga	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	2	5.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.9	0	.0	0	.0
Mwanza	6	15.0	2	5.0	3	7.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.5	1	2.5
Mara	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	9.1
Manyara	5	5.6	6	6.7	6	6.7	0	.0	3	3.3	13	14.4	7	7.8
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	2	11.8
South Unguja	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	28.6	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	2	50.0
North Pemba	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	37.5	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0
Total	48	5.0	57	5.9	22	2.3	6	.6	15	1.6	70	7.3	40	4.1

Cont 7.1....Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	IRRIGATION FACILITIES		ACCESS TO CHEMICAL INPUTS		COST OF INPUTS		EXTENSION SERVICES		ACCESS TO FOREST RESOURCES		GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS		ACCESS TO CREDIT		HARVESTING		THRESHING	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	3.7	3	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	2	7.4	1	3.7	0	.0	0	.0
Arusha	4	4.0	4	4.0	20	19.8	1	1.0	0	.0	4	4.0	7	6.9	1	1.0	0	.0
Kilimanjaro	10	16.4	0	.0	6	9.8	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	3.3	0	.0
Tanga	2	1.9	1	.9	9	8.3	2	1.9	0	.0	5	4.6	19	17.6	6	5.6	1	.9
Morogoro	8	11.8	1	1.5	12	17.6	1	1.5	0	.0	0	.0	4	5.9	0	.0	0	.0
Pwani	4	6.2	1	1.5	8	12.3	1	1.5	0	.0	4	6.2	6	9.2	2	3.1	0	.0
Dar es salaam	1	3.2	0	.0	1	3.2	0	.0	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	.0	0	.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	8.3	3	25.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	1	2.6	14	36.8	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	10.5	0	.0	1	2.6
Ruvuma	1	2.4	0	.0	20	47.6	1	2.4	0	.0	0	.0	4	9.5	0	.0	0	.0
Iringa	4	4.2	3	3.1	41	42.7	2	2.1	0	.0	1	1.0	4	4.2	1	1.0	0	.0
Mbeya	1	2.8	2	5.6	9	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	22.2	1	2.8	0	.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	3	10.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	7	24.1	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	3	27.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Rukwa	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	1	2.9	3	8.6	2	5.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	8.6	1	2.9	0	.0
Mwanza	1	2.5	0	.0	9	22.5	3	7.5	0	.0	1	2.5	2	5.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mara	0	.0	1	4.5	2	9.1	1	4.5	0	.0	0	.0	4	18.2	0	.0	0	.0
Manyara	4	4.4	0	.0	7	7.8	4	4.4	0	.0	1	1.1	6	6.7	0	.0	0	.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	.0	3	17.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	43	4.5	19	2.0	173	17.9	17	1.8	1	.1	26	2.7	85	8.8	14	1.5	2	.2

Cont 7.1....Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	STORAGE		PROCESSING		MARKET INFORMATION		TRANSPORT COSTS		DISTRUCTION BY ANIMALS		STEALING		PESTS AND DISEASES		LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION		ACCESS TO OFF-FARM INCOME	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1	3.7	1	3.7	1	3.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.7	0	.0
Arusha	3	3.0	1	1.0	7	6.9	4	4.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	5	5.0	2	2.0	0	.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	3	4.9	3	4.9	3	4.9	1	1.6	2	3.3	0	.0	0	.0
Tanga	1	.9	1	.9	3	2.8	0	.0	3	2.8	6	5.6	2	1.9	0	.0	0	.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.5	0	.0	2	2.9	3	4.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Pwani	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	7.7	2	3.1	1	1.5	0	.0	1	1.5	1	1.5
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.2	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.6	2	5.3	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.4	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	.0	0	.0
Iringa	1	1.0	0	.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	1.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	8.3	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	1	3.4	0	.0	1	3.4	2	6.9	0	.0	0	.0	1	3.4	0	.0	1	3.4
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	9.1	0	.0	0	.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.9	6	17.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.5	0	.0	2	5.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	4.5	0	.0	1	4.5	0	.0	0	.0
Manyara	2	2.2	1	1.1	2	2.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	3.3	1	1.1	0	.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.9	4	23.5	0	.0	0	.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	9	.9	4	.4	21	2.2	15	1.6	17	1.8	23	2.4	31	3.2	5	.5	2	.2

Cont ...7.1 .Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	COST OF MACHINERY		AVAILABILITY OF LIVESTOCK DRUGS		LIVESTOCK DISEASES		AVAILABILITY OF PASTURE		KIANGAZI CHA MUDA MREFU		UGOMVI KATI YA WAKULIMA NA WAFUGAJI		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	3	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	14.8	0	.0	27	100.0
Arusha	1	1.0	0	.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	20	19.8	2	2.0	101	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	1.6	0	.0	1	1.6	0	.0	7	11.5	5	8.2	61	100.0
Tanga	2	1.9	0	.0	1	.9	1	.9	15	13.9	1	.9	108	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	8	11.8	1	1.5	12	17.6	1	1.5	68	100.0
Pwani	3	4.6	1	1.5	8	12.3	0	.0	4	6.2	2	3.1	65	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	1	3.2	5	16.1	0	.0	2	6.5	0	.0	31	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	1	8.3	0	.0	0	.0	3	25.0	0	.0	12	100.0
Mtwara	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.6	0	.0	38	100.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	0	.0	3	7.1	0	.0	1	2.4	0	.0	42	100.0
Iringa	1	1.0	2	2.1	3	3.1	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.1	96	100.0
Mbeya	1	2.8	0	.0	2	5.6	0	.0	1	2.8	0	.0	36	100.0
Singida	2	6.9	1	3.4	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	29	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	45.5	0	.0	11	100.0
Rukwa	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Kagera	0	.0	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	.0	0	.0	13	37.1	35	100.0
Mwanza	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5.0	0	.0	3	7.5	1	2.5	40	100.0
Mara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	4.5	5	22.7	1	4.5	22	100.0
Manyara	2	2.2	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	2.2	15	16.7	90	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	2	11.8	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.9	17	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	7	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Total	19	2.0	9	.9	37	3.8	4	.4	86	8.9	44	4.6	964	100.0

Input use and Main Source

Input	Main Source of inputs													
	Imported by farm		Purchased from tanzania factory		Produced on farm		Private seller/NGO		Government Institution		Other		Total	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Seed/planting material	44	10	89	21	17	4	215	50	19	4	48	11	432	100
Inorganic fertiliser	37	11	62	18	3	1	148	43	8	2	86	25	344	100
Organic fertiliser	11	4	13	5	103	36	72	25	0	0	89	31	288	100
Herbicides	26	9	33	12	2	1	127	45	5	2	89	32	282	100
Fungicides	22	8	34	13	4	2	103	39	3	1	96	37	262	100
Pesticides	41	12	60	17	8	2	153	44	4	1	78	23	344	100
Total	181	9	291	15	137	7	818	42	39	2	486	25	1952	100

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

9.1.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION Total Number of Large scale farms Rearing Cattle by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Yes	No	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	14	13	27
Arusha	31	73	104
Kilimanjaro	18	45	63
Tanga	36	77	113
Morogoro	45	28	73
Pwani	36	31	67
Dar es salaam	16	16	32
Lindi	9	5	14
Mtwara	14	24	38
Ruvuma	27	16	43
Iringa	68	37	105
Mbeya	16	22	38
Singida	22	7	29
Tabora	10	2	12
Rukwa	8	0	8
Kigoma	5	1	6
Shinyanga	2	1	3
Kagera	31	4	35
Mwanza	34	8	42
Mara	18	8	26
Manyara	50	40	90
North Unguja	7	10	17
South Unguja	2	5	7
Urban West	2	2	4
North Pemba	5	3	8
South Pemba	1	1	2
Total	527	479	1006

9.1.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: Total Number of Large scale farms Rearing Goats by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Yes	No	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	12	15	27
Arusha	15	89	104
Kilimanjaro	12	50	62
Tanga	24	89	113
Morogoro	37	36	73
Pwani	24	43	67
Dar es salaam	10	22	32
Lindi	6	8	14
Mtwara	12	26	38
Ruvuma	26	17	43
Iringa	42	63	105
Mbeya	5	33	38
Singida	22	7	29
Tabora	6	6	12
Rukwa	6	2	8
Kigoma	2	4	6
Shinyanga	2	1	3
Kagera	17	18	35
Mwanza	22	20	42
Mara	12	14	26
Manyara	38	52	90
North Unguja	4	13	17
South Unguja	2	5	7
Urban West	0	4	4
North Pemba	1	7	8
South Pemba	0	2	2
Total	359	646	1005

**9.1.3 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: Total
Number of Large scale farms Rearing Sheep
by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year**

Region	Yes	No	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	5	22	27
Arusha	8	96	104
Kilimanjaro	8	55	63
Tanga	12	101	113
Morogoro	27	46	73
Pwani	16	51	67
Dar es salaam	6	26	32
Lindi	2	12	14
Mtwara	5	33	38
Ruvuma	10	33	43
Iringa	36	69	105
Mbeya	2	36	38
Singida	7	22	29
Tabora	2	10	12
Rukwa	2	6	8
Kigoma	1	5	6
Shinyanga	1	2	3
Kagera	9	26	35
Mwanza	10	32	42
Mara	8	18	26
Manyara	21	69	90
North Unguja	1	16	17
South Unguja	1	6	7
Urban West	0	4	4
North Pemba	0	8	8
South Pemba	0	2	2
Total	200	806	1006

**9.1.4 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: Total
Number of Large scale farms Rearing Pigs by
Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year**

Region	Yes	No	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Dodoma	5	22	27
Arusha	6	98	104
Kilimanjaro	7	56	63
Tanga	2	111	113
Morogoro	8	65	73
Pwani	5	62	67
Dar es salaam	5	27	32
Lindi	2	12	14
Mtwara	2	36	38
Ruvuma	14	29	43
Iringa	27	78	105
Mbeya	6	32	38
Singida	2	27	29
Tabora	4	8	12
Rukwa	3	5	8
Kigoma	0	6	6
Shinyanga	0	3	3
Kagera	1	34	35
Mwanza	3	39	42
Mara	4	22	26
Manyara	2	88	90
North Unguja	0	17	17
South Unguja	0	7	7
Urban West	0	4	4
North Pemba	0	8	8
South Pemba	0	2	2
Total	108	898	1006

9.1.5 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION Number of cattle by Region

Region	Number of Indigenous		Number of Improved Beef		Number of Improved Dairy		Total	
	Total	No of Farms	Total	No of Farms	Total	No of Farms	Total	No of Farms
Dodoma	1,382	48	6,499	22	275	22	8,156	80
Arusha	1,483	67	2,679	47	1,232	68	5,404	164
Kilimanjaro	269	20	1,348	26	1,184	81	2,809	107
Tanga	1,659	86	4,257	23	2,151	118	8,067	198
Morogoro	5,741	131	850	27	3,376	123	9,967	247
Pwani	1,760	61	4,587	28	3,272	146	9,619	197
Dar es salaam	792	37	14	2	436	47	1,242	84
Lindi	1,719	33	40	13	100	16	1,859	50
Mtwara	1,779	55	104	5	676	29	2,551	74
Ruvuma	3,500	113	1,150	60	676	70	5,326	161
Iringa	2,359	153	3,171	69	5,149	222	10,679	396
Mbeya	503	53	64	2	475	42	1,046	88
Singida	694	113	50	9	24	12	768	119
Tabora	510	34	10	3	46	14	566	50
Rukwa	7,697	32	27	7	503	32	8,227	47
Kigoma	148	14	26	7	106	11	280	30
Shinyanga	.	0	.	0	98	11	98	11
Kagera	11,441	137	14,413	74	1,518	61	27,372	195
Mwanza	4,749	207	1,517	14	1,388	14	7,654	225
Mara	2,496	74	218	6	1,141	44	3,855	106
Manyara	1,639	193	2,023	14	442	96	4,104	249
North Unguja	119	26	.	0	70	9	189	35
South Unguja	21	7	.	0	16	5	37	11
Urban West	1	1	.	0	30	10	31	11
North Pemba	68	21	.	0	29	9	97	22
South Pemba	11	4	.	0	.	0	11	4
Total	52,540	1,720	43,047	458	24,413	1,312	120,014	2,961

9.1.6 Cattle Production: Number of Farms Rearing Cattle by Herd Size

Herd Size	Number of Farms			Number of Cattle		
	Total	%	Total	%	Mean	
Less than 20	102	19	1,131	19	11.09	
20 - 39	90	17	2,493	17	27.7	
40 - 59	63	12	3,144	12	49.9	
60 - 79	37	7	2,538	7	68.59	
80 - 99	30	6	2,624	6	87.47	
Above 100	205	39	108,084	39	527.24	
Total	527	100	120,014	100	227.73	

9.1.7 Number of Goats by Region

Region	Number of Indigenous		Number of Improved goat for meat		Number of Improved goat Dairy		Total	
	Sum	Valid N	Sum	Valid N	Sum	Valid N	Sum	Valid N
Dodoma	695	34	1333	19	.	0	2028	48
Arusha	976	45	601	9	222	10	1799	64
Kilimanjaro	908	47	526	17	70	14	1504	59
Tanga	1211	80	231	8	199	11	1641	94
Morogoro	2898	149	315	14	79	13	3292	165
Pwani	1747	82	188	8	160	16	2095	98
Dar es salaam	428	31	50	1	.	0	478	31
Lindi	539	23	.	0	5	2	544	23
Mtwara	444	40	.	0	23	5	467	44
Ruvuma	795	98	15	2	14	3	824	102
Iringa	2192	139	205	22	1003	27	3400	184
Mbeya	231	22	.	0	6	3	237	22
Singida	380	89	120	5	.	0	500	94
Tabora	264	26	.	0	.	0	264	26
Rukwa	326	19	.	0	.	0	326	19
Kigoma	86	6	60	1	.	0	146	7
Shinyanga	71	10	.	0	.	0	71	10
Kagera	1204	59	23	3	155	13	1382	65
Mwanza	1048	91	87	4	137	4	1272	95
Mara	458	46	.	0	103	5	561	51
Manyara	1150	144	56	4	53	10	1259	157
North Unguja	55	15	.	0	.	0	55	15
South Unguja	17	6	.	0	.	0	17	6
Urban West	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
North Pemba	31	4	.	0	.	0	31	4
South Pemba	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
Total	18154	1305	3810	117	2229	136	24193	1483

9.1.8 Goat Production: Number of Farms Rearing Goat by Herd Size

Herd Size	Number of Farms		Number of Goat		
	Total	%	Total	%	Mean
Less than 20	89	25	1,015	25	11.40
20 - 39	98	27	2,649	27	27.03
40 - 59	49	14	2,314	14	47.22
60 - 79	41	11	2,803	11	68.37
80 - 99	21	6	1,862	6	88.67
Above 100	60	17	13,550	17	225.83
Total	358	100	24,193	100	67.58

9.1.10 Sheep Production: Number of Farms Rearing Sheep by Herd Size

Herd Size	Number of Farms		Number of sheep		
	Total	%	Total	%	Mean
Less than 20	78	39	676	39	8.67
20 - 39	38	19	1,032	19	27.16
40 - 59	24	12	1,144	12	47.67
60 - 79	13	7	834	7	64.15
80 - 99	7	4	609	4	87.00
Above 100	40	20	10,314	20	257.85
Total	200	100	14,609	100	73.05

9.1.9 Number of sheep by region

Region	Number of sheep	
	Sum	Valid N
Dodoma	461	19
Arusha	1215	33
Kilimanjaro	1569	33
Tanga	1029	40
Morogoro	1973	121
Pwani	1217	62
Dar es salaam	331	15
Lindi	80	8
Mtwara	73	17
Ruvuma	219	40
Iringa	4154	146
Mbeya	53	8
Singida	68	26
Tabora	34	6
Rukwa	389	9
Kigoma	5	1
Shinyanga	12	5
Kagera	225	30
Mwanza	359	36
Mara	523	31
Manyara	561	75
North Unguja	14	3
South Unguja	45	4
Urban West	.	0
North Pemba	.	0
South Pemba	.	0
Total	14609	768

9.1.11 Number of Pigs by Region

Region	Number of pigs	
	Sum	Valid N
Dodoma	200	21
Arusha	204	25
Kilimanjaro	725	31
Tanga	17	6
Morogoro	832	31
Pwani	564	22
Dar es salaam	798	21
Lindi	47	9
Mtwara	290	10
Ruvuma	1207	60
Iringa	1041	98
Mbeya	1132	28
Singida	47	7
Tabora	178	16
Rukwa	241	14
Kigoma	.	0
Shinyanga	.	0
Kagera	40	5
Mwanza	422	14
Mara	289	18
Manyara	42	6
North Unguja	.	0
South Unguja	.	0
Urban West	.	0
North Pemba	.	0
South Pemba	.	0
Total	8316	442

