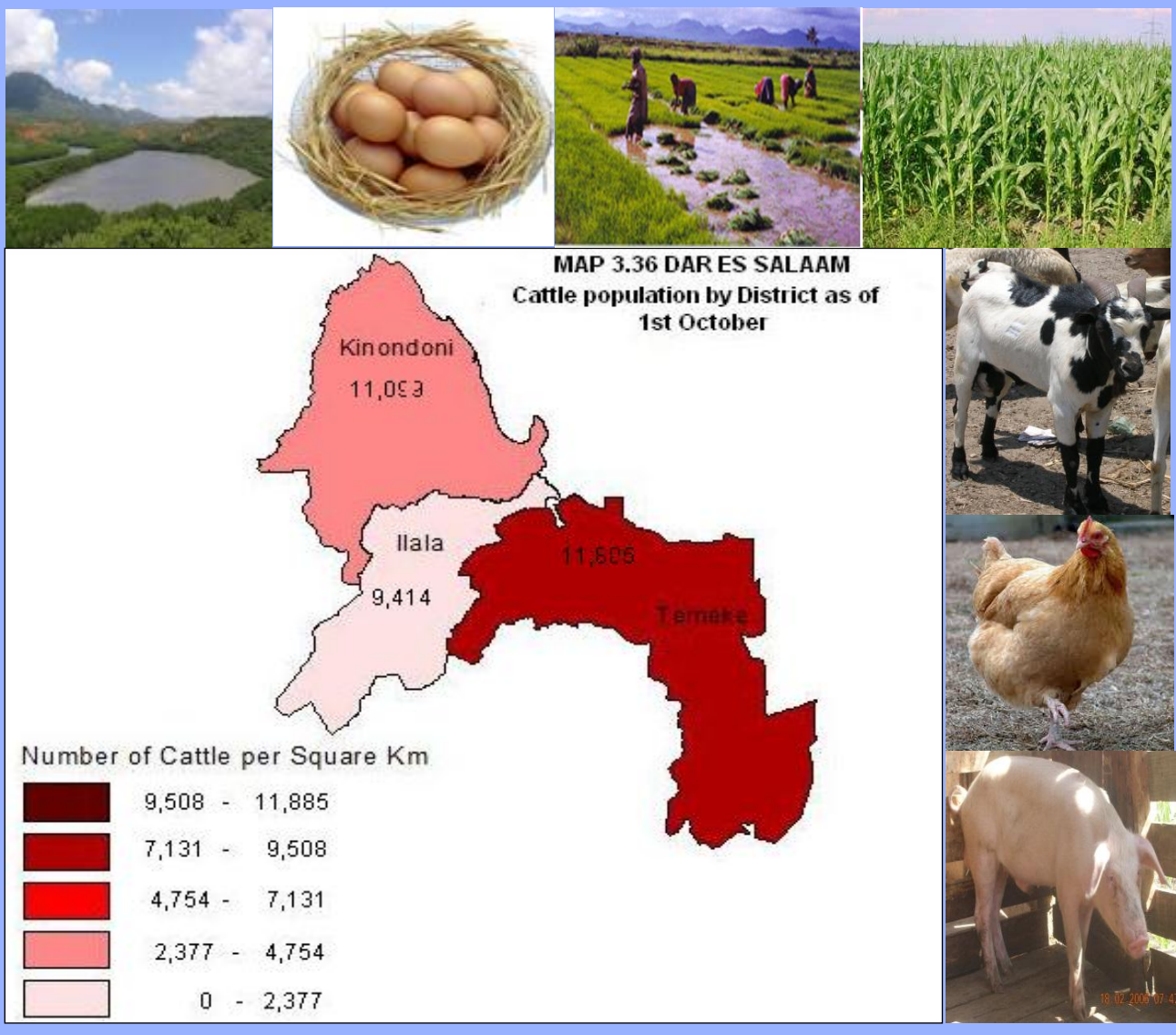
The United Republic of Tanzania

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2007/2008

Volume Vg : REGIONAL REPORT: DAR ES SALAAM REGION



Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource, 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

JULY, 2012

The United Republic of Tanzania

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
2007/2008 SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

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Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource, 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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing Program
CSTWG	Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group
DADIPS	District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects
DADO	District Agricultural Development Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DIAS	District Integrated Agricultural Survey
DS	District Supervisor
EAS	Expanded Agricultural Survey
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EU	European Union
FE	Field Enumerator
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectares
hh	Household
IAS	Integrated Agricultural Survey
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
ID	Identity
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LRS	Long Rainy Season
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MITM	Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMS	National Master Sample
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar
PMO-RALG	Prime Ministers Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit

RS	Regional Supervisor
RSM	Regional Statistical Manager
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SRS	Short Rainy Season
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

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 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 therefore, 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 and district level and it focuses on small holders crop production and livestock keeping.
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 census. 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 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 A. Chuwa
Director General
National Bureau of Statistics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary highlights the main survey results obtained during the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2007/08. This report covers small-scale agricultural households in rural areas of Dar es Salaam region. The results do not cover urban areas and large-scale farmers. The highlights describe, among others, important findings in relation to agricultural production, productivity, husbandry, and access to services as well as the level of poverty in Dar es Salaam region.

i) Household Characteristics

The number of agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region was 35,160 out of which 21,786 (62%) were involved in growing crops only, 2,986 (8%) were rearing livestock only and 10,320 (29%) were involved in crop production as well as livestock keeping.

Most of the agricultural households ranked sales of food crops as an activity that provided most of their cash income (10,053 hh, 28.6%) followed by income from businesses (7,516 hh, 21.4%), wages and salaries (5,753 hh, 16.4%), casual labour (4,671 hh, 13.4%), sale of livestock products (2,313 hh, 6.6%), sale of livestock (1,231 hh, 3.5%) and sale of cash crops (1,178 hh, 3.3%). The remaining sources reported by (2,445 hh, 6.8%) were minor.

