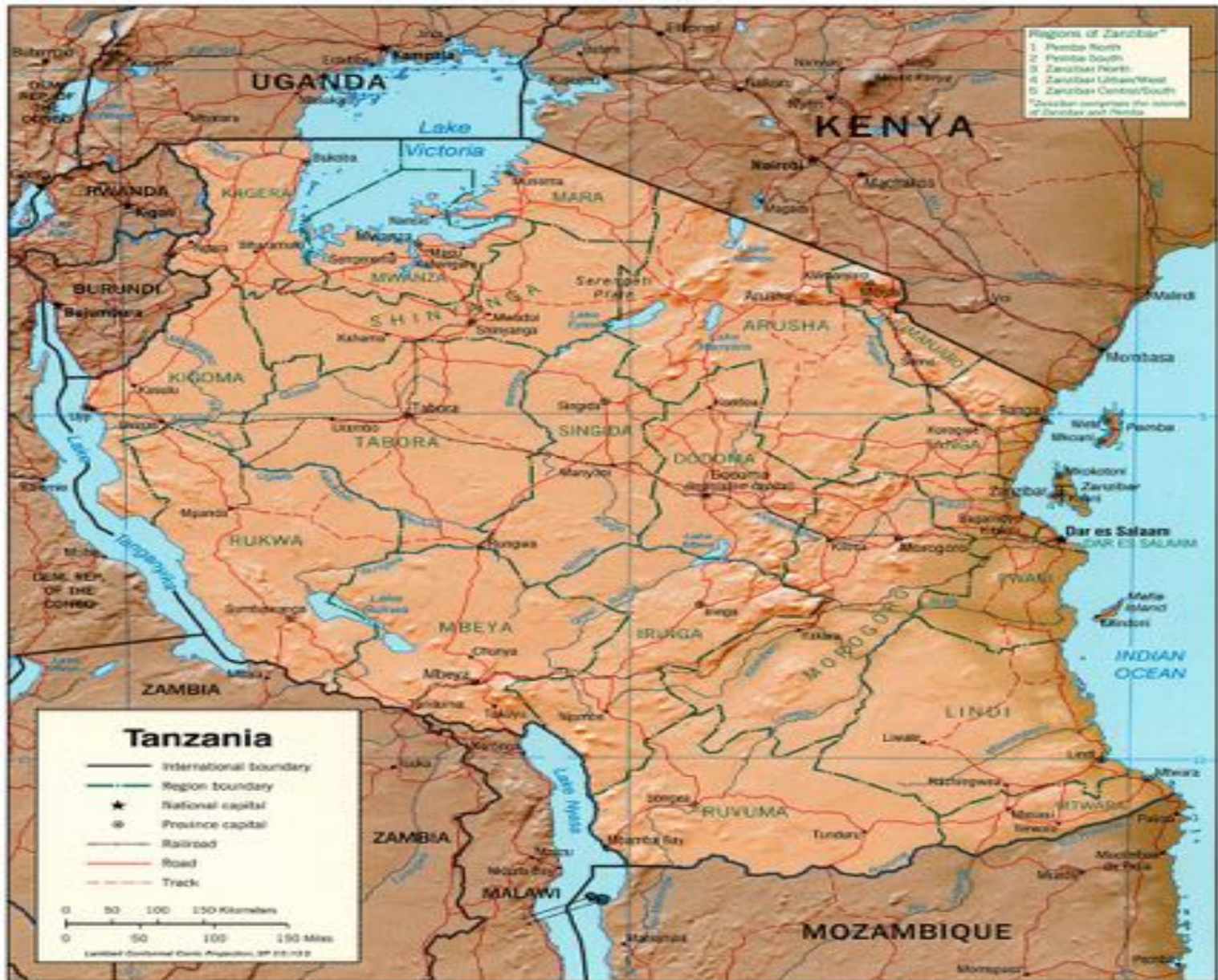




**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**



**PRESENTATION ON  
Harvesting and Post-Harvest Mechanization to  
Support Food Security in Asia and Africa**





# Introduction

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- Total land covering 94.5m ha
- Population about 58.5 Million with the national growth rate 3.2%
- Tanzania bordered with
  - ❖ Uganda and Kenya to the north
  - ❖ Burundi, Rwanda, and Congo to the west
  - ❖ Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi to the south



# Agricultural Sector Status and Success

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- Smallholders dominate production, with more **than 90% of cultivated land**
- **Annual growth averaged 4%** in the past 6 years.
- **Sector provides about**
  - **65.5 % of employment**
  - **29% of GDP**
  - **30% of Exports and**
  - **65% of raw materials to the industrial sector**
- **Food Self-sufficient level is 123%** (2015/16)-decreased from **125%** (2014/15). **Scarcity of rainfall could be main reason contributed but we are Food Secure**



# Agricultural Sector Status and Success

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- **Irrigated area:** increased from 264,338 Ha in year 2005/06 to 461,326 Ha in year 2014/15 (74% within 9 years)
- **Decline of Inflation Rate:** Stable food prices is one of important factor lead to declining inflation rate ( 7.01% in year 2006 to 5.56% in year 2010, 5.6% in 2015 and 4.5% by October 2016)
- **Export volume and Value :** Export volume and value increased for cash crops (coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, tobacco and cashew nuts).
- **Developed of marketing infrastructure and systems** for some commodity value addition e.g Cashewnut- Receipt Systems.