9.1.12 Pigs Production: Number of Farms Rearing Pig by Herd Size

Herd Size	Number of Farms		Number of Pigs		
	Total	%	Total	%	Mean
Less than 20	29	27	242	27	8.34
20 - 39	22	20	559	20	25.41
40 - 59	14	13	641	13	45.79
60 - 79	7	6	506	6	72.29
80 - 99	10	9	871	9	87.10
Above 100	26	24	5,497	24	211.42
Total	108	100	8,316	100	77.00

9.1.13 Number of Livestock Sold and Average price by Region

Region	Live cattle		Live goats/sheep	Live pigs		
	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08
Dodoma	8718	253,623	729	37,441	1220	31,947
Arusha	354	334,455	452	108,333	10	80,000
Kilimanjaro	226	513,636	386	174,167	219	151,000
Tanga	404	296,320	460	37,455	11	85,000
Morogoro	814	310,355	771	66,333	652	70,725
Pwani	1605	327,250	1720	41,167	135	59,667
Dar es salaam	105	422,222	193	130,000	335	73,833
Lindi	751	316,667	93	34,000	20	45,000
Mtwara	379	287,873	33	35,000	32	100,000
Ruvuma	432	310,014	104	34,000	363	111,364
Iringa	1569	338,221	791	46,536	925	72,699
Mbeya	119	382,222	.	10	638	122,500
Singida	50	235,001	17	32,500	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	373	282,600	60	22,000	133	53,000
Kigoma	11	201,250	3	3,000	.	.
Shinyanga	4	600,000	10	55,000	.	.
Kagera	16686	284,144	98	25,000	10	120,000
Mwanza	1184	258,893	20	35,000	150	130,000
Mara	650	253,462	70	26,000	35	15,000
Manyara	590	318,038	154	28,148	29	65,000
North Unguja	26	340,385	13	37,500	.	.
South Unguja	2	500,000	2	50,000	.	.
Urban West	2	200,000	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	35054	314,054	6179	51,349	4917	86,061

9.1.14 Quantity of livestock products and Average Price by Region

Region	Beef			Goat meat/Mutton			Pig meat		
	Quantity Sold During (tons) 2007/08	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08	Quantity Sold During (tons) 2007/08	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08	Quantity Sold During (tons) 2007/08	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08
Dodoma	4,551	42	2,823	2,190	14	4,654	.	.	.
Arusha	2,587	18	3,000	.	.	.	8	10	.
Kilimanjaro	14,255	58	58,420	153	25	151,700	217	75	367,667
Tanga	512	2,584	41,361	1	90	181,600	.	3	.
Morogoro	12	6	3,800	250	10	4,000	.	.	.
Pwani	2,277	884	3,175	.	.	.	1,170	15	3,500
Dar es salaam	30	4	3,500	15	5	4,000	15	70	3,002
Lindi	1,729	31	3,600	1	20	2,800	.	.	.
Mtwara	695	62	2,764	135	19	3,167	8	104	2,350
Ruvuma	4,361	249	4,948	708	63	2,795	3,377	199	3,250
Iringa	941	273	70,536	12	348	62,700	36	168	164,125
Mbeya	6	37	14,250	5	25	.	47	770	2,500
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	36	2,333
Rukwa	801	25	2,000	91	4	1,200	1,500	20	1,500
Kigoma	150	1	2,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	16,538	395	15,986	.	11	4,000	.	.	.
Mwanza	21	60	2,000	.	.	.	21,720	362	3,000
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	10	200	3,000	72	5	19,000	.	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	49,476	4,929	27,560	3,633	639	46,639	28,202	1,839	85,588

9,1,15 Number of Livestock Sold and Average price by Sales Market

Sales Market	Live cattle		Live goats/sheep		Live pigs	
	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08	Number Sold During 2007/08	Average sold during 2007/08
Neighbour	2447	348,021	1727	62,774	2455	82,245
Local Market	305	216,600	65	23,500	129	3,750
Secondary Market	3517	280,606	2372	46,569	87	190,000
Processing industry	916	410,000	.	.	180	150,000
Largescale farm	9485	445,109	57	60,000	.	.
Trader at farm	17250	302,779	1437	44,265	1664	86,742
Did not sell	62	300,000	214	30,003	390	100,000
Other	1072	291,542	307	47,333	12	70,000
Total	35054	314,054	6179	51,349	4917	86,061

9.1.16 Quantity of livestock products and Average Price by sales destinations

Sales Destination	Beef			Goat meat/Mutton			Pig meat		
	Quantity Sold During 2007/08 (tons)	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08	Quantity Sold During 2007/08 (tons)	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08	Quantity Sold During 2007/08 (tons)	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08
Neighbour	7,770	2,298	2,696	2,396	89	2,935	23,293	1,396	2,150
Local Market	899	162	3,300	4	186	8,000	103	87	2,500
Secondary Market	10	200	3,000	36	3	35,000	.	.	.
Processing industry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Largescale farm	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trader at farm	33,258	629	23,558	80	42	2,528	51	108	217,667
Did not sell	3,439	175	75,675	859	114	110,567	222	155	276,625
Other	4,100	1,465	95,357	258	205	125,333	4,533	93	4,500
Total	49,476	4,929	27,560	3,633	639	46,639	28,202	1,839	85,588

9.1.17 Chicken Population in Large Scale Farms as of 31st October 2008 by Region

Region	Indigenous Chicken					Layer					Broiler				
	Number of Chicken as of Oct 31, 2007/08	Number sold during 2007/08	Average Price/Head	Quantity Slaughtered (Kg) during 2007/08	Average Price/kg	Number of Chicken as of Oct 31, 2007/08	Number sold during 2007/08	Average Price/Head	Quantity Slaughtered (Kg) during 2007/08	Average Price/kg	Number of Chicken as of Oct 31, 2007/08	Number sold during 2007/08	Average Price/Head	Quantity Slaughtered (Kg) during 2007/08	Average Price/kg
Dodoma	423	70	3,141	2	1,002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	57	.	.	18	3,500	50	.	.	.	.	708	264	4,400	600	4,000
Kilimanjaro	200	.	8,000	31	4,000	2,666	530	6,000	16	3,000	19,210	9,265	6,800	4,673	2,833
Tanga	1,332	580	7,714	23	2,766	2,400	100	3,000	.	.	1,600	2,400	5,500	3	3,000
Morogoro	1,017	775	4,000	43	4,000	1,324	1,722	4,500	36,000	4,500	3,200	43,400	3,767	.	4,200
Pwani	5,202	2,728	6,400	36	5,200	56,982	17,800	4,571	867	3,833	126,089	19,550	5,300	35,166	4,333
Dar es salaam	835	387	16,167	15	3,516	39,576	25,650	4,750	2	2,500	61,510	63,740	3,300	2,001	12,667
Lindi	340	70	7,000	30	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	995	146	4,643	17	4,667	620	.	.	.	.	280	200	4,000	.	.
Ruvuma	1,280	104	4,333	58	3,833	863	156	6,000	111	4,750	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	2,521	586	5,192	2,452	7,179	98,131	93,328	4,333	48	4,667	12,690	10,579	2,950	453	5,100
Mbeya	336	150	4,000	30	2,750	100	1,000	3,500	.	.	500	.	.	.	.
Singida	459	10	3,000	3	4,375	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	580	36	4,667	15	3,000	380	120	5,000	8	350	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	146	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	58	20	5,000	90	5,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	4,530	100	4,500	.	.	6,000	450	4,250	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	181	.	6,000	14	6,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	1,458	251	7,083	15	3,263	12,818	803	5,000	.	.	4,400	400	5,000	.	.
Mara	588	85	4,250	25	2,750	400	.	5,000	.	.	600	600	6,000	.	.
Manyara	843	238	7,340	18	2,884	360	280	100	.	10	80	80	.	280	3,750
North Unguja	1,590	502	5,200	2	4,000	8,760	718	4,000	.	.	1,100	9,100	4,250	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	1,500	300	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	2,959	.	.	.	.	2,005	2,005	4,000	.	.
Total	24,971	6,838	6,386	314	4,073	235,923	142,957	4,551	2,997	3,419	233,972	161,583	4,597	7,985	5,456

9.1.18 Population of other Livestock as of 31st October 2008 by Region

Region	Ducks	Turkeys	Rabbits	Donkeys	Horses	Other(specify)
Dodoma	76	35	20	10	.	.
Kilimanjaro	118	45	200	.	4	10
Tanga	186	1	.	16	.	32
Morogoro	75	11	80	6	.	73
Pwani	3,819	155	7	.	10	2,411
Dar es salaam	245	178	38	8	4	207
Mtwara	123	.	.	.	.	56
Ruvuma	127	4	82	18	.	66
Iringa	130	31	482	10	24	10,094
Mbeya	.	.	20	.	.	32
Singida	9	.	.	26	.	.
Tabora	20	2	.	16	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	21	3	.	3
Kigoma	.	4	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	16	4	8	.	.	2
Kagera	.	.	.	25	15	.
Mwanza	13	120	30	.	.	75
Mara	32	.	.	7	.	21,009
Manyara	25	.	.	2	.	1
North Unguja	259	22	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	20	.	.	.	.	.
Total	5,293	612	988	147	57	34,071

9.1.19 Chicken Disease by Region

Region	Newcastle Disease				Gumboro				Coccidiosis			
	Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered	Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered	Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered
Dodoma	139	.	35	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	.	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,180	6,180	54	31,950
Kilimanjaro	320	320	30	290	320	320	.	.	629	812	8	159
Tanga	70	20	13	9	.	.	.	.	10,000	10,000	4,900	100
Morogoro	614	597	45	52	4,000	4,000	200	3,800	1,432	1,432	70	306
Pwani	654	453	49	69	22,600	25,250	883	5,035	76,434	78,514	248	4,086
Dar es salaam	10,510	550	269	4,484	5,902	5,900	366	3,095	2,183	2,880	55	2,186
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	186	163	21	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	757	737	30	113	14	14	2	12	148	148	8	42
Iringa	859	1,193	34	69	184	184	26	40	1,138	1,022	36	59
Mbeya	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	34	34	5	29
Singida	192	133	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	490	275	61	52	20	310	20	12	60	60	20	40
Rukwa	.	100	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	5	20	5	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	500	.	240	260	200	.	120	80	2,000	2,000	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	246	174	9	12	147	147	7	18	164	164	5	11
Mara	162	77	36	18	.	.	.	.	609	600	9	.
Manyara	425	76	20	12	20	.	15	5	58	33	4	6
North Unguja	31	8,105	16	1,617	360	2,800	290	1,430	1,500	5,040	50	998
South Unguja	1,000	.	600	400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,959	2,959	150	2,805
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	17,165	13,178	43	332	33,767	38,925	247	1,694	105,528	111,878	250	1,909

Continued

Cont...9.1.19....Chicken Disease by Region

Region	Chorysa				Fowl typhoid			
	Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered	Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	6,000	6,000	50	5,950	65	65	20	61,300
Kilimanjaro	20	20	15	5	160	398	.	75
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	150	150	20	55	360	337	12	34
Pwani	54,589	56,083	3,757	4,078	10	10	3	7
Dar es salaam	6,017	7,150	61	2,681	13,943	67,892	232	2,889
Lindi	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	65	64	30	6	23	6	9	6
Ruvuma	30	20	8	22	130	130	20	110
Iringa	341	310	34	22	1,306	264	113	57
Mbeya	29	9	3	6	20	20	.	20
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	175	175	10	83
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	2,800	2,800	20	300	1,758	1,758	16	248
Kagera	100	100	10	100	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	10	10	5	5	122	122	29	47
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	18	18	.	9	.	.	.	.
North Unguja	1,950	5,190	20	1,034	260	2,110	10	1,050
South Unguja	800	800	5	795	.	.	.	.
Urban West	10	2,005	.	2,005	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	72,929	80,729	964	1,800	18,332	73,287	85	2,222

9.1.20 Chicken Disease: Number infected, Number Trated and Recovered by type of Disease

Type of Disease	Number Infected			Number Treated			Number Died			Number Recovered		
	Average	Total	%	Average	Total	%	Average	Total	%	Average	Total	%
Newcastle Disease	148	17,165	7	155	13,178	4	43	4,538	8	332	30,219	8
Gumboro	1,251	33,767	14	1,557	38,925	12	247	5,192	9	1,694	45,745	12
Coccidiosis	1,389	105,528	43	1,554	111,878	35	250	13,266	24	1,909	137,456	35
Chorysa	1,376	72,929	29	1,682	80,729	25	964	30,832	55	1,800	91,813	23
Fowl typhoid	399	18,332	7	1,745	73,287	23	85	2,379	4	2,222	91,106	23
Total	779	247,721	100	1,169	317,997	100	235	56,207	100	1,405	396,339	100

9.1.21 ANIMAL PRODUCTS: Eggs, Hides and Skins sold, utilized and average price during 2007/08 by Region

Region	Eggs				Hides				Skins			
	Number Sold	Average price/unit sold	Number Consumed/utilised	Average price/unit consumed/utilised	Number Sold	Average price/unit sold	Number Consumed/utilised	Average price/unit consumed/utilised	Number Sold	Average price/unit sold	Number Consumed/utilised	Average price/unit consumed utilised
Dodoma	750	200	750	200	12	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	72	200	200	100	54	10,000	54	402	52	400	.	.
Kilimanjaro	2,501	167	504	129	3	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	475	116	209	105	40	1,333	.	.	40	800	.	.
Morogoro	2,628	139	600	172	4	300	.	7	20	500	20	254
Pwani	4,680	154	3,592	163	707	4,917	.	.	5	2,000	5	4,200
Dar es salaam	2,207	185	2,397	305	5	2,500	.	.	11	1,250	.	.
Lindi	1	150	420	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	108	107	1,007	153	2	5,500	3	32,500	.	.	3	5,000
Ruvuma	2,070	183	1,482	180	34	3,500	10	3,000	39	1,333	6	1,000
Iringa	3,947	164	2,909	157	288	3,900	.	.	25	2,500	.	.
Mbeya	397	200	520	140	20	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	1
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	174	138	484	142	22	3,500	22	3,500	5	500	.	.
Rukwa	962	175	4	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kigoma	80	150	120	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	652	177	651	200	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	3	200	2	135	243	2,275	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	319	192	81	191	63	6,500	.	.	1	1,000	.	.
Mara	128	150	306	84	230	1,750	.	.	6	400	.	.
Manyara	1,249	129	1,937	114	1	9,900	.	200	.	.	.	.
North Uguja	1,689	176	960	185	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja	144	160	1	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	24	160	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

RANK OF LIVESTOCK MARKET OUTLET

9.2.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Livestock by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	2	22.2	3	33.3	2	22.2	0	.0	2	22.2	0	.0	9	100.0
Arusha	5	29.4	11	64.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.9	0	.0	17	100.0
Kilimanjaro	5	50.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	0	.0	10	100.0
Tanga	19	76.0	2	8.0	0	.0	1	4.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	25	100.0
Morogoro	9	26.5	16	47.1	0	.0	1	2.9	7	20.6	1	2.9	34	100.0
Pwani	11	45.8	6	25.0	1	4.2	2	8.3	4	16.7	0	.0	24	100.0
Dar es salaam	6	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	.0	9	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mtwara	5	62.5	0	.0	0	.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	.0	8	100.0
Ruvuma	16	64.0	1	4.0	0	.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	25	100.0
Iringa	17	39.5	1	2.3	3	7.0	1	2.3	13	30.2	8	18.6	43	100.0
Mbeya	4	36.4	4	36.4	1	9.1	0	.0	2	18.2	0	.0	11	100.0
Singida	2	8.7	20	87.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	4.3	0	.0	23	100.0
Tabora	1	16.7	4	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	13	41.9	14	45.2	1	3.2	0	.0	3	9.7	0	.0	31	100.0
Mwanza	6	19.4	22	71.0	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	.0	31	100.0
Mara	5	31.3	9	56.3	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	.0	0	.0	16	100.0
Manyara	21	48.8	20	46.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	43	100.0
North Unguja	3	60.0	0	.0	2	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Urban West	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
North Pemba	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	157	41.0	135	35.2	13	3.4	17	4.4	46	12.0	15	3.9	383	100.0

9.2.2 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the SECOND most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	3	37.5	2	25.0	0	.0	3	37.5	0	.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Arusha	8	42.1	3	15.8	0	.0	0	.0	7	36.8	1	5.3	19	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	4	40.0	0	.0	2	20.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	10	100.0
Tanga	5	27.8	2	11.1	0	.0	3	16.7	6	33.3	2	11.1	18	100.0
Morogoro	8	26.7	7	23.3	1	3.3	6	20.0	5	16.7	3	10.0	30	100.0
Pwani	1	6.3	0	.0	0	.0	6	37.5	9	56.3	0	.0	16	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	2	28.6	3	42.9	0	.0	7	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mtwara	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	7	100.0
Ruvuma	2	8.7	2	8.7	5	21.7	5	21.7	9	39.1	0	.0	23	100.0
Iringa	12	34.3	2	5.7	5	14.3	1	2.9	11	31.4	4	11.4	35	100.0
Mbeya	2	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	25.0	4	50.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Singida	11	55.0	1	5.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	40.0	0	.0	20	100.0
Tabora	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	7	22.6	10	32.3	2	6.5	0	.0	11	35.5	1	3.2	31	100.0
Mwanza	3	10.0	7	23.3	1	3.3	9	30.0	9	30.0	1	3.3	30	100.0
Mara	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	.0	4	25.0	6	37.5	1	6.3	16	100.0
Manyara	12	27.3	19	43.2	2	4.5	7	15.9	2	4.5	2	4.5	44	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	3	50.0	0	.0	6	100.0
South Unguja	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Total	85	24.6	73	21.1	16	4.6	53	15.3	101	29.2	18	5.2	346	100.0