The literacy rate was 88.4 percent. The highest literacy rate was found in Ilala district (91.7%) followed by Kinondoni district (89.3%). Temeke district had the lowest literacy rate of 84.7 percent.

The number of heads of agricultural households with formal education in Dar es Salaam region was 1,688 (50%), those with only adult education were 1,539 (46%), and those with neither of the two categories were 127 (4%).

ii) Crop Production

Land Area

The total area of land available to smallholders was 44,253 ha. The regional average land area utilized for agriculture per household was only 0.7 ha. This figure is slightly below the national average which is estimated at 2.0 hectares per household.

Planted Area

The total area planted with annual crops and vegetables was 19,555 haout of which 6,273 ha (32.1%) were planted during the short rainy season and 13,282 ha, (67.9%) were planted during the long rainy season.

iii) Crop Types

Amongst the annual and vegetable crops, cereals were the main type of crops grown in the region. Cereals were planted on 10,252 ha (52% of the planted area in the region), followed by roots and tuber crops and fruits and vegetables, each of which occupied 18% of the total planted area.Pulses occupied 8% of the planted area while oilseed and oil nut crops occupied a much smaller planted area (3%).

Cereal Production

- **Maize**

Maize was planted in all thedistricts on a total of 5,807 ha (56.6% of the total area planted with cereal crops). Kinondoni district had the largest planted area in the region (2,783 ha, 47.9% of the total area planted with maize) followed by Ilala (1,698 ha, 29.2%) and the remaining 22.9% of the planted area was in Temeke. This was also the case in 2002/03. Maize yields were generally low below one ton/ha. The yield was highest in Temeke (0.9 t/ha), followed by Ilala (0.75 t/ha) and Kinondoni (0.57 t/ha). The maize planted area/household was generally small in all districts.

- **Paddy**

Paddy was planted in all districts on a total of 4,414 ha (43.1% of the total area planted with cereals). The largest planted area was in Temeke (2,974 ha, 67.4% of the total area planted with paddy) followed by Ilala (1,043 ha, 23.6%). The area planted with paddy in Kinondoni district was relatively smallest and accounted for about 9% of the total paddy planted area in the region. Paddy was grown by a total of 10,081 households distributed between Temeke (56.2%), Ilala (32.5%) and Kinondoni (11.3%). Paddy yields were highest in Temeke district (0.81 t/ha) followed by Ilala (0.68 t/ha) and Kinondoni (0.52 t/ha).

- **Cassava**

The total area planted with cassava in the region was 5,020 ha, distributed between Temeke district (2,016 ha, 40.2% of the total planted area in the region) followed by Kinondoni (1,896 ha, 37.8%) and Ilala (1,109 ha, 22.1%). Cassava productivity was the highest in Ilala (3.0 t/ha) than in Temeke

district (2.6 t/ha). The contribution of the three districts to the total harvested quantities was similarly skewed with Temeke accounting for 46.2% (5,162 tons) of the total harvested cassava compared to the 3,304 tons (29.5%) harvested in Ilala and 2,717 tons (24.3%) harvested in Kinondoni district.

Fruits and Vegetables

The total area planted with annual fruits and vegetable crops in the region was 3,574 ha (18.3% of the total planted area). The vegetable crop planted on the largest area was okra (1,362 ha, 38.1% of the total area planted with fruits and vegetable crops). Other relatively important vegetable crops produced included water melon (710 ha, 19.9%), amaranths (356 ha, 10%), cucumber (318 ha, 8.9%), tomatoes (218 ha, 6.1%) and chillies (168 ha, 4.7%). The six crops combined accounted for 87.7% of the total area planted with annual fruits and vegetables. The remaining 12.3% of the planted area (442 ha) were planted with a wide range of other fruit and vegetable crops including pumpkins, spinach, planted on 126 ha and 121 ha, respectively. Other minor fruit and vegetable crops planted were eggplant and bitter aubergine (bitter tomato), onion and cabbage, each of which occupied less than 100 ha.

iv) Permanent Crops

The total area planted with main perennial crops was 21,584 ha. The most important permanent crop in Dar es Salaam region was cashewnuts (4,767 ha, 22.09%) followed by coconuts (4,198 ha, 19.45%), oranges (2,075 ha, 9.62%), mango (1,800 ha, 8.34%), and banana (1,080ha, 5.0%) while crops such pigeon peas, sugarcane and palm oil were less important. Temeke had the highest percentage and average area planted with perennial crops (51.14%, 1.20 ha per hh), followed by Kinondoni (27.98%, 0.80 ha per hh) while, Ilala had the lowest percent area and smallest area per perennial growing household respectively (20.9%, 0.8 ha per hh).

v) Use of Inputs

Use of Improved Seeds

Improved seeds were planted on an area of 8,240 ha representing 42% of the total planted area with annual crops and vegetables. There was a higher percentage (57.7%) of the total planted area with improved seeds during the short rainy season than was the percentage of planted area (34.8%) with improved seeds during the long rainy season.

Use of Fertilizers

The total planted area with fertilizer was 7,980 ha representing 21.2%, which is by far smaller than that planted without fertilizer of 29,634 ha that is 78.8% of the total annual crops planted area in the region. Organic fertilizer was applied on 5,726 ha representing 72% of the total planted area and inorganic fertilizers were used on 2,254 hectares representing 28 percent of the area planted with fertilizers.

vi) Irrigation

Irrigation was minimally practiced in Dar es Salaam region. The district with the largest planted area under irrigation with annual crops was Temeke (1,689ha, 43% of the total annual crops irrigated area in the region) followed by Ilala (1,475 ha, 37.6%) and Kinondoni (735ha, 19%).

vii) Crop Storage and Marketing

Crop Storage

There were 26,005 crop growing households (73% of the total crop growing households) that stored various agricultural products in the region. Temeke had the largest number of households which stored crops in the region (10,059 hh, 39 percent of the households which stored crops in the region). Kinondoni and Ilala each with 31 percent of the households which stored crops in the region.