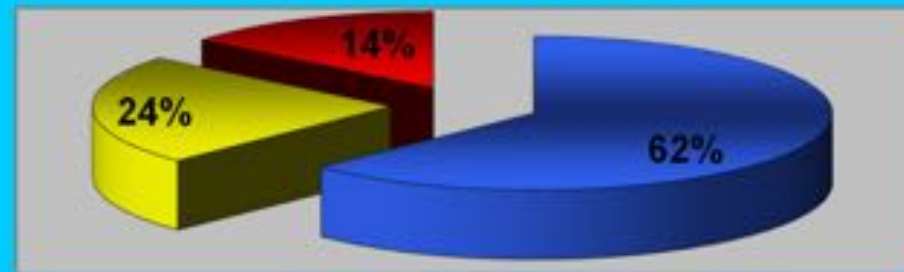
# AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION IN TANZANIA

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- The development of mechanization in the country has been slow as it is held back by several factors which include:
  - low purchasing power of most small scale farmers
  - low producer prices
  - high cost of agricultural machinery
  - lack of agricultural credit
  - lack of well trained operators and mechanics for agricultural machinery
  - lack of suitable machinery packages for main agricultural operations
  - general poor technical know how

# AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION IN TANZANIA

UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN TANZANIA  
(2016)



■ Hand hoes

■ Animal Draft

■ Tractors

# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN TILLAGE

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# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN TRANSPLANTING

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# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN WEEDING

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# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN HARVESTING

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# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN THRESHING



# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN THRESHING

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# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN PROCESSING



# TECHNOLOGIES USED BY FARMERS IN TRANSPORTATION



# STORAGE FACILITY





# SOME OF MACHINERY IN AGRICULTURAL SHOW



# Challenges in Agricultural sector

Despite its significant contribution to GDP, food security and farmer income, Tanzania's agriculture sector is challenged by:

## 1. Low productivity due to:

- Poor extension services
- Poor technologies- depended on rain-fed agriculture (relied on hand-hoe cultivation in rain fed agricultural system, and the sector is dominated by small scale subsistence farming, and about 85 percent of arable land belonged to smallholders who had 0.2 to 2.0 ha of land.),

## 2. Weaknesses of crop market access (to most of crops)

# Challenges in Agricultural sector

## 3. Post-harvest losses

- 25-35% cereal grains and grain legumes
- 50% fruits
- 30% roots and tubers

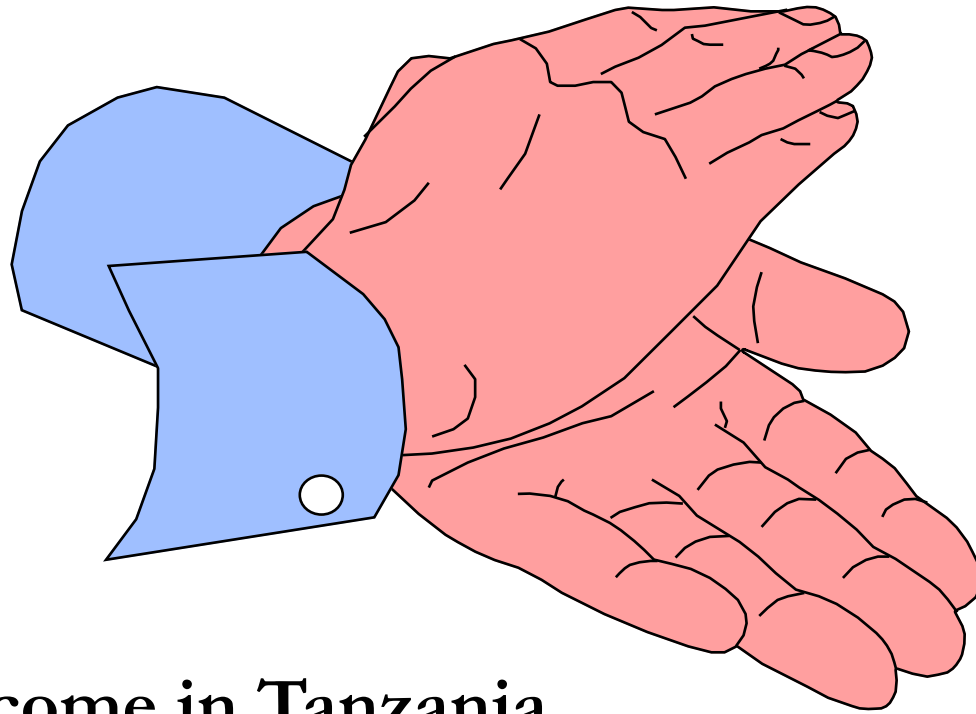
## 4. Under-developed supporting facilities & infrastructure (feeder roads, markets, electrification, storage, facilities agro-processing)

## 5. Low level of expenditures (Low investment in infrastructures e.g. irrigation, markets, mechanization, inputs and Data Systems)

# Agricultural Sector: Transformation Agenda

- **Government Focuses on:** Food and Nutrition Security, Household income and GDP growth- Through implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Program phase II (ASDP II) which considered:
  - i. **Focus and Prioritized Commodities along the Value Chain (CVC)**
  - ii. **Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZ) and District Clusters**
  - iii. **Improvement of Agricultural/Business Environment**
    - Friendly/Attracts investments
    - Incentives (private sector/farmers groups/organization)
    - Developing market systems & use comparative advantage in some commodities
    - Eliminate unnecessary cess & tax to producers
    - Use of ICT/technologies

**Ahsanteni sana/Thank you**



**Welcome in Tanzania**