9.2.3 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the THIRD most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Arusha	2	12.5	2	12.5	1	6.3	3	18.8	6	37.5	2	12.5	16	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	.0	2	28.6	7	100.0
Tanga	2	18.2	3	27.3	1	9.1	2	18.2	3	27.3	0	.0	11	100.0
Morogoro	4	23.5	3	17.6	1	5.9	5	29.4	3	17.6	1	5.9	17	100.0
Pwani	3	21.4	1	7.1	3	21.4	2	14.3	3	21.4	2	14.3	14	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	16.7	6	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
Ruvuma	3	15.0	3	15.0	4	20.0	4	20.0	6	30.0	0	.0	20	100.0
Iringa	3	9.4	3	9.4	3	9.4	7	21.9	7	21.9	9	28.1	32	100.0
Mbeya	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	2	25.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Singida	6	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	9	100.0
Tabora	1	16.7	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	2	33.3	1	16.7	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	6	19.4	4	12.9	8	25.8	2	6.5	9	29.0	2	6.5	31	100.0
Mwanza	2	13.3	0	.0	7	46.7	1	6.7	2	13.3	3	20.0	15	100.0
Mara	2	12.5	0	.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	6	37.5	5	31.3	16	100.0
Manyara	4	11.1	3	8.3	7	19.4	3	8.3	19	52.8	0	.0	36	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	6	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	43	16.0	32	11.9	44	16.4	42	15.7	77	28.7	30	11.2	268	100.0

9.2.4 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FOURTH most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	7	100.0
Arusha	2	13.3	1	6.7	3	20.0	5	33.3	0	.0	4	26.7	15	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
Tanga	2	20.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	10	100.0
Morogoro	2	13.3	1	6.7	3	20.0	1	6.7	8	53.3	0	.0	15	100.0
Pwani	2	18.2	3	27.3	1	9.1	1	9.1	2	18.2	2	18.2	11	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Lindi	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Ruvuma	1	5.6	2	11.1	4	22.2	5	27.8	2	11.1	4	22.2	18	100.0
Iringa	2	7.1	5	17.9	6	21.4	8	28.6	4	14.3	3	10.7	28	100.0
Mbeya	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	.0	7	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	5	17.9	1	3.6	7	25.0	12	42.9	1	3.6	2	7.1	28	100.0
Mwanza	2	25.0	0	.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	8	100.0
Mara	3	20.0	4	26.7	3	20.0	1	6.7	0	.0	4	26.7	15	100.0
Manyara	5	16.1	3	9.7	8	25.8	7	22.6	7	22.6	1	3.2	31	100.0
North Uguja	2	33.3	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	6	100.0
South Uguja	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	33	14.4	27	11.8	46	20.1	57	24.9	34	14.8	32	14.0	229	100.0

9.2.5 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIFTH most important Outlet for Sales of Cattle by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		6		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	.0	2	28.6	0	.0	2	28.6	7	100.0
Arusha	2	13.3	1	6.7	3	20.0	4	26.7	0	.0	0	.0	5	33.3	15	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Tanga	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	.0	1	12.5	8	100.0
Morogoro	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Pwani	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	1	8.3	3	25.0	0	.0	4	33.3	12	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Ruvuma	1	6.7	3	20.0	2	13.3	2	13.3	1	6.7	0	.0	6	40.0	15	100.0
Iringa	1	3.8	2	7.7	10	38.5	8	30.8	1	3.8	0	.0	4	15.4	26	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	2	33.3	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	4	14.3	6	21.4	0	.0	0	.0	18	64.3	28	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	3	37.5	2	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	37.5	8	100.0
Mara	2	13.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	5	33.3	3	20.0	0	.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Manyara	3	12.5	2	8.3	6	25.0	1	4.2	3	12.5	1	4.2	8	33.3	24	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	6	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	13	6.4	17	8.4	44	21.8	36	17.8	26	12.9	1	.5	65	32.2	202	100.0

9.3.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Goat by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	6	100.0
Arusha	1	14.3	3	42.9	0	.0	0	.0	3	42.9	0	.0	7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	3	37.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Tanga	9	64.3	1	7.1	0	.0	1	7.1	3	21.4	0	.0	14	100.0
Morogoro	7	36.8	6	31.6	1	5.3	0	.0	3	15.8	2	10.5	19	100.0
Pwani	7	50.0	5	35.7	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	.0	0	.0	14	100.0
Dar es salaam	4	57.1	0	.0	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	2	28.6	7	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Ruvuma	14	73.7	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	19	100.0
Iringa	9	39.1	0	.0	1	4.3	1	4.3	7	30.4	5	21.7	23	100.0
Mbeya	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Singida	3	15.0	16	80.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.0	0	.0	20	100.0
Tabora	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Mwanza	1	4.8	18	85.7	1	4.8	1	4.8	0	.0	0	.0	21	100.0
Mara	4	44.4	5	55.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	9	100.0
Manyara	11	55.0	6	30.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
North Unguja	2	40.0	0	.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	85	39.9	69	32.4	8	3.8	13	6.1	24	11.3	14	6.6	213	100.0

9.3.2 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the SECOND most important Outlet for Sales of Goats by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Arusha	5	55.6	2	22.2	0	.0	1	11.1	0	.0	1	11.1	9	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	12.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Tanga	4	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	0	.0	10	100.0
Morogoro	3	21.4	6	42.9	2	14.3	1	7.1	1	7.1	1	7.1	14	100.0
Pwani	2	18.2	0	.0	0	.0	4	36.4	5	45.5	0	.0	11	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	.0	6	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
Ruvuma	2	11.1	2	11.1	2	11.1	4	22.2	8	44.4	0	.0	18	100.0
Iringa	6	35.3	0	.0	3	17.6	3	17.6	5	29.4	0	.0	17	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	9	50.0	2	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	7	38.9	0	.0	18	100.0
Tabora	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	3	15.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	6	30.0	7	35.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Mara	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	.0	1	11.1	3	33.3	1	11.1	9	100.0
Manyara	3	14.3	6	28.6	1	4.8	6	28.6	2	9.5	3	14.3	21	100.0
North Unguja	2	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	51	27.3	30	16.0	11	5.9	37	19.8	49	26.2	9	4.8	187	100.0

9.3.3 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the THIRD most important Outlet for Sales of Goat by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	.0	3	60.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Arusha	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	4	57.1	0	.0	7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Tanga	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	.0	7	100.0
Morogoro	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	.0	1	12.5	3	37.5	0	.0	8	100.0
Pwani	2	22.2	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	3	33.3	1	11.1	9	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	4	25.0	1	6.3	1	6.3	6	37.5	4	25.0	0	.0	16	100.0
Iringa	3	17.6	3	17.6	0	.0	0	.0	5	29.4	6	35.3	17	100.0
Mbeya	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	6	66.7	0	.0	1	11.1	0	.0	2	22.2	0	.0	9	100.0
Tabora	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	4	36.4	1	9.1	2	18.2	0	.0	2	18.2	2	18.2	11	100.0
Mara	1	11.1	1	11.1	0	.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	5	55.6	9	100.0
Manyara	2	12.5	2	12.5	1	6.3	0	.0	9	56.3	2	12.5	16	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	29	20.9	20	14.4	13	9.4	15	10.8	43	30.9	19	13.7	139	100.0

9.3.4 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FOURTH most important Outlet for Sales of Goat by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		6		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Tanga	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	6	100.0
Morogoro	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Pwani	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	2	14.3	3	21.4	0	.0	5	35.7	14	100.0
Iringa	2	14.3	2	14.3	5	35.7	5	35.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	14	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
Mara	1	12.5	0	.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Manyara	2	13.3	1	6.7	3	20.0	2	13.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	5	33.3	15	100.0
North Unguja	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	12	11.0	13	11.9	26	23.9	24	22.0	11	10.1	1	.9	22	20.2	109	100.0

9.3.5 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIFTH most important Outlet for Sales of Goat by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Arusha	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	4	57.1	7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Tanga	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2	4	44.4	9	100.0
Iringa	1	8.3	2	16.7	3	25.0	4	33.3	0	.0	2	16.7	12	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	3	60.0	0	.0	2	40.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Mara	0	.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	0	.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	8	100.0
Manyara	2	15.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	6	46.2	13	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	.0	5	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	8	8.0	15	15.0	17	17.0	11	11.0	16	16.0	33	33.0	100	100.0

9.4.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Sheep by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Arusha	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Kilimanjaro	2	33.3	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Tanga	5	62.5	1	12.5	0	.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	.0	8	100.0
Morogoro	6	46.2	3	23.1	2	15.4	0	.0	0	.0	2	15.4	13	100.0
Pwani	7	50.0	5	35.7	0	.0	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	.0	14	100.0
Dar es salaam	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Ruvuma	8	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Iringa	6	31.6	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	6	31.6	4	21.1	19	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	1	9.1	9	81.8	0	.0	0	.0	1	9.1	0	.0	11	100.0
Tabora	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	1	14.3	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	14.3	7	100.0
Mara	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	7	100.0
Manyara	2	18.2	4	36.4	0	.0	1	9.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	11	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
South Unguja	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	51	40.2	36	28.3	7	5.5	8	6.3	16	12.6	9	7.1	127	100.0

9.4.2 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the SECOND most important Outlet for Sales of Sheep by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Arusha	1	20.0	3	60.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Tanga	2	40.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Pwani	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	3	37.5	4	50.0	0	.0	8	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
Ruvuma	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	1	14.3	4	57.1	0	.0	7	100.0
Iringa	7	50.0	1	7.1	0	.0	1	7.1	4	28.6	1	7.1	14	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	6	60.0	1	10.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	30.0	0	.0	10	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	7	100.0
Mara	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Manyara	6	50.0	1	8.3	0	.0	3	25.0	2	16.7	0	.0	12	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	30	28.6	20	19.0	5	4.8	16	15.2	30	28.6	4	3.8	105	100.0

9.4.3 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the THIRD most important Outlet for Sales of Sheep by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	3	50.0	0	.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	6	100.0
Pwani	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	7	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	3	50.0	0	.0	6	100.0
Iringa	1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	3	25.0	4	33.3	12	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Tabora	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Mara	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	6	100.0
Manyara	1	11.1	3	33.3	2	22.2	0	.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	9	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	3	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	9	11.5	15	19.2	11	14.1	11	14.1	21	26.9	11	14.1	78	100.0

9.4.4 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FOURTH most important Outlet for Sales of Sheep by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Pwani	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	2	33.3	3	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Iringa	1	7.7	2	15.4	5	38.5	2	15.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	13	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Mara	1	16.7	0	.0	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Manyara	4	50.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	8	100.0
North Unguja	2	66.7	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	12	18.5	8	12.3	17	26.2	9	13.8	4	6.2	15	23.1	65	100.0

9.4.5 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIFTH most important Outlet for Sales of Sheep by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	3	75.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Iringa	0	.0	1	7.7	4	30.8	6	46.2	0	.0	2	15.4	13	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Mara	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
Manyara	1	11.1	2	22.2	2	22.2	0	.0	0	.0	4	44.4	9	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3	4.5	7	10.4	12	17.9	14	20.9	12	17.9	19	28.4	67	100.0

9.5.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Chicken by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year														
Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
Arusha	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Kilimanjaro	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	3	100
Tanga	8	67	0	0	1	8.3	0	0	1	8.3	2	17	12	100
Morogoro	4	57	0	0	3	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100
Pwani	10	53	0	0	5	26	1	5.3	2	11	1	5.3	19	100
Dar es salaam	8	44	0	0	8	44	0	0	1	5.6	1	5.6	18	100
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	3	100
Ruvuma	9	75	0	0	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0	1	8.3	12	100
Iringa	9	50	0	0	1	5.6	0	0	3	17	5	28	18	100
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	2	100
Singida	9	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	47	0	0	17	100
Tabora	4	67	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	6	100
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	2	67	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	3	100
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Mwanza	1	11	0	0	2	22	0	0	5	56	1	11	9	100
Mara	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
Manyara	6	46	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	13	100
North Unguja	5	63	0	0	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	100
South Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Urban West	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	86	53	11	6.8	24	15	3	1.9	22	14	16	9.9	162	100

9.5.2 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the SECOND most important Outlet for Sales of Chicken by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	1	11.1	0	.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	4	44.4	2	22.2	9	100.0
Morogoro	4	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	6	100.0
Pwani	4	30.8	1	7.7	0	.0	2	15.4	5	38.5	1	7.7	13	100.0
Dar es salaam	7	53.8	1	7.7	1	7.7	0	.0	3	23.1	1	7.7	13	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
Ruvuma	1	9.1	1	9.1	2	18.2	1	9.1	6	54.5	0	.0	11	100.0
Iringa	3	25.0	0	.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	5	41.7	1	8.3	12	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	5	29.4	3	17.6	0	.0	0	.0	9	52.9	0	.0	17	100.0
Tabora	1	16.7	4	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	5	55.6	0	.0	2	22.2	0	.0	1	11.1	1	11.1	9	100.0
Mara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	.0	3	100.0
Manyara	3	21.4	4	28.6	0	.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	3	21.4	14	100.0
North Unguja	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	.0	7	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	39	28.3	20	14.5	12	8.7	10	7.2	46	33.3	11	8.0	138	100.0

9.5.3 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the THIRD most important Outlet for Sales of Chicken by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Arusha	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	1	20.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	3	60.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Pwani	2	22.2	1	11.1	0	.0	0	.0	3	33.3	3	33.3	9	100.0
Dar es salaam	2	18.2	2	18.2	2	18.2	1	9.1	2	18.2	2	18.2	11	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	10	100.0
Iringa	1	9.1	0	.0	0	.0	1	9.1	6	54.5	3	27.3	11	100.0
Mbeya	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	5	62.5	8	100.0
Mara	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	3	100.0
Manyara	2	28.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	57.1	1	14.3	7	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	4	57.1	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	.0	7	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	11	11.7	14	14.9	8	8.5	8	8.5	34	36.2	19	20.2	94	100.0

9.5.4 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FOURTH most important Outlet for Sales of Chicken by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	3	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	.0	3	33.3	9	100.0
Iringa	0	.0	0	.0	2	20.0	5	50.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	10	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	4	50.0	2	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	25.0	8	100.0
Mara	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Manyara	2	28.6	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	1	14.3	3	42.9	7	100.0
North Unguja	2	28.6	1	14.3	3	42.9	0	.0	1	14.3	0	.0	7	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	4	5.1	11	14.1	22	28.2	9	11.5	10	12.8	22	28.2	78	100.0

9.5.5 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIFTH most important Outlet for Sales of Chicken by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Pwani	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	16.7	0	.0	1	16.7	0	.0	3	50.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	6	100.0
Iringa	0	.0	1	10.0	6	60.0	3	30.0	0	.0	0	.0	10	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	2	66.7	3	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	3	42.9	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3	7	100.0
Mara	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	2	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0
Manyara	0	.0	0	.0	4	66.7	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	6	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	7	100.0
South Unguja	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3	4.2	8	11.3	17	23.9	13	18.3	11	15.5	19	26.8	71	100.0

9.6.1 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIRST most important Outlet for Sales of Pigs by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Kilimanjaro	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Tanga	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Morogoro	5	55.6	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	44.4	0	.0	9	100.0
Pwani	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Ruvuma	7	58.3	1	8.3	0	.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	12	100.0
Iringa	10	52.6	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	.0	4	21.1	3	15.8	19	100.0
Mbeya	4	80.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	5	100.0
Singida	4	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Tabora	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	2	40.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Mara	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Manyara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	44	49.4	4	4.5	4	4.5	4	4.5	14	15.7	19	21.3	89	100.0

9.6.2 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the SECOND most important Outlet for Sales of Pigs by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	2	100
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	100
Kilimanjaro	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25	4	100
Tanga	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0	3	100
Morogoro	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	83.3	0	0	6	100
Pwani	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50	0	0	2	100
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100
Ruvuma	1	8.3	1	8.3	2	16.7	1	8.3	7	58.3	0	0	12	100
Iringa	4	26.7	0	0	1	6.7	2	13.3	7	46.7	1	6.7	15	100
Mbeya	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	3	100
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	2	100
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	2	33.3	2	33.3	6	100
Mara	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25	4	100
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25	2	50	4	100
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	2	100
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	15.1	7	9.6	6	8.2	6	8.2	31	42.5	12	16.4	73	100