Crop Marketing

There wasa small number of households that reported selling crops amounting to 19,758 which represents only 4.2 percent of the total number of crop growing households. The proportion of crop growing households selling crops was highest in Temeke (18%), followed by Ilala (9.5%). Kinondoni had the lowest percentage of households reported selling crops at 4.5 percent only. Low price for agricultural produce was the main marketing problem reported by households (62.8% of crop growing households that reported main marketing problems). Other problems in their order of importance were high transport costs (8.3%), lack of transport (3%), longer distance to the markets (2.2%), and lack of market information (1.2%). Other marketing problems were insignificant and represented less than 1 percent of the total reported problems. However, 231 percent of the households which sold crops reported of not experiencing any marketing problems.

viii) Agricultural Credit

Very few agricultural households amounting to 618 households accessed credit in Dar es Salaam region. This represents a negligible 1.8 percent of the total agricultural households in the region. Out of this number, 248 (40.1%) were male-headed households and 370 (59.9%) were female headed households. In Kinondoni district, only female headed households accessed agricultural credit whereas in Ilala district both male and female headed household's accessed agricultural credit at fifty percent each. In Temeke district, more female headed than male households accessed credit. Private individuals were the major agricultural credit providers in Dar es Salaam region who provided credit to 50 percent of the total number of households that accessed credit, followed by commercial banks (34%), Savings and Credit Societies (6%), Trader and trade stores (5%). The remaining sources were either insignificant or were not reported as credit providers in the region.

ix) Crop Extension Services

In Dar es Salaam 23,707 households (73.8% of the total crop growing households in the region) received crop extension services. Some districts had more access to extension services than others, with Temeke having the highest proportion of households (22.9% of the crop growing households) that received crop extension messages, followed by Ilala (14%), and Kinondoni (13%). Of the sources of extension messages, Government provided the greatest proportion (74%, 101,830 households) of advise to the households receiving extension advice. The second biggest provider of extension advise was neighbour (11%), followed by Radio/Television/Newspaper (7%), NGOs/Development projects (5%), and large scale farms, 2 percent. The remaining sources were insignificant providing less than onepercent.

x) Soil Erosion and Water Harvesting Facilities

The proportion of households with soil erosion control and water harvesting facilities was highest in Kinondoni (7% of the total agricultural households in the district), followed by Ilala (2%), and Temeke (1%). Erosion control bunds accounted for 52.1 percent of the total number of structures, followed by terraces (13.3%), water harvesting bunds (12.5%), vetiver grass (10.5%), Gabions/Sandbags (5.1%), tree belts (3.6%), and drainage ditches (2.4%). Erosion control bunds and terraces together had 10,857 structures, representing 65.4% of the total structures in the region. The remaining 34.6 percentage was shared among the rest of the erosion control methods mentioned above.

xi) Livestock and Poultry Production

- **Cattle**

The total number of cattle in the region was 32,398 and the region ranked 19th out of the 21 regions in Tanzania Mainland. The number of indigenous cattle in Dar es Salaam region was 6,108 (19% of the total number of cattle in the region), improved beef cattle (1,919, 6%), and improved dairy cattle (24,372, 75%). The average number of improved dairy cattle per household was about four animals. The district with the largest number of cattle was Temeke (11,885, 37%) followed by Kinondoni (11,099, 34%), and Ilala had the smallest (9,414, 29%).

- **Goats**

The number of goat-rearing-households in Dar es Salaam region was 7,540 i.e. 21% of all agricultural households in the region. These kept a total of 53,688 goats giving an average of 7 heads of goats per goat-rearing-household.-

Kinondoni district had the largest number of goats (28,850 goats, 54%), followed by Temeke (15,424 goats, 29%), and Ilala (9,414 goats, 18%).

- **Sheep**

The number of sheep-rearing households was 1,005 (2% of all agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region). In total, these households were rearing 20,888 sheep, giving an average of 21 heads of sheep per sheep-rearing household. The district with the largest number of sheep was Kinondoni with 19,572 sheep or 93.7% of total sheep in Dar es Salaam region, followed by Ilala (682 sheep, 3.3%), and Temeke (633 sheep, 3%). In general, sheep rearing was dominated by indigenous breeds.

- **Pigs**

Pigs were the least important livestock keeping activity in the region after cattle, goats and sheep. However, the region ranked fifth (5th) out of the 21 Mainland regions and kept 7 percent of the total pigs on the Mainland. The number of pig-rearing households in Dar es Salaam region was 1,987 (5.7% of the total agricultural households in the region) who kept 35,479 pigs giving an average of 18 pigs per pig-rearing household. Kinondoni and Ilala district had the highest number of pigs compared to Temeke and the two districts kept a total of 29,257 pigs (82.4 percent of the total number of pigs in Dar es Salaam).

- **Chicken**

The number of households keeping chicken was 26,311 raising a total of 1,211,340 chicken. This gives an average of 46 chicken per chicken-rearing household. The district with largest number of chicken was Ilala (623,125 chicken, 51%), followed by Kinondoni (299,559 chicken, 25%) and Temeke (288,655 chicken, 24%).

xii) Poverty Indicators

Availability of Toilets

Most of the rural agricultural households in Dar es Salaam used traditional pit latrines (24,810 hh, 70.6%) followed by improved pit latrines (7,043 hh, 20%) and flush toilets (2,702 hh, 7.6%). Whilst 605 households (1.7%) in the region had no toilet facilities. The distribution of the households without toilets within the region indicates that 68 percent were in Temeke district, followed by Kinondoni (21%), while Ilala had only 11%. The highest percentage of households with flush toilets were in Kinondoni district (42%) followed by Temeke district (40%).