9.6.3 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the THIRD most important Outlet for Sales of Pigs by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	3	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	1	11.1	2	22.2	1	11.1	2	22.2	3	33.3	0	.0	9	100.0
Iringa	1	7.1	2	14.3	1	7.1	2	14.3	3	21.4	5	35.7	14	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	1	20.0	0	.0	0	.0	4	80.0	5	100.0
Mara	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	.0	4	100.0
Manyara	0	.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3	5.1	7	11.9	12	20.3	10	16.9	11	18.6	16	27.1	59	100.0

9.6.4 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FOURTH most important Outlet for Sales of Pigs by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	66.7	3	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Dar es salaam	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	0	.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	2	22.2	0	.0	2	22.2	9	100.0
Iringa	1	7.7	2	15.4	2	15.4	5	38.5	1	7.7	2	15.4	13	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	3	60.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Mara	2	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Manyara	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	6	11.1	8	14.8	9	16.7	12	22.2	3	5.6	16	29.6	54	100.0

9.6.5 Number of Large scale farms Reporting the FIFTH most important Outlet for Sales of Pigs by Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Trader at farm		Local Market		Secondary market/auction.		Abattoir		Another farmer		Other (Specify)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Arusha	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	33.3	0	.0	1	33.3	3	100.0
Tanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Morogoro	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Pwani	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Dar es salaam	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Lindi	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Mtwara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Ruvuma	1	16.7	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	.0	0	.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
Iringa	0	.0	1	8.3	6	50.0	2	16.7	1	8.3	2	16.7	12	100.0
Mbeya	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Singida	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tabora	1	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	100.0
Rukwa	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kigoma	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	2	100.0
Shinyanga	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Kagera	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	50.0	0	.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Mwanza	0	.0	0	.0	2	33.3	2	33.3	0	.0	2	33.3	6	100.0
Mara	0	.0	1	25.0	0	.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
Manyara	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3	100.0	3	100.0
North Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
South Unguja	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Urban West	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
North Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
South Pemba	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	3	6.3	5	10.4	11	22.9	8	16.7	5	10.4	16	33.3	48	100.0

ACCESS TO FUNCTIONAL LIVESTOCK FACILITIES

9.7.1 ACCESS TO SERVICES: Number, percent and average distance to Livestock functional Livestock Infrastructure and Services by type of Service

Type of Service/Structure	Distance to nearest functional structure/Service											
	Less than 5			5 - 9			10 - 14			15 - 19		
	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%
Cattle Dip	233	1.2	86	13	7.4	5	13	10.5	5	2	15.0	1
Spray Race	89	.3	90	2	8.5	2	1	10.0	1	0	.	0
Hand powered sprayer	370	.2	97	3	6.7	1	3	10.3	1	1	16.0	0
Cattle crush	359	.6	97	3	8.0	1	5	10.0	1	1	15.0	0
Primary Market	95	2.1	48	14	7.6	7	26	11.0	13	17	15.8	9
Secondary Market	35	2.2	32	14	7.8	13	17	11.1	16	3	15.7	3
Abattoir	35	2.0	28	10	6.7	8	11	10.8	9	7	15.4	6
Slaughter Slab	202	.0	100	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Hide/skin shed	143	.8	100	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Input supply	145	2.1	35	42	7.6	10	50	11.6	12	24	16.2	6
Veterinary Clinic	99	1.6	32	21	7.3	7	24	11.6	8	20	16.8	6
Holding ground	71	.5	74	2	8.5	2	1	10.0	1	3	16.0	3
Watering point/dam	179	.9	100	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Drencher	277	.3	100	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Total	2332	.8	73	124	7.5	4	151	11.2	5	78	16.1	2

Continued

Cont 9.7.1ACCESS TO SERVICES: Number, percent and average distance to Livestock functional Livestock Infrastructure and Services by type of Service

Type of Service/Structure	Distance to nearest functional structure/Service								
	20 - 29			30 - 49			More than 50		
	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%	No Structures	Average Distance (km)	%
Cattle Dip	4	23.5	1	5	37.6	2	2	55.1	1
Spray Race	0	.	0	0	.	0	7	94.9	7
Hand powered sprayer	0	.	0	5	38.8	1	0	.	0
Cattle crush	1	20.0	0	1	30.0	0	2	51.0	1
Primary Market	18	22.9	9	18	35.1	9	11	62.1	6
Secondary Market	10	22.5	9	10	35.8	9	19	65.7	18
Abattoir	18	23.2	15	21	36.3	17	21	65.5	17
Slaughter Slab	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Hide/skin shed	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Input supply	36	23.1	9	58	37.8	14	58	68.2	14
Veterinary Clinic	39	23.5	12	47	37.8	15	64	68.8	20
Holding ground	6	22.5	6	8	36.3	8	5	58.8	5
Watering point/dam	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Drencher	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0
Total	132	23.1	4	173	37.2	5	189	67.9	6

9.8.1 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: Cattle DIP

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	7	88	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	12	92	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	15	75	4	20	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	16	76	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	3	14	0	0
Pwani	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0
Mtwara	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	11	69	3	19	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Iringa	41	93	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mbeya	8	89	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	3	60	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	24	92	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	25	96	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	9	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Manyara	11	52	0	0	6	29	2	10	1	5	0	0	1	5
North Unga	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unga	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.2 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: SPRAY RACE

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	10	91	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	8	89	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	27	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	70
North Unguja	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.3 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: HAND POWERED SPRAYER

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	25	93	0	0	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	44	98	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	24	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	38	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	8	89	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	2	50	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	27	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	11	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0
Mara	11	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Manyara	44	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
North Unguja	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.4 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: CATTLE CRASH

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	8	89	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	16	89	1	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	25	96	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	19	95	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	54	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	31	97	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	21	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	12	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	7	1	7
Manyara	25	86	0	0	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
North Unguja	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.5 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: PRIMARY MARKET

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	3	60	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	7	64	0	0	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	3	50	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	17
Tanga	3	43	0	0	1	14	3	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	12	46	1	4	1	4	5	19	1	4	4	15	2	8
Pwani	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	6	55	0	0
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	3	43	2	29	1	14
Iringa	7	70	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	5	71	0	0	0	0	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0
Singida	13	93	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	12	43	0	0	0	0	4	14	7	25	1	4	4	14
Mwanza	7	35	6	30	4	20	1	5	0	0	2	10	0	0
Mara	4	57	1	14	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Manyara	16	44	4	11	11	31	1	3	2	6	0	0	2	6
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.6 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: ABBOTOUR

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67
Arusha	0	0	3	38	3	38	0	0	1	13	0	0	1	13
Kilimanjaro	1	25	1	25	1	25	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0
Tanga	4	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	2	29
Morogoro	1	6	1	6	1	6	5	28	2	11	3	17	5	28
Pwani	4	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	17
Dar es salaam	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	1	17	0	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	2	33	1	17
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	3	25	4	33
Iringa	8	73	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	9
Mbeya	1	17	1	17	1	17	0	0	1	17	2	33	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	67
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	4	50	1	13	0	0	1	13	0	0	2	25	0	0
Manyara	5	22	2	9	1	4	0	0	7	30	6	26	2	9
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.7 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: SLUGHTER SLAB

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Unguja	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.8 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: HIDES/SKIN SHED

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.9 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: INPUT SUPPLY

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	33	1	17
Arusha	6	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	9	3	27
Kilimanjaro	5	42	3	25	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Tanga	12	38	5	16	8	25	2	6	2	6	1	3	2	6
Morogoro	13	31	3	7	3	7	8	19	4	10	5	12	6	14
Pwani	17	49	5	14	3	9	1	3	4	11	2	6	3	9
Dar es salaam	9	43	2	10	3	14	1	5	1	5	2	10	3	14
Lindi	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	2	25	1	13
Mtwara	5	38	1	8	3	23	0	0	0	0	2	15	2	15
Ruvuma	5	20	2	8	1	4	0	0	3	12	5	20	9	36
Iringa	19	33	10	17	3	5	0	0	4	7	11	19	11	19
Mbeya	7	50	2	14	3	21	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0
Singida	1	7	2	13	10	67	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	7
Tabora	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	3	60
Rukwa	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	33
Shinyanga	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	13	50	10	38
Mwanza	9	45	1	5	2	10	4	20	2	10	2	10	0	0
Mara	5	45	1	9	0	0	1	9	1	9	3	27	0	0
Manyara	15	41	4	11	7	19	2	5	4	11	4	11	1	3
North Unguja	3	30	0	0	1	10	2	20	4	40	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.10 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: VETERINARY CLINIC

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	67
Arusha	4	40	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	30
Kilimanjaro	3	30	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	3	30
Tanga	9	33	1	4	4	15	4	15	3	11	4	15	2	7
Morogoro	8	33	0	0	1	4	2	8	3	13	4	17	6	25
Pwani	11	31	5	14	4	11	3	9	8	23	2	6	2	6
Dar es salaam	8	47	1	6	4	24	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	18
Lindi	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	1	33
Mtwara	2	29	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	14	0	0	3	43
Ruvuma	6	27	1	5	0	0	1	5	3	14	3	14	8	36
Iringa	17	35	8	16	2	4	0	0	3	6	6	12	13	27
Mbeya	2	25	1	13	2	25	0	0	1	13	0	0	2	25
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Tabora	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75
Rukwa	3	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	33
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	6	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	38	6	29
Mwanza	2	22	0	0	1	11	4	44	1	11	1	11	0	0
Mara	5	38	0	0	0	0	2	15	2	15	4	31	0	0
Manyara	4	16	0	0	0	0	2	8	8	32	8	32	3	12
North Unguja	2	20	0	0	3	30	1	10	4	40	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.11 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: HOLDING GROUND

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	10	91	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	4	80	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	10	91	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75
Rukwa	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	6	60	1	10	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0
Manyara	5	25	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	25	7	35	2	10
North Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.12 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: WATERING POINT

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	14	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	29	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9.8.13 Number of Large Scale Farms Reporting Access to Livestock Infrastructure and Services by Region: DRENCHER

Region	Less than 5		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 29		30 - 49		More than 50	
	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%	No. Farms	%
Dodoma	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	23	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es salaam	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	46	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	30	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Unguja	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FARM EMPLOYMENT

10.2 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants				Clerical/typist/receptionist staff				Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	6	1	1	1	4	4	7	2	4	1	1	1
Arusha	20	1	2	1	3	2	19	3	7	2	.	.
Kilimanjaro	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	.	.
Tanga	10	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	8	2	1	1
Morogoro	18	1	1	1	9	1	14	2	10	1	10	10
Pwani	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	3	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	10	2	1	1	5	3	6	2	3	1	.	.
Iringa	14	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	14	5	.	.
Mbeya	9	2	3	1	47	12	6	2	10	3	.	.
Singida	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	4	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.
Rukwa	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	7	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.
Kagera	8	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	1	.	.
Mwanza	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	9	1	3	2	4	1	6	2	12	2	.	.
Manyara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
North Unguja	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.
South Unguja	5	1	.	.	6	2	1	1	2	2	.	.
Urban West	3	1	.	.	6	3	4	1	1	1	.	.
North Pemba	7	1	.	.	6	2	2	1	2	2	.	.
South Pemba	1	1	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.
Total	159	1	18	1	109	3	95	2	91	2	12	4

Cont...10.2 ...Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists				Irrigation engineers				Product Stores managers			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	16	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Arusha	19	2	4	2	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.
Kilimanjaro	3	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1
Tanga	14	2	10	3	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Morogoro	33	3	9	2	1	1	.	.	7	1	2	1
Pwani	12	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Mtwara	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Iringa	24	3	2	1	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.
Mbeya	8	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	6	2	1	1
Singida	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	5	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.
Rukwa	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kigoma	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Kagera	9	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Mara	5	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Manyara	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
North Uguja	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
South Pemba	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1
Total	206	2	39	2	10	1	.	.	47	1	6	1

Continued

Cont...10.2 .Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers				Other Professional staff				Supervisor staff			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	1	1	.	.	54	14	14	5	12	4	3	3
Arusha	1	1	.	.	19	6	.	.	15	4	3	2
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	34	17	10	10	201	67	4	2
Tanga	1	1	.	.	41	8	8	8	12	2	1	1
Morogoro	3	1	.	.	80	10	8	4	18	4	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	23	4	6	2	4	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	12	6	.	.	9	3	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	21	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	.	.	.	.	79	26	.	.	2	1	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	70	18	9	5	7	1	1	1
Mbeya	2	1	2	2	11	4	.	.	8	3	.	.
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	22	22	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	97	49	2	2	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	49	25	1	1	31	8	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	.	.
Mara	1	1	.	.	69	17	2	1	4	2	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	2	1	.	.
North Uguja	.	.	.	.	12	12	.	.	2	1	.	.
South Uguja	.	.	.	.	50	17	4	2	13	3	2	2
Urban West	.	.	.	.	55	28	15	8	15	5	4	2
North Pemba	2	2	1	1	7	7	3	3	40	5	8	3
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	7	4
Total	11	1	3	2	790	14	82	4	456	7	33	2

Continued

Cont...10.2 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	74	19	13	7	173	6	45	3
Arusha	24	6	.	.	113	3	28	2
Kilimanjaro	48	24	15	15	300	18	34	4
Tanga	163	23	39	8	257	6	70	4
Morogoro	41	10	.	.	220	3	44	2
Pwani	6	3	.	.	60	2	10	1
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	38	3	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	29	7	.	.
Ruvuma	23	8	.	.	129	5	8	2
Iringa	9	5	5	5	143	4	25	2
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	103	3	14	1
Singida	30	30	10	10	49	7	10	10
Tabora	30	30	.	.	69	5	4	1
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	102	20	3	2
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	17	1	3	1
Kagera	260	260	.	.	361	17	3	1
Mwanza	60	30	.	.	82	7	.	.
Mara	2	1	.	.	109	4	12	2
Manyara	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.
North Unguja	5	3	2	1	27	3	2	1
South Unguja	38	13	.	.	121	5	7	2
Urban West	32	16	.	.	113	8	23	3
North Pemba	55	9	23	8	132	4	38	3
South Pemba	21	11	20	10	41	4	32	4
Total	921	18	127	7	2800	5	415	3

10.3 Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type															
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants								Clerical/typist/receptionist staff							
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	16	1	7	1	4	1	2	2	13	4	10	2	2	1	.	.
Arusha	124	1	30	1	4	1	.	.	54	2	92	2	3	2	.	.
Kilimanjaro	70	1	9	2	4	1	.	.	25	2	57	2	4	2	7	4
Tanga	111	1	18	1	4	1	2	2	71	3	93	2	4	2	2	2
Morogoro	53	1	9	1	6	2	.	.	55	3	753	50	3	3	1	1
Pwani	64	1	15	1	13	1	3	2	12	1	15	2	3	1	1	1
Dar es salaam	7	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	32	8	3	2	2	2	.	.
Lindi	8	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	9	2	4	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	20	20	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	39	1	16	1	31	2	17	1	16	2	15	1	10	2	6	2
Iringa	82	1	23	1	7	1	7	2	55	3	42	2	21	7	5	3
Mbeya	58	2	20	1	.	.	1	1	103	8	39	4	11	3	18	3
Singida	5	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	8	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1
Shinyanga	2	1	3	2	3	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	34	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	19	4	36	5	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	10	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	23	1	5	1	3	3	1	1	6	2	7	2	6	2	.	.
Manyara	55	1	5	1	32	1	4	1	19	1	7	1	5	1	1	1
North Unguja	15	1	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
South Unguja	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	3	2	.	.	.	.
Urban West	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	7	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.
Total	826	1	185	1	127	1	42	1	517	3	1215	6	75	2	42	2

Continued

Cont...10.3...Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type															
	Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage								Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists							
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	12	3	3	1	1	1	.	.	19	3	7	2	1	1	.	.
Arusha	98	2	5	3	18	6	2	1	91	2	17	2	5	3	.	.
Kilimanjaro	65	2	11	2	5	1	.	.	75	2	27	2	1	1	1	1
Tanga	195	5	4	1	25	5	4	4	107	2	12	2	6	3	.	.
Morogoro	101	4	11	6	3	1	.	.	47	2	13	2	3	2	.	.
Pwani	43	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	35	2	4	1	2	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	3	.	.
Lindi	1	1	5	5	.	.	.	.	8	2	3	3	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	13	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	19	1	5	1	12	2	10	3
Iringa	75	3	6	3	6	2	.	.	68	2	7	1	8	3	4	1
Mbeya	80	5	1	1	12	2	.	.	36	2	6	2	3	1	.	.
Singida	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	3	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	9	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	25	4	2	2	2	2	.	.	23	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Mwanza	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	21	2	.	.	2	2	2	2	13	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Manyara	107	3	.	.	51	2	.	.	11	1	1	1	3	1	.	.
North Unguja	2	2	.	.	20	20	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	3	.	.
South Unguja	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
Total	870	3	48	2	162	2	8	2	618	2	111	2	55	2	18	2