Sources of Lighting Energy

Hurricane lamp was the most common source of lighting energy in the region used by 15,530 households (44.2%) of the total rural households, followed by wick lamp used by 10,955 households (31.2%), main electricity (17.2%), pressure lamp (3.4%%), solar (1.9%), firewood (0.6%), candle (0.2%) and gas or biogas (0.5%). The number of farming households using electricity as a source of lighting energy has increased from 5.4% in 2002/03 to 17.2% in 2007/08. The number of households using hurricane lumps has also increased from 36.5% in 2002/03 to 44.2% in 2007/08. The use of wick lump has declined from 51.9% in 2002/03 to 31.2% (10,955 households).

Energy for Cooking

The most prevalent source of energy for cooking was firewood used by 22,597 households or 64.3% of the rural households, followed by charcoal (32.2%) and bottled gas (1.1%). The rest of the energy sources accounted for only 2.4 percent. These were main electricity (0.9%), paraffin/kerosene (0.6%), crop residues (0.5%), gas/biogas (0.3%), solar (0.1%) and livestock dung (0.0%).

Roofing Materials

The most used roofing material (for the main dwelling) was iron sheets used by 22,597 households or 64.3% of the rural households, followed by grass and/or leaves (9.6%). Over the period of the two censuses, there has been a decline in grass thatched roof from 32.6% in 2002/03 to 9.6% in 2007/08. Similarly, the number of houses with corrugated iron sheet has increased by almost 25% from 61% in 2002/03 to 87.7% in 2007/08. Other roofing materials were grass/mud (0.6%), tiles (1.7%), asbestos (0.2%), concrete (0.1%) and other (0.1%). Temeke district had the highest percentage of households with grass/leaves roofing (75%) followed by Ilala (16%), while Kinondoni had the lowest (9%).

Number of Meals per Day

The majority of households in the region (24,571 households) normally had three meals per day (70%), followed by two meals per day (27%) and one meal per day (3%). There was an increase in the number of households eating three meals by 7% compared to 2002/03 census results and a decrease in the number of households eating two and one meals a day by 4.9% and 1.3% respectively. Temeke district had the largest percentage of households eating one meal per day and also had the highest percentage of households eating three meals per day.

Food Security

In Dar es Salaam region, 20,036 households (57% of the total agricultural households in the region) reported that they never experienced problems in satisfying the household food requirement. This is slightly higher than in the 2002/03 census when only 35% reported rarely experiencing food insecurity problem. On the other end, 26.9% indicated that they seldom experienced food shortage while very few (3.8% and 1.6%) of the agriculture households faced food shortage often and always respectively. Looking across the districts, Temeke followed by Kinondoni seemed to have many farming households facing acute food shortage than Ilala district.

Main Sources of Cash Income

Farming households in Dar es Salaam region obtained household cash income from various sources. Of the 35,160 farming households in the region, selling of food crops was the most important source of income (10,053 hh, 28.6%), followed by income from businesses (7,516 hh, 21.4%), wages and salaries (5,753 hh, 16.4%), casual labour (4,671 hh, 13.4%), sale of livestock products (2,313 hh, 6.6%), sale of livestock (1,231 hh, 3.5%), and sale of cash crops (1,178 hh, 3.3%).

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1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This part of the report presents a brief description of the regional profile by providing information on geographicallocation, land area, climate, administrative set up, population and socio-economic indicators. The information will providethe user with a general understanding of the region and its resources.

1.2 Geographical Location and Boundaries

Dar es Salaam region is located at latitude 645 east. The region shares all its borders with Coast region except the IndianOcean to the East. It occupies the area of 1,393 square kilometers or 0.2% of the whole Tanzania area where 448 sq. km. isoccupied by the city of Dar es Salaam while 945 sq. km. is occupied by rural.The region comprises three districts namely Kinondoni which occupies 247 sq. km., Ilala district 122 sq. km. and Temekedistrict 305 sq.km. The region headquarters is located in Ilala District.

1.3 Land Area

The region has an area of 1,800 square kilometers (including 8 small islands and its surrounding water area), of which 1,393square kilometers are arable land.

1.4 Climate

1.4.1 Temperature

The dominant climate is warm and wet along the coast and inland of the Dar es Salaam region. In most cases, there is nobig variation of temperature at the coast due to the influence of the Indian Ocean. The temperatures are high and humid.The coolest month is June with a minimum temperature of 20^0C. The hottest month is December with a maximumtemperature of 32^0C.

1.4.2 Rainfall

The region has two rainy seasons, the short and the long rainy seasons. The short rainy season (Vuli) is from November toJanuary, and the Long rainy season (Masika) from March to May.
Normally, most of the areas get rainfall. The amount of rainfall is about 1,100 mm to 1,400mm along the coast,decreasing inland depending upon the slope, position and height. The average rainfall is below 1,200 mm.

1.5 Population

According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, there were 2,487,288 inhabitants in Dar es Salaam region.Kinondoni district 1,083,913 people, Ilala district 634,924 and Temeke district 768,451 people. The population of Dar esSalaam region ranked 3rd of the 21 regions in Tanzania.

1.6 Socio - Economic Indicators

The regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the year was estimated to be TShs 3,959,818 million. The region held 1st position among regions on GDP and contributed about 16 percent to the national GDP of Tshs 24,781,679 million.

Dar es Salaam is the highest industrial developed region in the country, and it is also the seat of trade and commerce in the country. Most of the people are employed in theindustrial and commercial sectors. The region is linked to the outside regions and the world by Dar es Salaam harbour and the Mwalimu. Nyerere InternationalAirport. Railways and roads networks connect this region to other regions and to the neighboring countries such as Kenya and Zambia. There is a very good communications network connecting the region with other regions and the outside world.

The coastal area has many natural tourist attractions and has first class hotels with conference facilities.The region is famous for producing both food and to a lesser extent, annual cash crops. The main food crops produced in Dar es Salaam region include: Cassava, Maize, Paddy, Sorghum and Sweet potatoes. The main permanent crops include coconuts, cashew nuts, mangoes, oranges and bananas. Livestock keeping is a moderate economic activity in the region.

2 INTRODUCTION

This section provides technical and operational description of the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA), carried out in the rural areas of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar during the 2007/08 agricultural year. It details the background and the rationale for carrying out the NSCA in 2007/08 agricultural year. It also explains the sampling procedures, designing and implementation of the data processing system.

This report (Volume Vg) is among the 21 regional reports for the Mainland. Other Census reports include the Technical Report (Volume I), Crop Sector Report at National level (Volume II), Livestock Report at National level (Volume III), Large Scale Farms Report (Volume IV), Regional Reports (Volume V series), Zanzibar Livestock Report (Volume VI) and Zanzibar Crop Sector Report (Volume VII). Unlike the 2002/03 Agricultural Sample Census, the 2007/08 Sample Census does not have a separate report for Smallholder Household Characteristics and Access to Natural Resources Report. Other thematic reports will be produced depending on the demand and availability of funds.

This report is divided into five main sections; Background Information, Introduction, Census Results, District Profiles and Appendices. The definitions relating to all aspects of this report can be found in the questionnaire.

2.1 The Rationale for Conducting the National Sample Census of Agriculture

The Government of Tanzania has embarked on various plans geared to eradicate poverty by the year 2025 and Tanzania Zanzibar by the year 2020. In order to facilitate intervention and monitoring activities of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, the government has planned a series of censuses and surveys to assist in policy formulation, planning and to track changes in the wellbeing of the population of Tanzania. In this Master Plan, a series of Agricultural Censuses have been planned, the first one was undertaken in 2002/03 agricultural year and the second in 2007/08.

Demands for reliable and timely agricultural data have become significantly increasing for monitoring outcomes and progress of the poverty monitoring tools like the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and performance of the respective MDAs (ASLMs).
Following the decentralization of the Government's administration and planning functions, there has been a pressing need for agricultural and rural development data disaggregated 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 and in the design of District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects (DADIPS). The increase in investment is an essential element in the national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty.

2.2 Census Objectives

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users down to the district level including policy makers at local, regional and national levels, rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmers organizations, and the like. The dataset is both extensive in its sample and detailed in its scope and coverage to meet the user demand.

The census was carried out in order to:

- Identify structural changes, in the size of farm household holdings, crop and livestock production, farm inputs and implement use. It also seeks to determine if there are any improvements in the rural infrastructures and the level of agricultural household living conditions;

- Provide benchmark data on productivity, production and agricultural practices in relation to policies and interventions promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and other stakeholders; and

- Establish baseline data for the measurement of the impact of high level objectives of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and other rural development programmes and projects.

2.3 Census Scope and Coverage

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was conducted for both large and small scale farms. The data was collected from a sample of 52,635 small scale agricultural households of which 48,880 were from the Mainland and 4,755 from Zanzibar. To meet National estimates, data was also collected from 1,006 Large Scale Farms (968 on the Mainland and 38 in Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis.

Three different questionnaires were used to collect data on agriculture and related aspects. These were:

- Small scale farms questionnaire;
- Community questionnaire; and
- Large scale farm questionnaire.

The small scale farm questionnaire was the main census instrument which included questions related to crop and livestock production and practices; population demographics; access to services; resources and infrastructure; issues on poverty and gender. Main subjects covered during the study include:-

- Household demographics and activities of the household members;
- Land access/ownership/tenure and use;
- Crop and livestock production and productivity;
- Access to inputs and farming implements;
- Access and use of credits;
- Crop marketing, storage;
- Fish farming;
- Investment activities: Irrigation structures, water harvesting, erosion control;
- Off farm income;
- Household living conditions (housing, sanitary facilities, etc);
- Livelihood constraints; and
- Poverty Indicators.

The community level questionnaire was designed to collect village 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 the large scale farms either privately or corporately managed. However, the analysis of large scale farms is presented in a separate report (Volume IV).

2.4 Census Methodology

The main focus at all stages of the census execution was on data quality and this has been emphasized all the time. The main activities undertaken include:

- Census organization;
- Tabulation plan preparation;
- Sample design;
- Design of census questionnaire and other instruments;
- Pilot test;
- 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; and
- Table formatting and charts using Excel, maps generation using Arc GIS and Excel, Report preparation using Ms Word and Excel.

2.4.1 Census Organization

The census was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; and the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government in Tanzania Mainland. The Office of the Chief Government Statistician, (OCGS), Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries in TanzaniaZanzibar.

At the national level, the census was headed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Mainland in collaboration with the Chief Government Statistician, Tanzania Zanzibar. The planning Group formed by the Director General of NBS and the Chief Government Statistician consisted of staff from the Department of Agriculture Statistics of NBS, Department of Economic Statistics of OCGS, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development in the Mainland. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Zanzibar.

The Planning Group was responsible for all the census operations. Implementation of the census activities at the regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Managers of NBS and the Regional Agricultural Supervisors from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government. 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. As for Zanzibar, implementation of the census activities at the regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Officers and Regional Agricultural Officers. At district level, implementation of the census activities were managed by District Agricultural Development Officers (DADOs). In addition, there was a national mobile team to supervise the census operations.

The Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG) under MKUKUTA provided support in sourcing financing, approving budget allocation and 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 tabulation and analytical reports prepared from the census data.

2.4.2 Tabulation Plan Preparation

The tabulation plan was developed considering the tabulations from previous censuses and surveys to allow trend analysis and comparisons as well as the needs of end users.

2.4.3 Sample Design

The Mainland sample consisted of 3,192 villages. These villages were drawn from the National Master Sample (NMS) developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to serve as national framework for the conduct of household based surveys in the country. The National Master Sample was developed from the 2002 Population and Housing Census. The total Mainland sample was 47,880 agricultural households. In Zanzibar, a total of 317 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected and 4,755 agricultural households were covered. National wide, all regions and districts were sampled except four urban districts (three from Mainland and one from Zanzibar).

In both Mainland and Zanzibar, a two stage sample was used. The number of villages/Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected for the first stage with a probability proportional to the number of

villages/EAs in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from a list of households in each village/EA using systematic random sampling. Table 2.1 gives the sample size of households, villages and districts for the Mainland and Zanzibar.

Table 2.1: Census Sample

Description	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Households	47,880	4,755	52,635
Villages/EAs	3,192	317	3,509
Districts	133	9	142
Regions	21	5	26

2.4.4 Questionnaire Design and Other Census Instruments

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

- 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 respondent;

- The responses to all the 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 capture;

- Skip patterns were used to reduce unnecessary and incorrect coding of sections which do not apply to the respondent; and

- Each section was clearly numbered, which facilitated the use of skip patterns and provide a reference for data type coding for the programming of CSPro and SPSS.

Three other instruments were used:

- Village Listing Forms were used for the listing of households in the village/EA and from this list, a systematic sample of 15 agricultural households were selected;

- A Training Manual which was used by the trainer for the cascade/pyramid training of supervisors and enumerators; and

- Enumerator's Instructions Manual was used as reference material.

2.4.5 Field Pilot-Testing of the Census Instruments

The questionnaire was pilot-tested in four locations (Arusha, Dodoma, Unguja and Pemba). This was done to check the wording, flow and relevance of the questions and to finalize crop lists, questionnaire coding and manuals. In addition, several data collection methodologies had to be finalized, namely; livestock numbers in pastoral communities, mixed cropping, use of percentages in the questionnaire and finalizing skip patterns and documenting consistency checks.

2.4.6 Training of Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators

During the training, a cascade/pyramid training techniques were employed to maintain statistical standards. The top level of training was provided to 78 national and regional supervisors (65 from Mainland and 13 from Zanzibar). The trainers were members of the Planning Group from the National Bureau of Statistics, the sector Ministries of Agriculture and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. In each region, three training sessions were conducted for the district supervisors and enumerators. The training concentrated on questionnaires, listing forms, field level census methodology and definitions. Emphasis was placed on consistency checking in the field. Tests were given to the enumerators and supervisors and the best 50 percent of the trainees were selected for the actual field work. The remaining 50% were assigned the work of listing the households in the villages they belong and they were later terminated. The best trained enumerators were assigned to list the remaining villages. Each enumerator was assigned to enumerate two villages.

2.4.7 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign

Radios, televisions, newspapers, leaflets, t-shirts and caps were used to create awareness of the Agricultural Sample Census to the public. This strategy helped in sensitizing the public for the field level activities in order to increase the response rate. The t-shirts and caps were given to the field staff and the village chairpersons. The village chairpersons assisted to locate the selected households.

2.4.8 Data Collection

Data collection activities for the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census lasted for three months from June to August 2009. The direct interview method was used to collect data during the enumeration. Data collection was monitored by a hierarchical system of supervisors which included the Mobile Response Team, Regional and District Supervisors. The Mobile Response Team headed by the Manager of Agriculture Statistics Department, provided the overall direction to the field operations and responded to queries arising outside the scope of the training exercise. Decisions made on the definitions and procedures were then communicated back to all the enumerators via the Regional and District Supervisors. On the Mainland, each region had 2 Regional Supervisors (total of 42) and 2 district supervisors per district, (total 266).

District supervision and enumeration were performed by staff from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government and the sector Ministry of Agriculture (PMO-RALG). Regional and national supervision was provided by senior staff from the NBS and sector Ministries of Agriculture. In Zanzibar, the enumeration was conducted by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Supervision was provided by senior officers of the same Ministries and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician.

During the household listing exercise, some 3,192 extension staff participated on the Mainland. A total of 177 enumerators participated during the listing exercise and enumeration using the small holder questionnaire in Zanzibar. A total of 1,596 enumerators were involved in data collection using the small holder questionnaire on the Mainland. Additional five percent of the enumerators were held as reserves in case of drop outs during the enumeration exercise.

2.4.9 Field Supervision and Consistency Checks

Enumerators were trained to probe the respondents until they were satisfied with the responses before they recorded them in the questionnaire. The first check on the questionnaire was carried out by the enumerators in the field during enumeration, followed by District, Regional and National supervisors. Supervisory visits at all levels of supervision focused on checking the completeness of the questionnaires and consistency. Inconsistencies encountered were corrected, and where necessary, a call back to the respondent was made by the enumerator to obtain the correct information. Further quality control checks were made by the district supervisors.

2.4.10 Data Processing

Data processing involved the following process:

- Data entry;
- Data structure formatting;
- Batch validation; and
- Tabulation.

Data Entry

Scanning and ICR data capture technology was used. This did not only increase the speed of data entry but also increased the accuracy due to reduction of keystroke errors. Interactive validation routines were incorporated into the ICR software to trap errors during the verification process.

Prior to scanning, all the questionnaires underwent a manual cleaning exercise by checking that the questionnaire had a full set of pages, correct identification and good hand-writing. A score was given to each questionnaire based on the legibility and the completeness of enumeration. This score was used to assess the quality of enumeration and supervision.CSPro was used for data entry of the questionnaires that were rejected by the ICR extraction application.