Continued

Cont...10.3 .Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type																
	Irrigation engineers								Product Stores managers								
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	8	1	1	1	.	.
Kilimanjaro	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	15	1	2	1	1	1
Tanga	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Morogoro	3	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	1	4	1	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Iringa	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	5	1	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	14	2	12	1	.	.	1	1
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Manyara	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	1	2	1	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
Total	48	1	7	1	2	1	.	.	.	132	1	52	1	8	1	3	1

Continued

Cont...10.3 .Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type																
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers								Other Professional staff								
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	
Dodoma	1	1	85	14	17	4	5	3	1	1
Arusha	13	1	4	1	479	9	274	9	64	13	5	1
Kilimanjaro	12	1	6	2	1	1	4	4	156	5	50	3	11	2	9	3	
Tanga	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	419	9	96	6	89	13	12	3
Morogoro	5	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	180	11	810	162	1	1	.	.
Pwani	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	7	63	8	21	4	8	8
Dar es salaam	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	24	5	.	.	7	4	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	14	4	2	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	11	.	.	5	3	.	.
Ruvuma	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	91	9	1	1	7	1	5	1	
Iringa	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	213	7	77	5	15	3	4	2
Mbeya	6	1	3	2	.	.	2	2	160	11	63	13	46	7	4	1	
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	7	4	.	.	3	3	.	.	
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	20	2	2	91	46	1	1
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	11	6	2	12	2	9	9
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	4	4	1	1
Mara	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	76	11	2	1	8	3	3	3	
Manyara	2	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	61	3	5	2	125	9	15	4	
North Unguja	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	7	.	.	4	4	.	.	
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	17	4	2	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	28	15	8	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	7	3	3	3	3	2	2
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	79	1	17	1	11	1	10	2	2499	9	1492	12	521	7	79	3	

Continued

Cont...10.3Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type															
	Supervisor staff								Labourers							
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	29	4	10	3	22	3	1	1	78	16	13	7	872	55	298	21
Arusha	1847	30	82	3	42	7	7	2	595	20	776	32	8529	122	8835	150
Kilimanjaro	297	8	41	2	14	4	22	4	350	27	413	41	1945	41	2277	53
Tanga	265	4	10	1	65	7	4	2	4098	89	2340	78	5809	82	5079	102
Morogoro	786	27	55	11	29	3	.	.	456	24	63	16	3000	71	2689	108
Pwani	71	2	10	2	17	2	3	3	208	12	55	14	629	16	283	14
Dar es salaam	18	2	1	1	2	2	.	.	54	4	4	1	115	8	2266	283
Lindi	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	30	30	206	26	57	11
Mtwara	8	1	7	2	6	1	2	2	1093	99	21	11	590	18	2593	89
Ruvuma	59	3	40	4	164	9	147	11	65	7	12	3	948	27	747	21
Iringa	341	6	49	2	18	4	38	10	1965	60	1642	126	3074	42	1988	34
Mbeya	130	5	23	3	327	27	27	4	45	11	22	7	1303	42	900	32
Singida	14	14	.	.	1	1	2	2	70	35	28	14	165	8	128	6
Tabora	28	6	2	2	9	2	2	2	112	22	4	4	176	22	115	14
Rukwa	6	3	1	1	4	2	.	.	60	60	.	.	64	32	99	33
Kigoma	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	849	170	136	45
Shinyanga	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	174	8	22	11	29	6	19	6	2002	400	847	424	440	18	81	16
Mwanza	27	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	100	11	.	.	227	10	111	6
Mara	23	2	3	2	24	6	1	1	88	15	63	21	135	10	2136	164
Manyara	52	2	7	1	206	8	201	17	119	10	71	9	1946	25	1844	26
North Unguja	4	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	12	3	2	1	77	5	25	3
South Unguja	15	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	60	15	4	4	24	12	9	5
Urban West	17	4	5	2	.	.	.	.	32	16	.	.	45	23	30	15
North Pemba	40	5	8	3	.	.	.	.	55	9	23	8	43	9	23	6
South Pemba	10	5	7	4	.	.	.	.	21	11	20	10	8	8	3	3
Total	4280	9	385	3	987	7	476	8	11753	45	6453	52	31219	46	32752	61

Continued...

Cont...10.3 Farm Employment: Number of Employee by type of employment and Region: ALL

Region	Staff/employee type																
	Irrigation engineers								Product Stores managers								
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	8	1	1	1	.	.
Kilimanjaro	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	15	1	2	1	1	1
Tanga	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	1	1	1	1
Morogoro	3	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	1	4	1	.	.	.	.
Pwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Iringa	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	5	1	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	14	2	12	1	.	.	1	1
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Manyara	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	1	2	1	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
Total	48	1	7	1	2	1	.	.	.	132	1	52	1	8	1	3	1

10.4 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PARASTATAL OPERATORS												
Region	Staff/employee type											
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants				Clerical/typist/receptionist staff				Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	8	8	1	1
Arusha	2	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.
Kilimanjaro	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	.
Tanga	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	3	.	.
Morogoro	2	1	.	.	2	2	1	1	4	2	.	.
Pwani	6	3	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	2	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.
Kagera	6	2	1	1	15	15	27	9	16	5	2	2
Mwanza	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.
Total	31	1	6	2	22	4	45	3	45	3	3	2

Continued

10.4 Cont....Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PARASTATAL OPERATORS												
Region	Staff/employee type											
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers				Other Professional staff				Supervisor staff			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	29	29	.	.	10	10	.	.
Arusha	2	2	.	.
Kilimanjaro	15	8	7	4	5	2	3	2
Tanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.
Morogoro	11	6	.	.	6	3	.	.
Pwani	8	8	22	22	4	4	.	.
Dar es salaam	7	7	.	.
Iringa	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1
Tabora	3	3	.	.	2	2	.	.
Rukwa	2	2	.	.	4	4	.	.
Kagera	1	1	.	.	27	9	3	2	46	15	20	20
Mwanza	1	1	.	.
Mara	2	2	.	.
South	2	2	.	.
Unguja
Urban West	2	2	1	1
Total	2	1	.	.	97	8	32	6	99	5	25	5

Cont...10.4 ..Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PARASTATAL OPERATORS								
Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	55	8	6	2
Arusha	.	.	15	15	8	1	17	9
Kilimanjaro	6	6	1	1	34	2	13	2
Tanga	60	60	7	7	76	10	10	3
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	30	3	1	1
Pwani	6	6	.	.	35	3	23	12
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	8	4	1	1
Iringa	.	.	.	.	7	2	3	1
Tabora	1	1	.	.	6	2	.	.
Rukwa	60	60	.	.	75	8	1	1
Kagera	1700	1700	800	800	1815	96	854	85
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
South Uinguja	22	22	4	4	25	8	6	3
Urban West	.	.	.	.	11	2	7	2
Total	1855	265	827	165	2189	21	942	24

10.5 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE REGISTERD OPERATORS												
Region	Staff/employee type											
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants				Clerical/typist/receptionist staff				Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	86	1	26	1	47	2	70	2	79	2	5	3
Kilimanjaro	53	1	7	2	22	2	50	2	59	2	11	2
Tanga	48	1	9	1	65	3	71	3	177	6	2	1
Morogoro	19	1	8	1	42	5	735	147	82	8	1	1
Pwani	30	1	7	1	8	1	11	2	31	3	.	.
Dar es salaam	1	1	4	4	18	9	2	2	.	.	.	.
Lindi	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	5
Mtwara	1	1	2	2	.	.	20	20	6	6	.	.
Ruvuma	14	1	10	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	.	.
Iringa	48	1	17	1	51	3	30	3	49	4	4	4
Mbeya	25	2	8	1	48	7	26	7	55	8	1	1
Singida	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Tabora	3	1	1	1	4	2	.	.	2	1	.	.
Rukwa	4	1	1	1	.	.	3	1	6	2	.	.
Shinyanga	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	20	1	4	1	2	1	8	3	7	4	.	.
Mwanza	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Mara	9	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	6	3	.	.
Manyara	41	1	3	1	15	1	6	1	87	3	.	.
North Uguja	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	419	1	110	1	328	3	1037	9	654	4	29	2

Continued

Cont...10.5 ..Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE REGISTERD OPERATORS												
Region	Staff/employee type											
	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists				Irrigation engineers				Product Stores managers			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	69	2	12	2	15	1	.	.	20	1	7	1
Kilimanjaro	68	2	27	2	5	1	.	.	16	1	14	1
Tanga	65	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	9	1	.	.
Morogoro	8	1	4	2	2	2	.	.	3	1	2	1
Pwani	12	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Dar es salaam	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	1	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Ruvuma	6	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Iringa	37	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	5	1
Mbeya	14	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	2
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Rukwa	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	11	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	8	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	10	1	1	1	5	1	.	.	3	1	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	314	2	58	2	35	1	2	1	65	1	33	1

Continued

Cont 105....Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE REGISTERD OPERATORS												
Region	Staff/employee type											
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers				Other Professional staff				Supervisor staff			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Arusha	12	1	4	1	435	10	260	9	1726	38	78	4
Kilimanjaro	10	1	6	2	102	5	31	2	78	3	30	2
Tanga	19	1	.	.	330	12	79	7	165	6	7	2
Morogoro	2	1	.	.	89	13	802	267	738	67	53	18
Pwani	.	.	.	.	52	9	34	11	33	2	8	2
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1
Lindi	.	.	.	.	56	28	1	1	4	4	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	2
Ruvuma	.	.	1	1	9	2	1	1	38	6	35	7
Iringa	6	2	.	.	131	7	57	5	314	8	32	3
Mbeya	4	1	.	.	107	15	51	17	96	8	5	2
Singida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	2
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	19	6	.	.	2	2	1	1
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kagera	2	2	.	.	21	5	2	2	97	6	2	2
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	10	5	.	.
Mara	2	1	1	1	7	2	.	.	5	1	1	1
Manyara	1	1	.	.	16	3	.	.	20	2	2	2
North Unguja	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	61	1	12	1	1380	9	1318	17	3336	15	261	4

Continued...

Cont...10.5 ...Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region:
PRIVATE REGISTERD OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Arusha	391	20	500	28	2880	9	962	7
Kilimanjaro	296	30	397	50	709	4	573	6
Tanga	2207	110	1646	118	3087	14	1815	29
Morogoro	271	90	40	40	1256	19	1645	72
Pwani	185	19	55	14	353	4	116	5
Dar es salaam	5	2	1	1	27	3	8	2
Lindi	1	1	.	.	66	8	10	3
Mtwara	39	13	20	20	48	7	47	8
Ruvuma	35	7	12	3	112	3	65	3
Iringa	1899	95	1622	203	2542	14	1771	27
Mbeya	42	14	20	20	398	6	115	5
Singida	40	40	18	18	42	14	18	18
Tabora	77	77	.	.	93	7	3	2
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	33	3	5	1
Shinyanga	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.
Kagera	42	14	47	47	202	4	66	5
Mwanza	24	12	.	.	44	6	.	.
Mara	31	16	43	22	71	3	50	6
Manyara	90	23	55	18	288	3	67	5
North Unguja	2	2	.	.	13	1	.	.
Total	5678	50	4476	67	12270	9	7336	15

Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region:
PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants				Clerical/typist/receptionist staff				Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	3	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Arusha	12	1	.	.	3	2	1	1	6	2	.	.
Kilimanjaro	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	10	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Morogoro	3	2	.	.	2	2	3	3	1	1	.	.
Pwani	7	1	4	1	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.
Dar es salaam	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	13	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	.	.
Iringa	5	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	3	3	.	.
Mbeya	24	2	9	2	8	4	7	4	15	3	.	.
Tabora	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shinyanga	1	1	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	5	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mara	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	11	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	14	2	.	.
North Unguja	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	114	1	29	1	25	2	17	2	47	2	1	1

CONT 10.6....Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists				Irrigation engineers				Product Stores managers			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kilimanjaro	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	5	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.
Iringa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mbeya	14	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	1
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1
North Uguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	27	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	12	1	9	1

CONT 10.6 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers				Other Professional staff				Supervisor staff			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	3	3
Arusha	25	4	12	12	101	10	.	.
Kilimanjaro	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.
Tanga	22	4	9	3	13	3	.	.
Morogoro	8	4	1	1
Pwani	1	1	24	5	1	1
Dar es salaam	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.
Lindi	2	1	.	.
Mtwara	2	1	3	2
Ruvuma	1	1	.	.	14	2	5	1
Iringa	8	2	2	1
Mbeya	.	.	1	1	42	8	12	6	26	3	18	4
Tabora	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	3	3	.	.
Mwanza	9	2	.	.	2	1	.	.
Mara	7	2	2	2
Manyara	1	1	.	.	27	3	4	2	15	2	5	1
North Uguja	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja
Total	1	1	2	1	128	4	38	4	234	3	40	2

CONT ..10.6 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	4	4	.	.	7	2	8	1
Arusha	156	78	255	85	306	9	269	45
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.
Tanga	58	10	6	2	104	4	17	2
Morogoro	92	31	21	21	107	11	25	8
Pwani	2	2	.	.	39	2	6	1
Dar es salaam	14	5	1	1	21	3	6	1
Lindi	.	.	30	30	4	1	30	30
Mtwara	1028	343	1	1	1035	148	5	1
Ruvuma	7	7	.	.	52	1	12	1
Iringa	36	9	7	7	54	3	11	2
Mbeya	3	3	2	1	134	3	61	2
Tabora	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	6	2	3	2
Mwanza	16	3	.	.	35	2	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	13	2	2	2
Manyara	12	6	11	4	85	2	22	2
North Uguja	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
South Uguja	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
Total	1429	43	334	21	2018	7	478	5

CONT...10.6 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists				Irrigation engineers				Product Stores managers			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Kilimanjaro	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	5	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	.
Iringa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mbeya	14	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	1
Tabora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Manyara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1
North Uguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	27	2	6	2	1	1	2	2	12	1	9	1

CONT 10.6 Number of permanent employee by category of employment and Region: PRIVATE NON REGISTERED OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)		Number of permanent employee (Male)		Number of permanent employee (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	4	4	.	.	7	2	8	1
Arusha	156	78	255	85	306	9	269	45
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.
Tanga	58	10	6	2	104	4	17	2
Morogoro	92	31	21	21	107	11	25	8
Pwani	2	2	.	.	39	2	6	1
Dar es salaam	14	5	1	1	21	3	6	1
Lindi	.	.	30	30	4	1	30	30
Mtwara	1028	343	1	1	1035	148	5	1
Ruvuma	7	7	.	.	52	1	12	1
Iringa	36	9	7	7	54	3	11	2
Mbeya	3	3	2	1	134	3	61	2
Tabora	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.
Shinyanga	.	.	.	.	6	2	3	2
Mwanza	16	3	.	.	35	2	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	13	2	2	2
Manyara	12	6	11	4	85	2	22	2
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
Total	1429	43	334	21	2018	7	478	5

10.7 Number of Temporary employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	General manager/Financial managers/accountants				Clerical/typist/receptionist staff				Mechanical/workshop/parts stores manage			
	Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Arusha	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilimanjaro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tanga	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morogoro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pwani	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mtwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ruvuma	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Iringa	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.
Mbeya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Singida	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tabora	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Kagera	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mara	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manyara	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Unguja	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Urban West	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total	15	2	4	1	4	2	2	1	8	2	.	.

Continued....

Cont...10.7.....Number of Temporary employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type											
	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists				Irrigation engineers				Product Stores managers			
	Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha
Kilimanjaro
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani	1	1	.	.
Dar es salaam
Lindi
Mtwara
Ruvuma	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iringa	6	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mbeya	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Singida
Tabora
Rukwa
Kigoma
Kagera
Mwanza
Mara
Manyara
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
Total	10	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.

Continued.....