Batch Validation

A batch validation program was developed in CSPro in order to identify inconsistencies within a questionnaire. This was in addition to the interactive validation during the ICR extraction process. The procedures varied from simple range checking within each variable to more complexes checking between variables. After data cleaning, the tables were prepared based on a pre-designed tabulation plan**.**

Tabulation

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

Report Writing

The report writing focused on the regional comparisons, time series and national estimates. Microsoft Excel was used to produce charts, Arc GIS and Excel were used to generate maps, whereas Microsoft Word was used in cmpiling and report writing**.**

Data Quality Control

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 the field level during the census year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaire are within the norms for Tanzania and they follow the expected time series trends when compared to historical data.

2.5 Funding Arrangements

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was supported mainly by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which together, financed most of the operational activities. Other funds for the census activities were from the Government of Tanzania. In addition, technical assistance was provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

3 CENSUS RESULTS

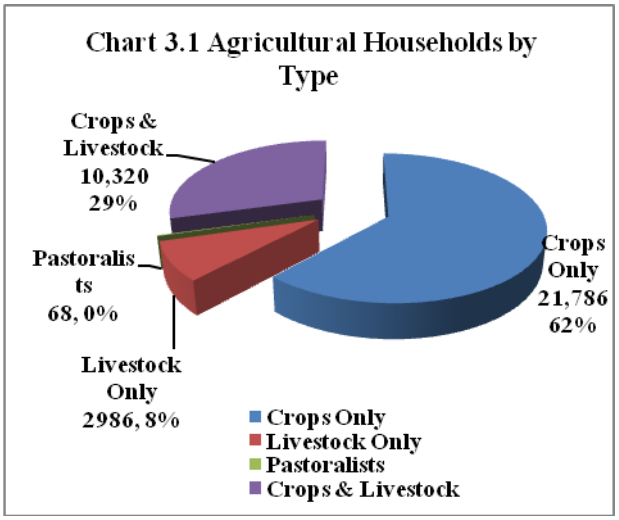
This part of the report presents the census results for Dar es Salaam region, based on the statistical data tables presented in Appendix tables. The results are presented in various forms including brief summaries, charts, condensed tables, graphs and maps to facilitate understanding of the information among the users.

Comparisons are made between related variables and between districts. Comparisons are also made between the current and the 2002/03 survey results. The results are divided into four main sections which include household characteristics, crop results, livestock results and poverty indicators. In comparison, as for the 2002/03 census, more effort has been expended in analyzing the results in order to formulate solid conclusions.

3.1 Household Characteristics

3.1.1 Types of Households

The number of agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region was 35,160 out of which,21,786 (62%) were involved in growing crops only, 2,986 (8%) were rearing livestock only and 10,320 (29%) were involved incrop production as well as livestock keeping (Chart 3.1).



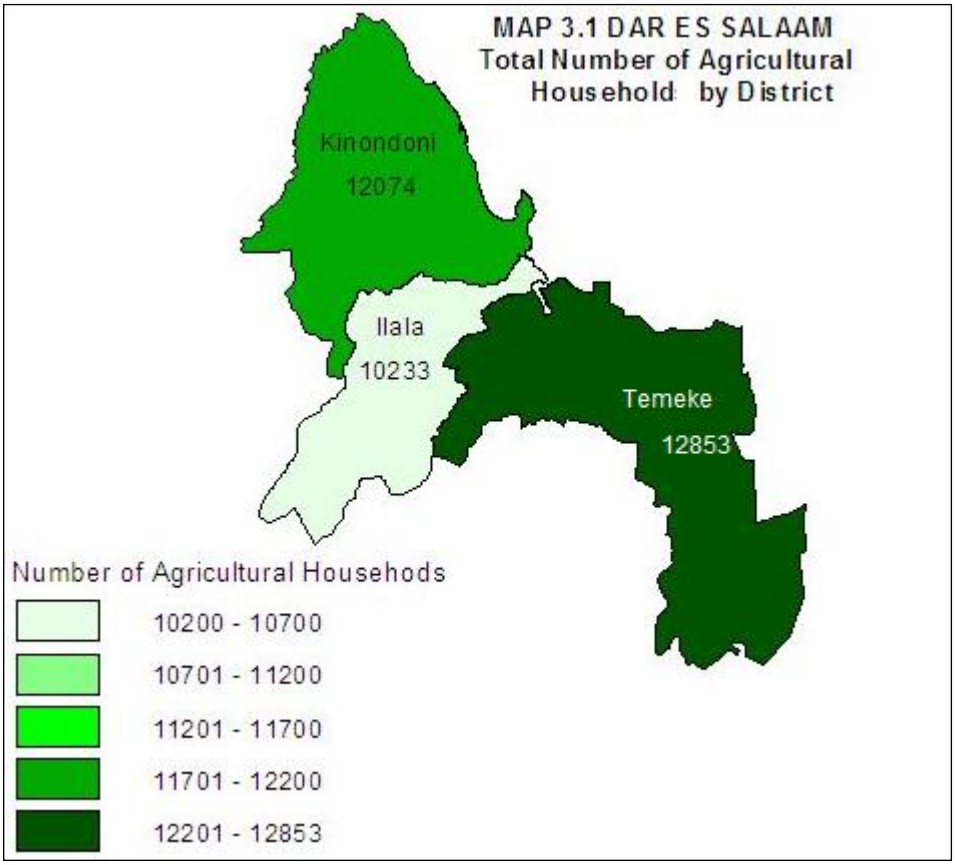
The largest number of agricultural household was in temeke district (12,853), followed by Kinondoni (12,074) and the least was Ilala district (10,233) (Map 3.1)