Cont...10.7....Number of Temporary employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type												
	Agroprocessing/Mill managers				Other Professional staff					Supervisor staff			
	Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	
Dodoma	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arusha	
Kilimanjaro	
Tanga	
Morogoro	1	1	.	.	12	6	.	.	
Pwani	3	3	
Dar es salaam	
Lindi	
Mtwara	
Ruvuma	
Iringa	
Mbeya	215	108	10	10	
Singida	
Tabora	3	3	2	2	
Rukwa	77	77	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kigoma	
Kagera	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mwanza	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mara	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	
Manyara	1	1	.	.	
North Uguja	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Uguja	
Urban West	
North Pemba	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	.
South Pemba	
Pemba	
Total	94	12	3	2	232	33	15	5	

Cont...10.7 ..Number of Temporary employee by category of employment and Region: GOVERNMENT OPERATORS

Region	Staff/employee type							
	Labourers				Total			
	Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)		Number of part time employees (Male)		Number of part time employees (Female)	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Dodoma	11	6	12	12	16	2	12	12
Arusha	160	11	70	7	162	10	70	7
Kilimanjaro	243	122	220	220	243	122	220	220
Tanga	522	174	3	3	522	174	3	3
Morogoro	118	20	11	4	131	15	11	4
Pwani	50	25	12	12	53	13	15	8
Dar es salaam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lindi	20	20	10	10	20	20	10	10
Mtwara	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.
Ruvuma	31	10	37	12	38	5	43	7
Iringa	41	21	.	.	48	12	3	2
Mbeya	15	8	28	14	234	39	38	13
Singida	2	2	.	.	3	2	.	.
Tabora	7	7	4	4	12	4	7	2
Rukwa	.	.	.	.	77	77	.	.
Kigoma	825	275	100	100	825	275	101	51
Kagera	207	41	20	20	209	35	20	20
Mwanza	.	.	.	.	5	3	1	1
Mara	65	16	72	18	71	10	72	18
Manyara	35	18	60	30	39	10	60	30
North Unguja	18	9	.	.	22	7	.	.
South Unguja	21	21	8	8	21	21	8	8
Urban West	15	15	20	20	15	15	20	20
North Pemba	43	9	23	6	46	8	25	5
South Pemba	8	8	3	3	9	5	3	3
Total	2459	38	713	18	2823	28	742	15

OUTGROWER SCHEME

11.1 OUTGROWER SCHEME: Number of farms and Area under outgrower scheme (Hectare) by Region

Region	Number of Farms	Area under Outgrower Scheme
Dodoma	8	963
Arusha	10	474
Kilimanjaro	7	1,276
Tanga	16	7,253
Morogoro	21	3,566
Pwani	6	4,768
Dar es salaam	2	6
Lindi	4	459
Mtwara	5	1,479
Ruvuma	8	237
Iringa	29	3,692
Mbeya	2	65
Singida	10	664
Tabora	4	1,100
Rukwa	1	18
Kigoma	0	.
Shinyanga	0	.
Kagera	2	308
Mwanza	13	619
Mara	10	1,232
Manyara	44	2,943
North Unguja	5	51
South Unguja	1	10
Urban West	2	36
North Pemba	0	.
South Pemba	0	.
Total	210	31,218

11.2 OUTGROWER SCHEME: Number of famrs and Service provided under outgrower scheme by Region

Region	Storing	Crop processing	Cattle fattening	Crop marketing	Livestock facilities	Livestock products	Livestock marketing	Extension services	Dipping services	Total
Dodoma	10	4	3	2	1	1	2	4	2	29
Arusha	9	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Kilimanjaro	8	7	3	3	0	1	1	3	1	27
Tanga	17	12	9	6	2	2	2	14	7	71
Morogoro	22	6	7	2	3	3	1	6	2	52
Pwani	8	2	6	0	2	3	4	7	4	36
Dar es salaam	2	0	2	1	4	2	4	5	1	21
Lindi	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Mtwara	6	5	2	0	1	2	3	10	5	34
Ruvuma	13	7	7	4	1	1	2	5	4	44
Iringa	28	9	12	1	2	1	6	23	10	92
Mbeya	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7
Singida	10	2	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	21
Tabora	7	6	4	3	1	0	0	3	2	26
Rukwa	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Kagera	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	12	9	31
Mwanza	17	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	35
Mara	11	6	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	26
Manyara	39	11	32	8	2	6	3	35	8	144
North Unguja	6	4	2	1	2	2	2	7	3	29
South Unguja	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Urban West	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	226	100	115	36	27	28	34	146	62	774

<p>United Republic of Tanzania</p> 																																					
<p>Large Scale Farmer Questionnaire</p>																																					
	<p>Agriculture Sample Census 2007/2008</p>  																																				
<p>Farm address:</p> <p>Tel. Number:</p>																																					
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d	d		m	m		y	y																														
<p>Field level checking by:</p> <p>District Supervisor: Name signature Date / /</p> <p>Regional Supervisor: Name signature Date / /</p> <p>National Supervisor: Name signature Date / /</p>		<p><i>To be completed by the supervisor ONLY after field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the enumerator.</i></p>																																			
<p>District checking in Office:</p> <p>District Supervisor Name signature Date / /</p>		<p><i>All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.</i></p>																																			
<p>For Use at National Level:</p> <p>Data Entered by Name signature Date / /</p> <p>Queried Name signature Date / /</p>		<p><i>See back page for details of query</i></p>																																			
<p>Executed by the Ministry of Agriculture , Food Security, and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment Zanzibar, Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing, the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar</p>																																					

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1.0 IDENTIFICATION DETAILS		
1.1 Location		
S/N	Location Name	Codes
1.1.1	Region	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.2	District	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.3	Ward/Shehia	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2.0 FARM CHARACTERISTICS		
2.1	Using the options below indicate the type of farm ownership	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Type of Ownership codes (Q 2.1)</u> Government.....1 Private non registered.....4 Parastatal. ....2 Other (Specify) .....5 Private registered .....3</p>		
2.2	Type of Agriculture Holding	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><u>Agriculture holding codes(Q2.2)</u> Crops only.....1 Livestock only .....2 Crops and Livestock .....3 Production of Flowers .....4</p>		

Definition and working page for page 1

General Definitions

Large Scale Agricultural Holding: This is an economic unit of agricultural production. It consists of all livestock kept and all land used for agricultural production without regard to title. For the purpose of this survey, large scale agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet one of the following conditions:

- Having or operated at least 20 ha of arable land cultivated for crop/vegetable/fruit/tree crop production during the agriculture year 2007/08

and/or

- Own or keep at least fifty head of cattle or 100 goats/sheep/pigs or 1000 chicken/ducks/turkeys/rabbits during the agricultural year 2007/08 (October 2007 to September 2008) .

and/or

- Operates 0.5ha of intensive greenhouse horticulture production (eg cut flowers)

and/or

- keeps 0.5ha of fish farming production units

To be classified as a large holder farm the following criteria must also be met:

Question Specific Definitions:

Type of Agriculture Holdings Codes (Q 2.2):

- **Crops only:** For large scale farming a holding is referred to be a crops only holding if it has cultivated a piece of land equal exceeding 20 hectares or more than 0.5 hectares of intensive greenhouse horticulture production. This also applies to all holdings owning or have kept livestock whose number does not qualify such holding to be a large scale farm (**Less than 50 cattle, less than 100 goats/sheep/pigs, less than 1000 chickens/turkeys/ducks/rabbits, less than 0.5ha of fish farming production units**).

- **Livestock only:** A holding is referred to be a Livestock only holding if it has exercised Livestock husbandry only during the reference agricultural year. For a large scale farm the number of livestock has to be at least 50 head of cattle, 100 goats/sheep/pigs or 1000 chickens/turkeys/ducks/rabbits. This also applies to all holders owning or having cultivated a piece of land less than 20 hectares or owning less than 0.5hectares of intensive greenhouse horticulture production.

- **Both crops and livestock:** A holding is referred to be a both crops and livestock large scale farm if it has cultivated a piece of land equal or exceeding 20 hectares of crops or over 0.5 hectares of intensive greenhouse horticulture production and if such households is owning or have kept over 50 head of cattle, 100 goats/sheep/pigs, 1000

Procedures for Questions:

Q 2.1 Type of farm ownership

If farm is in joint ownership eg government and private entity, select Other and indicate the partners (eg

Q 2.2 Type of agriculture holding

1. Using the options under the question classify the type of agriculture holding

Note: If the farm had 30 hectares of crops and raised 600 chickens during 2007/08 it is classified as '**Crops only**' as the number of chickens do not qualify the holder as keeping livestock.

3.0 LAND USE AND ACCESS			
3.1 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE			
Details of area "owned" by the household in the 2007/08 agricultural year. Give area reported by the respondent in "acres".		Area in Hectare	Calculation area
3.1.1	Area Leased/Certificate of ownership	<input type="text"/>	
3.1.2	Area owned under Customary Law	<input type="text"/>	
3.1.3	Area Bought from others	<input type="text"/>	
3.1.4	Area Rented from others	<input type="text"/>	
3.1.5	Area Borrowed from others	<input type="text"/>	
3.1.6	Area under Compulsory Acquisition	<input type="text"/>	
Total area		<input type="text"/>	
3.2 LAND USE			
Area operated by farm under different forms of land use during 2007/08 agriculture year. Give area reported by the respondent in "hectares".		Area in Hectares	Calculation area
3.2.1	Area under Temporary Mono-crops (eg maize only)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.2	Area under Temporary Mixed crops (eg maize & beans)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.3	Area under Permanent Mono-crops (eg Sisal only)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.4	Area under Permanent Mixed crops (eg bananas & coffee)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.5	Area under Permanent/Annual mix (eg bananas & maize)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.6	Area under Permanent/Pasture mix (eg orange & pasture)	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.7	Area under Pasture only	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.8	Area under Fallow	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.9	Area under Natural Bush	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.10	Area under Planted Timber Trees	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.11	Area Rented to others	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.12	Area Unusable	<input type="text"/>	
3.2.13	Area of Uncultivated Usable land (excluding fallow)	<input type="text"/>	
Total area		<input type="text"/>	

<p>Section 3.1 - Land Access/Ownership</p> <p>Lease/Certificate of Ownership Area under lease/certificate of ownership refers to the area for which the household possesses a government issued leasehold title or certificate of ownership. The land will normally be officially surveyed and boundaries marked. This includes leased land bought from others where the lease/certificate of ownership has been transferred.</p> <p>Customary Law: This refers to the land which the hh does not have an official government title to but its right of use is granted by the traditional leaders. This user-right agreement does not have to be granted directly by the village leaders as right of access may be passed on through heredity.</p> <p>Bought: This refers to the area of customary land that has been bought from others. This land does not have an official title and therefore is not leasehold.</p> <p>Rented from others: Land rented from others for Cash or for a fixed amount in crop produce (eg fixed number of bags at harvest).</p> <p>Borrowed: Use granted by land owner free of charge. Land owner can either be a lease holder or has right of access through customary law.</p> <p>Area under compulsory acquisition:</p>	<p>Section 3.1 - Land Ownership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask the respondent if he knows the total area of land the household has sole access to. If he knows make a note in the calculation space 2. Ask the respondent the area of the different land ownership categories the household has sole access to (Q3.1.1 to 3.1.6) and record in the appropriate spaces. <p>Section 3.2 - Land Use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask the respondent the area of the different land use categories the farm has sole access to (Q3.2.1 to 3.2.13) and record in the appropriate spaces. 2. Add up the area of different land use categories and compare with the total area obtained in 3.1 3. If the total area is different, find out which one is correct and make ammendment.
<p>Section 3.2 Land Use</p> <p>- Temporary crops: are sown and harvested during the same agricultural year</p> <p>- Permanent crops: are sown or planted once and then, they occupy the land for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest. Permanent crops are mainly trees (e.g. apples) but also bushes and shrubs (e.g., berries), palms (e.g. dates), vines (e.g. grapes), herbaceous stems (e.g. bananas) and stemless plants (e.g. pineapples).</p> <p>- Mixed Crops: This is a mixture of two or more crops planted together and mixed in the same plot/field. The two crops can either be randomly planted together or they can be planted in a particular pattern eg intercropping (1 row of maize and 1 row of beans). A field that has been divided into plots for different crops is not mixed. This is further subdivided into:</p> <p>Permanent Mixed - two or more permanent crops grown together, Permanent/Annual Mix - permanent crop and annual crop together, Temporary Mixed - two or more temporary, annual crops grown together.</p> <p>- Pasture Land: This is an area of owned/allocated land which is set aside for livestock grazing. It can be improved pasture where the farmer has planted grass, applied fertilizer or applied other production increasing technologies to improve the grazing. Or it can be rough pasture.</p> <p>- Fallow: This is the area of land that is normally used for crop production, but is not used for crop production during a year or a number of years. This is normally to allow for self generation of fertility/soil structure and is often an integral part of the crop rotation system.</p> <p>- Natural Bush: Land which is considered productive but is not under cultivation or used extensively for livestock production and has naturally growing shrubs and trees.</p> <p>- Planted trees: Land which is used for planting trees for poles or timber</p> <p>- Unusable: Land that is known to be non-productive for agriculture purposes</p> <p>Uncultivated Usable: This is land that was not used for reasons other than fallow. The reasons could be lack of inputs/money/rainfall/etc</p>	

4.0 ANNUAL AND PERMANENT CROP PRODUCTION											
4.1 ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION - SHORT RAIN SEASON											
4.1.1 Did the farm grow Temporary Crops during the 2007/08 Agriculture year (Yes=1, No=2) <input type="checkbox"/> (if 'NO' go to section 4.2)											
Crop Code	Crop Name	Planting			Irrigation	Harvest/Storing/Marketing			Transport to market	Main Market	Main marketing problem
		Area in hectares				Amount (Metric tonne)					
		Planned	Planted	Harvested		Harvested	Stored	Marketed			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
11	Maize										
12	Paddy										
13	Sorghum										
14	Bulrush Millet										
15	Finger Millet										
16	Wheat										
17	Barley										
41	Sunflower										
43	Groundnuts										
48	Castor										
31	Beans										
33	Green Grams										
37	Field peas										
23	Irish Potatoes										
24	Yams										
26	Onions										
27	Ginger										
89	Carrots										
86	Cabbage										
87	Tomatoes										
90	Chillie										
50	Cotton										
51	Tobacco										
52	Pyrethrum										
98	Kartam										
97	Flowers										

Irrigation Use (Col 5)
 Used for the whole crop1
 Used on 3/4 of whole crop ...2
 Used on 1/2 of whole crop...3
 Used on 1/4 of whole crop ...4
 Used on less than 1/4 of whole crop5
 Not used6

Transport to market (col 9)
 Own Transport1
 Contract transport...2
 Other Large scale Farm at farm gate...3

Main Market (col 10)
 Secondary Market1
 Cooperative2
 Trade at farm3
 Factory4
 Other Large Scale Farm...5
 Exported market.....6
 Other8

Main Marketing Problems (col 11)
 Price too low 1
 No transport..... 2
 Transport cost too high...3
 No buyer..... 4
 Farmers association problems..... 5
 Cooperative problems ... 6
 Government Regulatory board problems.....7
 Lack of marketing information 8
 Not applicable.....9

working page for page 3				
the calculation				
by annual crop				
Crop Name	Total area of mix (Hectare)	Ground area/plant (Hectare)	Total no. of plants	Total ground area of plants (Hectare)
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
Total Area of permanent crops in mix				0
REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS				
			Temp crop%	Temp crop area
Temporary crop name 1				
Temporary crop name 2				
Temporary crop name 3				
Temporary crop total check				

Crop Name	Total area of mix (Hectare)	Ground area/plant (Hectare)	Total no. of plants	Total ground area of plants (Hectare)
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
		0.000		0
Total Area of permanent crops in mix				0
REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS				
			Temp crop%	Temp crop area
Temporary crop name 1				
Temporary crop name 2				
Temporary crop name 3				
Temporary crop total check				

Planned Area: Area in Hectare the household planned to plant before the season started
Actual Planted Area: The area in Hectare the household was able to plant.
Area Harvested: The area in Hectare that the household got most of its production from. This is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by major flood/pest/ animal/etc damage

Temporary/Annual Crop:
 Crops which are planted and harvested within a period of 12 months after which time the plants die. Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal basis.

- Crop Codes (Cereals /tubers/roots):**
- Code Crop
 - 11 Maize
 - 12 Paddy
 - 13 Sorghum
 - 14 Bulrush Millet
 - 15 Finger Millet
 - 16 Wheat
 - 17 Barley
 - 22 Sweet Potatoes
 - 23 Irish potatoes
 - 24 Yams
 - 25 Cocoyams
 - 26 Onions
 - 27 Ginger

- Vegetable Codes:**
- Co Crop
 - de
 - 86 Cabbage
 - 87 Tomatoes
 - 88 Spinach
 - 89 Carrot
 - 90 Chillies
 - 91 Amaranths
 - 92 Pumpkins
 - 93 Cucumber
 - 94 Egg Plant
 - 95 Water Mellon
 - 96 Cauliflower

- Crop Codes Legumes Oil & fruit:**
- Code Crop
 - 31 Beans
 - 32 Cowpeas
 - 33 Green gram
 - 35 Chick peas
 - 36 Bambara nuts
 - 37 Field peas
 - 41 Sunflower
 - 42 Simsim
 - 43 Groundnut
 - 47 Soyabeans
 - 48 Caster seed

- Cash Crop Codes:**
- Code Crop
 - 50 Cotton
 - 51 Tobacco
 - 52 Pyrethrum
 - 62 Jute
 - 19 Seaweed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture.

A. If the mixed crop is mixed **annual only** enter the total area of the field in the **REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS**, and **goto step 1** of these instructions.

B. If the mixed crop is **mixed Permanent and annual** use the following procedures to calculate the area occupied by permanent trees before proceeding with step 1.

- (i) list each of the permanent crops in column **b** and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instructions for page 6) in column **d**.
- (ii) obtain the number of permanent trees in the mix from the respondent and enter the number in column **e**.
- (iii) calculate the area occupied by each crop by multiplying column **d** with column **e** and sum these to obtain the total area of permanent crops in the mix.
- (iv) subtract the total area of permanent crops in the mix from the total area of mix and enter the result in the total area under temporary crops.
- (v) proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each annual crop in the mix & estimate the percentage of each crop.
2. Using the percentages for each crop calculate the area of each crop from the **REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS**.
3. After completing this exercise for all fields, sum the area of each crop in the mix plus any monocrops and enter totals in section **4.1 col 4**.
4. Obtain an estimate of the planned area for each crop and enter it in column **2**
5. If the area harvested is different to the area planted estimate the harvest area col **4**
6. Once the quantity harvested is obtained calculate the Yield (Metric tonnes/Hectare) & compare the figure with the norms given in the crop codes box. If it is excessively different check the area and the amount harvested.

4.2 ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION -LONG RAIN SEASON											
Did the farm grow Temporary Crops during the 2007/08 Agriculture year (Yes=1, No=2) <input type="checkbox"/> (if 'NO' go to section 4.3)											
4.2.1 Crop Code	Crop Name	Planting Area in hectares			Irrigation	Harvest/Storing/Marketing Amount (Metric tonne)					
		Planned	Planted	Harvested		Harvested	Stored	Marketed	Transport to market	Main Market	Main marketing problem
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
11	Maize										
12	Paddy										
13	Sorghum										
14	Bulrush Millet										
15	Finger Millet										
16	Wheat										
17	Barley										
41	Sunflower										
43	Groundnuts										
48	Castor										
31	Beans										
33	Green Grams										
37	Field peas										
23	Irish Potatoes										
25	Yams										
26	Onions										
27	Ginger										
89	Carrots										
86	Cabbage										
87	Tomatoes										
90	Chillie										
50	Cotton										
51	Tobacco										
52	Pyrethrum										
98	Kartam										
97	Flowers										

Irrigation Use (Col 5)
 Used for the whole crop1
 Used on 3/4 of whole crop2
 Used on 1/2 of whole crop3
 Used on 1/4 of whole crop ...4
 Used on less than 1/4 of whole crop5
 Not used6

Transport to market (col 9)
 Own Transport1
 Contract transport...2
 Other Large scale Farm at farm gate...3
 Other (Specify).....8

Main Market (col 10)
 Secondary Market.....1
 Cooperative2
 Trader at farm3
 Factory4
 Other Large Scale Farm...5
 Exported market.....6
 Other8

Main Marketing Problems (col 11)
 Price too low 1
 No transport..... 2
 Transport cost too high.....3
 No buyer..... 4
 Farmers association problems.....5
 Cooperative problems 6
 Government Regulatory board problems.....7
 Lack of marketing information..... 8
 Not applicable.....9

ng page for page 4				
Actual Allocated Area				
Actual Allocated Area: Area in Hectare the household planned to plant before the season started				
Actual Allocated Area: The area in Hectare the household was able to plant.				
Area Harvested: The area in Hectare that the household got most of its production from. This is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by major flood/pest/ animal/etc damage				
Crop Name	Total area of mix (Hectare)	Ground area/plant (Hectare)	Total no. of plants	Total ground area of plants (Hectare)
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
Total Area of permanent crops in mix				0 -
G AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS				
emporary crop name 1			Temp crop%	Temp crop area
emporary crop name 2				
emporary crop name 3				
Temporary crop total check				
Crop Name	Total area of mix (Hectare)	Ground area/plant (Hectare)	Total no. of plants	Total ground area of plants (Hectare)
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
		0.000		0 -
Total Area of permanent crops in mix				0 -
G AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS				
emporary crop name 1			Temp crop%	Temp crop area
emporary crop name 2				
emporary crop name 3				
Temporary crop total check				

Planned Area: Area in Hectare the household planned to plant before the season started

Actual Allocated Area: The area in Hectare the household was able to plant.

Area Harvested: The area in Hectare that the household got most of its production from. This is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by major flood/pest/ animal/etc damage

Temporary/Annual Crop:		Crop Codes (Cereals /tubers/roots):		Vegetable Codes:		Crop Codes Legumes Oil & fruit:	
Crops which are planted and harvested within a period of 12 months after which time the plants die. Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal basis.		Code Crop	Crop	Co	Crop	Code Crop	Crop
11	Maize	86	Cabbage	31	Beans	32	Cowpeas
12	Paddy	87	Tomatoes	33	Green gram	35	Chick peas
13	Sorghum	88	Spinach	36	Bambara nuts	37	Field peas
14	Bulrush Millet	89	Carrot	41	Sunflower	42	Simsim
15	Finger Millet	90	Chillies	43	Groundnut	47	Soyabeans
16	Wheat	91	Amaranths	44	Caster seed		
17	Barley	92	Pumpkins				
22	Sweet Potatoes	93	Cucumber				
23	Irish potatoes	94	Egg Plant				
24	Yams	95	Water Mellon				
25	Cocoyams	96	Cauliflower				
26	Onions						
27	Ginger						

Cash Crop Codes:

Code Crop	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
52	Pyrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture.

A. If the mixed crop is mixed **annual only** enter the total area of the field in the REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS, and go to **step 1** of these instructions.

B. If the mixed crop is mixed **Permanent and annual** use the following procedures to calculate the area occupied by permanent trees before proceeding with step 1.

- (i) list each of the permanent crops in column b and enter the ground area per Hectare for each permanent crop (from instructions for page 4) in column 'd'.
- (ii) obtain the number of permanent trees in the mix from the respondent and enter the number in column 'e'.
- (iii) calculate the area occupied by each crop by multiplying column 'd' with column 'e' and sum these to obtain the total area of permanent crops in the mix.
- (iv) subtract the total area of permanent crops in the mix from the total area of mix and enter the result in the total area under temporary crops.
- (v) proceed to **step 1** to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each annual crop in the mix & estimate the percentage of each crop.
2. Using the percentages for each crop calculate the area of each crop from the REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS.
3. After completing this exercise for all fields, sum the area of each crop in the mix plus any monocrops and enter totals in section 4.2 col 4.
4. Obtain an estimate of the planned area for each crop and enter it in column 2.
5. If the area harvested is different to the area planted estimate the harvest area, col 4.
6. Once the quantity harvested is obtained calculate the Yield (Metric tonnes/Hectare) & compare the figure with the norms given in the crop codes box. If it is excessively different check the area and the amount harvested.

Definitions and working page for page 5

Permanent Crop:

Permanent crops: are sown or planted once and then , they occupy the land for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest.

Permanent crops are mainly trees (e.g., apples) but also bushes and shrubs (e.g., berries), palms (e.g., dates), vines (e.g., grapes), herbaceous stems (e.g., bananas) and stemless plants (e.g., pineapples).

Total number of trees/bushes

This includes both mature harvestable plants and immature non harvestable plants.

Number of mature plants: This is the number of plants which bared harvest.

Instructions for Permanent crop mono stands and mixtures

- A. **For fields that are** monocrop permanent **enter the** number of mature trees in column 3 **and the** Area in column 4
- B. **For fields that are either** mixed permanent **or** mixed permanent/annual **enter the** number of mature trees **ONLY** in column 5

Permanent crops (oils):

Code	Crop	Ground area/plant
44	Palm Oil	0.00049
45	Coconut	0.00037
46	Cashewnut	0.00062

Permanent (Cash crops)

Code	Crop	Ground area/plant
53	Sisal	0.00012
54	Coffee	0.00049
55	Tea	0.00037
56	Cocoa	0.00049
57	Rubber	0.00099
58	Wattle	0.00099
59	Kapok	0.00124
60	Sugar Cane	0.00012
61	Cardamom	0.00049
63	Tamarin	0.00099
64	Cinamon	0.00124
65	Nutmeg	0.00099
66	Clove	0.00074
18	Black Pepper	0.00037
34	Pigeon pea	0.00025
21	Cassava	0.00019
75	Pineapple	0.00006

Permanent Crops:

Code	Crop	Ground area/plant
71	Banana	0.00037
72	Avocado	0.00099
73	Mango	0.00099
74	Papaw	0.00037
76	Orange	0.00074
77	Grapefruit	0.00074
78	Grapes	0.00012
79	Mandarin/tangerine	0.00074
80	Guava	0.00074
81	Plums	0.00074
82	Apples	0.00074
83	Pears	0.00074
84	Peaches	0.00074
85	Lime/lemon	0.00074
68	Pomelo	0.00099
69	Jack fruit	0.00074
97	Durian	0.00074
98	Bilimbi	0.00074
99	Rambutan	0.00074
67	Bread fruit	0.00099
38	Malay apple	0.00074
39	Star fruit	0.00074

Working Area/calculation space

5.0 USE OF SECONDARY PRODUCTS AND AGROPROCESSING																				
5.1 MAIN USE OF SECONDARY PRODUCTS																				
Did you use Secondary Products from any of your crops during the 2007/08 year. (Yes=1, No=2)																		<input type="checkbox"/>		
If the response is 'NO' go to section 5.2																				
List the main crops with secondary products and provide the following details:																				
S/N	Crop name	Crop Code	Name of Secondary Product	Used for	Unit	Total no of Units	No of units sold	Total value per unit (Tsh.)	Total value of sold units											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)											
5.1.1																				
5.1.2																				
5.1.3																				
5.1.4																				
5.1.5																				
Mainly used for (Col 4)										Unit (Col 5)										
Feeding to livestock .....1 fuel .....3 Composting .....5										Loose Bundle/bunch .....1 Metric tonne .....3 litre .....5										
Building material .....2 Used for processing .....4 Other (Specify) .....8										Compressed bunch/Bail.....2 Kilogram .....4 Other (Specify) .....8										
5.2 AGROPROCESSING AND BY-PRODUCTS																				
Did the farm process any of the products harvested on the farm during 2007/08																		<input type="checkbox"/>		
If the response is 'NO' go to section 6.1																				
List the main crops processed and provide the following details:																				
S/N	Crop name	Crop Code	Quantity of Farm Produce (tonne)	Quantity of Outgrower/ other farmer's produce (t)	Main Product code	Used for	Unit	Quantity of main product	Where processed	Where sold	bi-product code	Used for	Unit	Quantity	Quantity Sold	bi-product code	Used	Unit	Quantity	Quantity Sold
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
5.2.1																				
5.2.2																				
5.2.3																				
5.2.4																				
5.2.5																				
5.2.6																				
Main product code (Col 5)			Used for (Col 6, 12 & 17)			Unit (Col 7, 13 & 18)			Where Processed (Col 9)			Where sold (Col 10)			Bi-product code (Col 11 & 16)					
Flour/meal.....1 Juice.....4			Sale.....1			Loose bundle/bunch .....1 kilogram.....4			On-Farm machine .....1			Secondary Market .....1 Factory/Mill .....5			Bran .....1 Pulp .....6					
Grain.....2 Fiber.....5			Animal consumption.....2			Compressed bunch/bail.....2 litre .....5			Cooperative Union factory ...2			Marketing Coop.....2 Exported by farm ...6			Cake .....2 Oil .....7					
Oil .....3 Other(specify) .....8			On farm factory processing.....3			Metric tonne .....3 Other (Specify) ....8			Other Large scale farm .....3			Other Largescale farm ...3 Other (specify) .....8			Husk .....3 Shell .....9					
			Other (specify) .....8						Private factory/Mill .....4			Trader at farm .....4			Juice .....4 Other(specify) .....8					
									Other (specify).....8						Fiber .....5					

Definition and working page for page 6					
Temporary/annual crop codes for section 5.1 and 5.2 col 2					General Definition for Section 5.0
Crop Code	Crop Name	Secondary Product Question 5.1(col 3)	Agroprocessing & bi-products		
			Main Products (Section 5.2)	Bi-product (Sect 5.2)	
				1	2
11	Maize	Stems/straw	Flour	Bran	
12	Paddy	Stems/straw	polished rice grain	husk	
13	Sorghum	Stems/straw	flour		
14	Bulrush Millet	Stems/straw	flour		
15	Finger Millet	Stems/straw	flour		
16	Wheat	Stems/straw	flour	Bran	
17	Barley	Stems/straw	flour	Bran	
21	Cassava	Leaves/stems	flour		
22	Sweet Potatoes	Leaves			
23	Irish potatoes				
24	Yams				
25	Cocoyams				
26	Onions				
27	Ginger				
31	Beans	straw/stems			
32	Cowpeas	straw			
33	Green gram	straw			
34	Pigeon peas	stems			
35	Chick peas	straw			
36	Bambara nuts	straw/stems	oil	cake	
41	Sunflower	Stems	oil	Cake	
42	Simsim	straw	oil	Cake	
43	Groundnut	straw	oil	Cake	
47	Soya beans	straw	oil	Cake	
48	Caster seed	straw	oil	Cake	
75	Pineapple		Juice		
50	Cotton	straw	fibre/seed	oil	cake
51	Tobacco				
53	Pyrethrum	straw	insecticide		
62	Jute		fibre		
86	Cabbage				
87	Tomatoes				
88	Spinach				
89	Carrot				
90	Chillies		dried powder		
91	Amaranths				
92	Pumpkins	leaves			
93	Cucumber				
94	Egg Plant				
95	Water Mellon				
96	Cauliflower				
44	Oil Palm	leaves	oil outer	oil inner	cake
45	Coconut	leaves/husk	milk		
46	Cashewnut	Fruit	fruit juice	shell liquid	
52	Sisal	stems	fibre	oil	
54	Coffee	stems	beans	husks	
55	Tea	stems			
56	Cocoa	stems	cocoa	cocoa butter	
57	Rubber	stems			
58	Wattle	stems			
59	Kapok	stems			
60	Sugar Cane		sugar/juice	molasses	ethanol
61	Cardamom				
71	Banana	leaves/stems	juice		
72	Avocado	stems			
73	Mango	stems	Juice		
74	Paw paw		Juice		
76	Orange	stems	Juice		
77	Grape fruit	stems	Juice		
78	Grapes	stems	Juice		
79	Mandarin	stems	Juice		
80	Guava	stems			
81	Plums	stems			
82	Apples	stems			
83	Pears	stems			
84	Pitches	stems			
85	Lime/Lemon	stems	juice		

Secondary Products: Second most important product from a crop. Eg a farmer may consider the grain from maize as the primary product and the stems/straw as the secondary product.

Note: Secondary products are NOT the same as bi-products. Bi-products are the result of a processing activity.

Q 5.1 Details of Secondary Products:

1. From the list of crops in Q 4.1.1, 4.2.1 & 4.3.1, ask the respondent if the hh used any secondary products. List the crop names and codes in column 1 and 2 for those crops that the hh used secondary products.
2. For the listed crops give details of the secondary products used.
3. If no units were sold, enter "0" in columns 7,8& 9.

Q 5.2 Agroprocessing & bi-products:

1. From the list of crops in Q 4.1.1, 4.2.1 & 4.3.1, ask the respondent if the hh processed any of these crops during the 2007/08 agriculture year. List the crop names and codes in column 1 and 2 for those crops that were processed by the hh.
2. For the listed crops give details of the main and bi-product used.
4. If there is no first bi-product or second bi-product was sold enter "0" in columns 15 and 20

Agroprocessing and bi-products (Q 5.2)

Main Product code (Col 5): Main Product after processing. Eg for Paddy it may be the polished grain. For Maize it may be flour.

Bi-Product code (Col 11): is the secondary residue after processing, eg for rice it may be the husk. for maize it may be the bran.

Mainly used for (Col 6, 12 & 17):
- Consumed by household can mean eaten or utilised in another way (eg by animals) by the hh.

6.0 ACCESS OF CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURE PURPOSES			
6.1 USE OF CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURE PURPOSES			
During the year 2007/08 did the farmer borrow money for agriculture <i>(if the response is 'NO' go to section 6.3)</i>			(Yes = 1, No = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>
6.2 Give details of the credit obtained during the agricultural year 2007/08 <i>(if the credit was provided in kind, for example by the provision of inputs machine or equipments, then estimate the value)</i>			
	Source "a"	Source "b"	Source "c"
use codes to indicate source	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	tick the boxes below to indicate the use of the credit	tick the boxes below to indicate the use of the credit	tick the boxes below to indicate the use of credit
6.2.1 Labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.2 Seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.3 Fertilisers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.4 Agrochemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.5 Livestock purchase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.6 Livestock Feed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.7 Tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.8 Fences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.9 Stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.10 Irrigation structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.11 Machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.12 Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.13 Value of Credit ('000 Tsh.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6.2.14 Value of repayment ('000 Tsh.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Source of credit (Q 6.2-a, b and c) Company owning the farm ....1 Commercial Bank.....2 Savings and Credit Soc.....3 Religious Organisation/NGO/Project ...4 Other (Specify).....8			
6.3 If the answer to question 6.1 above is NO what is the reason for not applying for Credit?			<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for not using credit (Q 6.3) Not needed.....1 Did not want to go into credit.....3 Credit granted too late.....5 Other(specify) 8 Not available .....2 Interest rate/cost too high..... 4 Difficult bureacratc procedure..... 6			

7.0 AGRICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS								
From the list of constraints on the right select								
7.1 the 5 most important problems			List of constraints 1. Amount of Land 2. Ownership of Land 3. Cost of Land 4. Length of land tenure 5. Soil Cultivation 6. Soil Fertility 7. Access to improved seed 8. Irrigation facilities 9. Access to chemical Inputs 10. Cost of Inputs 11. Extension Services 12. Access to forest resources 13. Government regulations 14. Access to credit 15. Harvesting 16. Threshing 17. Storage 18. Processing 19. Market Information 20. Transport costs 21. Distruption by animals 22. Stealing 23. Pests and Diseases 24. Local government taxation 25. Access to off-farm Income 26. Cost of machinery 27. Availability of livestock drugs 28. Livestock diseases 29. Availability of pasture					
S/N	Order of most importance	Constraint						
	(1)	(2)						
7.1.1	most important	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7.1.2	2nd most important	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7.1.3	3rd most important	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7.1.4	4th most important	<input type="checkbox"/>						
7.1.5	5th most important	<input type="checkbox"/>						
8.0 INPUT USE AND COSTS BY CROP								
CROP NAME			Main Source of inputs
CROP CODE		.....		.....		.....
S/N	Operation/inputs	Used	Cost/hectare ('000Tsh)	Used	Cost/hectare ('000Tsh)	Used	Cost/hectare ('000Tsh)	(8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
8.1	Soil preparation & planting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	X
8.2	Seed/planting material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.3	Inorganic fertiliser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.4	Organic fertiliser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.5	Herbicides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.6	Fungicides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.7	Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
8.8	Harvesting/threshing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	X
Used (Col 2, 4 & 6) Used for the whole crop .....1 Used on 3/4 of whole crop .....2 Used on 1/2 of whole crop .....3 Used on 1/4 of whole crop .....4 Used on less than 1/4 of whole crop .....5 Not used .....6								

<p>Definition and working page for page 7</p>	
<p>Section 6.0 Credit for Agriculture Purposes Livestock rearing</p> <p>Credit is defined as finance in the form of cash or in-kind contributions (eg direct provision of inputs, machinery, livestock or other material) for the purpose of crop and livestock production whereby the value of the credit must be paid back to the borrower. The value of repayment may either be with interest or interest free.</p> <p>Credit may be paid back in the form of cash or agricultural produce.</p>	<p>Section 6.2 Source of agriculture credit</p> <p>If the farmer obtained credit from more than one source then use the columns "a" , "b" and "c" for the different sources of credit. Start with the main source of credit in column "a".</p> <p>Make sure that the information given by the respondent concerning the use of credit corresponds to the respective section.</p>
<p>Section 6.1 Credit for Agriculture Purposes and Livestock rearing.</p> <p>Value of credit: is the amount in cash received from the borrower. If the credit was paid in-kind, estimate the value of this.</p> <p>Value of repayment: This is the amount to be repaid to the borrower and includes the principal amount (value of credit) plus any interest repayment. If the credit is paid back in agricultural produce, then the cash value of this must be estimated.</p>	
<p>General Definitions for section 7.0</p>	
<p>Agricultural constraints (section 7.0):</p> <p>The List of constraints are areas in which the farmer may consider a limiting factor to increase profit/livelihood conditions.</p> <p>The responses must be realistic, eg if there is no possibility of having irrigation on the farm because there is no suitable source of water, then irrigation facilities should NOT be selected as a major problem.</p>	<p>Section 7.0 Agricultural constraints</p> <p>7.1 List the five most important problems in order of most importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read out the list of constraints to the respondent and ask him to select the ones that are a problem. Place a 1 against the constraints that are a problem. 2. Read the selected constraints and ask the farmer to select 5 which create the largest problems 3. Ask the farmer to list these in order of importance and enter in column 2
<p>Section 8.0 Input use and costs by crops</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the 3 main crops grown on the farm obtain the amount used and cost per hectare for each crop. 	
<p>Working Area/calculation space</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 300px; width: 100%;"></div>	

9.0 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND LIVESTOCK DISEASES						
9.1 Did the farm own, raise or manage any CATTLE during 2007/08 agriculture year? <input type="checkbox"/> (Yes=1, No=2)						
(If no go to section 9.2)						
Cattle Population as of 1 st October 2008						
S/N	Cattle type (1)	Number of Indigenous (2)	Number of Improved		Total (5)	
			Beef (3)	Dairy (4)		
9.1.1	Bulls	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.1.2	Cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
9.1.3	Steers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.1.4	Heifers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
9.1.5	Male Calves	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.1.6	Female Calves	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Grand Total					<input type="text"/>	
SN	Type of livestock/Product (1)	Unit (2)	Amount of milk obtained during 2007/08 (3)	Number of livestock milked 2007/08 (4)	Average price per litre 2007/08 (5)	place sold (6)
9.1.7	Milk (Indigenous cattle)	(Litre)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.1.8	Milk (Improved cattle)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2 Did the farm own, raise or manage any GOATS during the 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If no go to section 9.3)						
Goat Population as of 1st October 2008						
S/N	Goat type (1)	Number of Indigenous (2)	Number of Improved goat		Total (5)	
			for meat (3)	Dairy (4)		
9.2.1	Ram	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.2.2	Castrated Goat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.2.3	She Goat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
9.2.4	Male Kid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	X X X	<input type="text"/>	
9.2.5	She Kid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Grand Total					<input type="text"/>	
SN	Season (1)	Unit (2)	Amount of milk obtained during 2007/08 (3)	Number of goats milked 2007/08 (4)	Average price per litre 2007/08 (5)	place sold (6)
9.2.6	Wet Season	(Litre)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2.7	Dry Season		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.3 Did the farm own, raise or manage any SHEEP during the 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes =1 No =2) (If no go to section 9.4) Sheep Population as of 1st October 2008						
9.4 Did the farm own, raise or manage any PIGS during the 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes =1 No =2) (If no go to section 9.5) PIG Population as of 1st October 2008						
S/N	Sheep type (1)	Number of Sheep (2)		S/N	Pig type (1)	Number of Pigs (2)
9.3.1	Ram	<input type="text"/>		9.4.1	Boar	<input type="text"/>
9.3.2	Castrated Sheep	<input type="text"/>		9.4.2	Castrated male	<input type="text"/>
9.3.3	She Sheep	<input type="text"/>		9.4.3	Sow/Gilt	<input type="text"/>

place sold (Col & 6)

Neighbour.....1

Local Market.....2

Secondary Market3

Processing industry4

Largescale farm5

Trader at Farm6

Did not sell7

Other8

Definitions and working page for page 8	
Question Specific Definitions (Section 9.0)	
<p>Cattle type (Section 9.1.1 to 9.1.6 Col 1)</p> <p>Bull: Mature Uncastrated male cattle used for breeding</p> <p>Cow: Mature female cattle that has given birth at least once</p> <p>Steer: Castrated male cattle over 1 year</p> <p>Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving</p> <p>Calves: Young cattle under 1 year of age</p>	<p>Section 9.1 Cattle Population.</p> <p>NOTE: Section 9.1 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2008).</p> <p>If the household has cows, you would normally expect them to have calves.</p>
<p>Goat type (Section 9.2.1 to 9.2.5 Col 1)</p> <p>Ram: Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding.</p> <p>Castrated goat: Male goat that has been castrated.</p> <p>She Goat: Mature female goat over 9 months of age.</p> <p>Kid: Young goat under 9 months of age.</p>	<p>Section 9.2 Goat Population</p> <p>NOTE: Section 9.2 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2008).</p> <p>If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids.</p>

9.5 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTS					
SN	Type of livestock/Product	Unit	Number Sold during 2007/08	Average price per unit 2007/08	place sold
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.5.1	Live cattle	(Number)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5.2	Live goats/sheep		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5.3	Live pigs		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

place sold (Col 5 & 6)

Neighbour.....1 Largescale farm ..5
 Local Market.....2 Trader at Farm ...6
 Secondary Market ...3 Did not sell7
 Processing industry .4 Other8

SN	Type of livestock/Product	Unit	Quantity Sold during 2007/08	Number of livestock slaughtered	Average price per tonne 2007/08	place sold
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.5.4	Beef	(Tone)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5.5	Goat meat/Mutton		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5.6	Pig meat		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.6 LIVESTOCK PEST & PARASITE CONTROL	
9.6.1	Did you deworm your animals during 2007/08? (Put Yes=1 No= 2) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(If the response is 'NO' go to section 9.6.3)</i>
9.6.2	Which animals did you deworm ? (Put Yes=1 No= 2) appropriate boxes) Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> Goats <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Pigs <input type="checkbox"/>
9.6.3	Do you normally encounter a tick problem? (Yes=1,No=2) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(If the response is 'NO' go to section 9.6.5)</i>
9.6.4	Which methods of tick control did you use? <input type="checkbox"/> Control method (Q 9.6.4) Spraying ..1 Dipping..2 Smearing ..3 None...4 Other...8

9.6.5	Do you normally encounter a tsetse fly problem? (Y=1,N=2) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(If the response is 'NO' go to section 9.6.7 and 9.6.8)</i>
9.6.6	Which methods of control did you use? <input type="checkbox"/> Control method (Q9.6.6) Spraying ..1 Dipping..2 Trapping ..3 None...4 Other...8
9.6.7	Did your livestock get vaccination against the following diseases? (Yes = 1, No = 2). Foot and mouth disease <input type="checkbox"/> 9.6.8 Lumpyskin <input type="checkbox"/>

Definitions for page 9	
<p>Sheep type (Q 9.3.1 to 9.3.5, Col 1)</p> <p>Ram: Mature Uncastrated male sheep used for breeding</p> <p>Castrated sheep: Male sheep that has been castrated.</p> <p>She sheep: Mature female sheep over 9 months of age</p> <p>Lamb: Young sheep under 9 months of age.</p>	<p>Section 9.3 Sheep Population.</p> <p>NOTE: Section 9.3 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2008).</p> <p>If the household has ewes, you would normally expect them to have kids</p>
<p>Pigs type (Section 9.4.1 to 9.4.5 Col 1)</p> <p>Boar: Mature Uncastrated male pig used for breeding</p> <p>Castrated Pig: Male pig that has been castrated.</p> <p>Sow/Gilt: Mature female pig that has given birth to at least one litter of pigs.</p> <p>Gilt: Female pig of 9 months up to the first farrowing.</p> <p>Piglet: Young pig under 3 months of age.</p>	<p>Section 9.4 Pig Population.</p> <p>NOTE: Section 9.4 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2008);</p> <p>If the household has sows, you would normally expect them to have piglets i</p>

9.7 Information on Other Livestock currently available and details of consumption and sales during the 2007/08 Agriculture year.						
	Animal type (1)	Current No.	Sold during 2007/08		Slaughtered during 2007/08	
		as 1 st October. 2008 (2)	Number (3)	Average Price/head (4)	Kilogram (5)	Average price/kg (6)
9.7.1	Indigenous Chicken					
9.7.2	Layer					
9.7.3	Broiler					
9.7.4	Ducks					
9.7.5	Turkeys					
9.7.6	Rabbits					
9.7.7	Donkeys					
9.7.8	Horses				X X X X X	X X X X X
9.7.9	Other(specify)					
CHICKEN DISEASES		Number infected	Number Treated	Number Died	Number Recovered	
9.7.10	Newcastle Disease					
9.7.11	Gumboro					
9.7.12	Coccidiosis					
9.7.13	Chorysa					
9.7.14	Fowl typhoid					
9.8 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		Sold during 2007/08		Consumed/utilised during 2007/08		
Product (1)		Number (2)	Average price/unit (3)	Number (4)	Average price/unit (5)	
9.8.1	Eggs					
9.8.2	Hides					
9.8.3	Skins					
9.9 List in order of importance the outlets for the sale of Livestock						
S/N	Impo-rtant -ce of outlet (1)	Outlets for Cattle (2)	Out-lets for Goat (3)	Outlets for Sheep (4)	Outl-ets for chickens (5)	Outl-ets for Pigs (6)
9.9.1	1st					
9.9.2	2nd					
9.9.3	3rd					
9.9.4	4th					
9.9.5	5th					
Outlet code (Col 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Qn 9.9) Trader at farm.....1 Abattoir.....4 Local Market .....2 Another farmer .....5 Secondary market/auction.....3 Other (Specify).....8						
Source of structure (Col 2 Qn 9.10) Owns .....1 NGO .....6 Cooperative .....2 Large scale farm.....7 Local farmers association .....3 Other .....8 Gov extension/veterinary .....4 Not applicable .....9 Development project .....5						
9.10 Access to functional Livestock structures /accessories(to be filled by the livestock owners only)						
S/N	Type of structure/accessory (1)	Source of Structure (2)	Distance to structure (Km) (3)			
9.10.1	Cattle Dip					
9.10.2	Spray Race					
9.10.3	Hand powered sprayer					
9.10.4	Cattle crush					
9.10.5	Primary Market					
9.10.6	Secondary Market					
9.10.7	Abattoir					
9.10.8	Slaughter Slab					
9.10.9	Hide/skin shed					
9.10.10	Input supply					
9.10.11	Veterinary Clinic					
9.10.12	Holding ground					
9.10.13	Watering point/dam					
9.10.14	Drencher					

Definitions for page 10	
<p>Question Specific Definitions Section 9.6)</p> <p>Access to functional Livestock Structures/accessories (Section 9.10):</p> <p>NOTE: The structures must be functional. If they are not working/derelict then they should not be included. The distance to the next nearest functional structure should be taken.</p> <p>Spray Race: A fixed spray structure on an animal race for spraying acaricide</p> <p>Cattle crush: Corridor structure for restraining cattle.</p> <p>Abattoir: Large building designed for slaughtering a large amount of animals. It normally has complex structures to assist in the slaughter and storage and a high level of hygiene is maintained.</p> <p>Slaughter Slab: Concrete slab designed for slaughtering a small amount of animals</p> <p>Hides: obtained from Cattle</p> <p>Skins: Obtained from sheep and goats</p> <p>Hide/Skin Shed: Shed for curing/tanning animal skins and hides</p> <p>Drencher: Device for orally administering medicine to livestock.</p>	<p>Procedures for questions</p> <p>Section 9.6 - Other Livestock:</p> <p>1. The current number includes both adult and young animals. For example The number of chickens in col 1 would include adults and chicks.</p> <p>Section 9.9- Outlets for livestock:</p> <p>Using the codes enter the outlets for the sale of different livestock in order of importance. If there are, for example, only 2 outlets mark the rest with a "X".</p>

10.0 EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE						
10.1 STAFF AND LABOUR USE						
Give details of employment on the farm during the 2007/08 agriculture year						
S/N	Staff/employee type	Number of permanent employee as 1 st October 2008			Number of part time employees as 1 st October 2008	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
10.1.1	General manager/Financial managers/accountants	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.2	Clerical/typist/receptionist staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.3	Mechanical/workshop/parts stores managers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.4	Crop/livestock husbandry managers/agronomists	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.5	Irrigation engineers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.6	Product Stores managers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.7	Agroprocessing/Mill managers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.8	Other Professional staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.9	Supervisor staff	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10.1.10	Labourers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.0 SERVICES PROVIDED TO OUTGROWER FARMERS						
11.1	Does the farm provide services to small holder farmers (YES=1, No=2)					<input type="checkbox"/>
Give details of the services provided to other farmers during the 2007/08 agriculture year						
S/N	Type of Service	Provides service to outgrowers Y=1 N=2	Number of Outgrower farms	Area which got service (hectare)	Is this service paid? (Yes= 1, No= 2)	Average cost (Per hectare)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.1.1	Cultivation /soil preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.2	Weeding and Herbicides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.3	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
S/N	Type of Service	Provides service to outgrowers Y=1 N=2	Number of Outgrower farms	Crop Quantity(tonne)	Is this service paid? (Yes= 1, No= 2)	Average cost (Shilling per metric tonne)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.1.4	Storing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.5	Crop processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.6	Cattle fattening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.7	Crop marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.8	Livestock facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>			
11.1.9	Livestock products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
11.1.10	Livestock marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>			
11.1.11	Extension services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>			
11.1.12	Dipping services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Definition and working page for page 11	
<p>General Definitions for section 10</p> <p>Services provided to outgrowers (section 11.0): These services are normally provided at a cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultivation: Provision of machinery etc for soil preparation - Crop husbandry: provision of machinery/chemicals for weed/pest control and planting. - Harvesting: provision of machinery for harvesting/threshing/ drying. - Storing: provision of storage space - Crop processing: milling/extraction plant for farm and outgrower produce - Livestock facilities: eg dips, spray races. - Livestock products: eg hide and skin sheds/abatoire - Livestock marketing: transportation/purchase of cattel from outgrowers. - Extension services: advice provided to outgrowers. 	<p>Procedures for questions</p> <p>Section 11.0 Services provided to other farmers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask respondant if he owns/or has the knowledge to provide each of the listed services and place a "1" in the corresponding boxes in column "2" 2. For each of the boxes marked with "1" in col 2 ask the respondant if he provides the service to out growers and mark with "1" for yes and "2" for no. 3. For each of the services marked with "1" in column "2" complete the remaining columns
<p>The Unit (col 4) is different according to the service provided:</p> <p>Cultivation: Hectares Crop Husbandry: Hectares Storing: tonne Procesing: tonne Livestock products: tonne</p>	