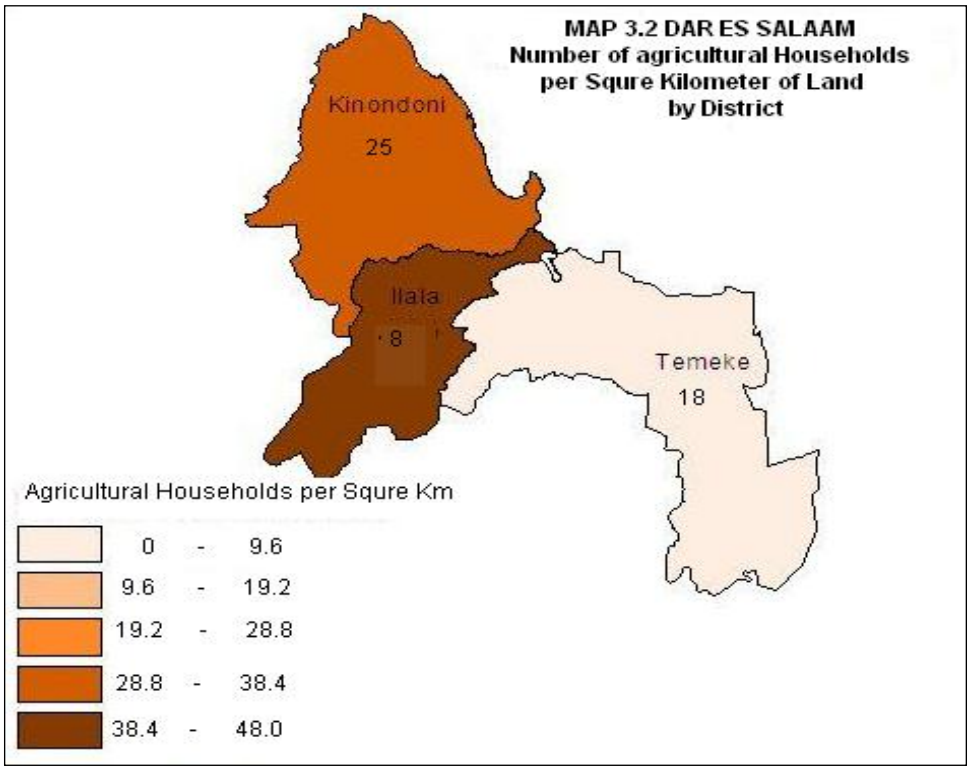
3.1.2 Main Sources of Cash Income

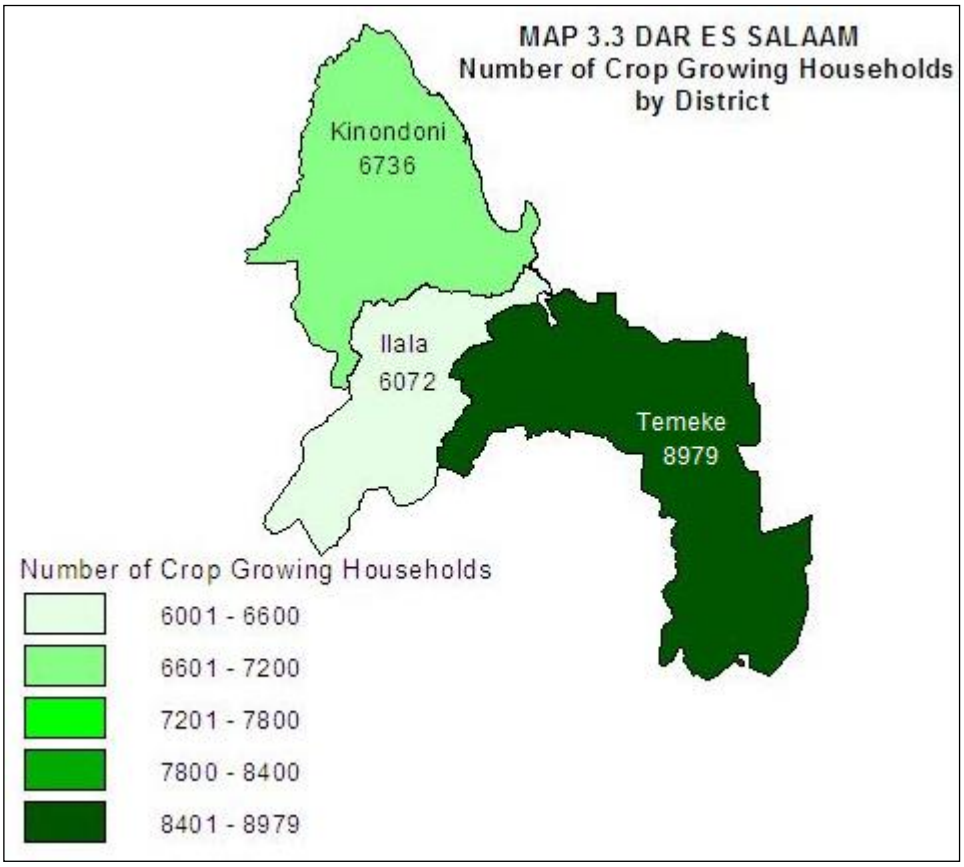
Most of the agricultural households in Dar es salaam region ranked selling of food as an activity that provided most of their cash income (10,053 hh, 28.6%) followed by income from businesses (7,516 hh, 20%). Temeke had the largest number of agricultural households (4,322 hh, 43%) who reported selling of food crops as the most important activity for cash income followed by Ilala district (3,275 hh, 33%). Kinondoni district had the smallest number of agricultural households (2,457 hh, 24%) which reported selling of food crops as the most important activity for cash income, (Table 3.1).

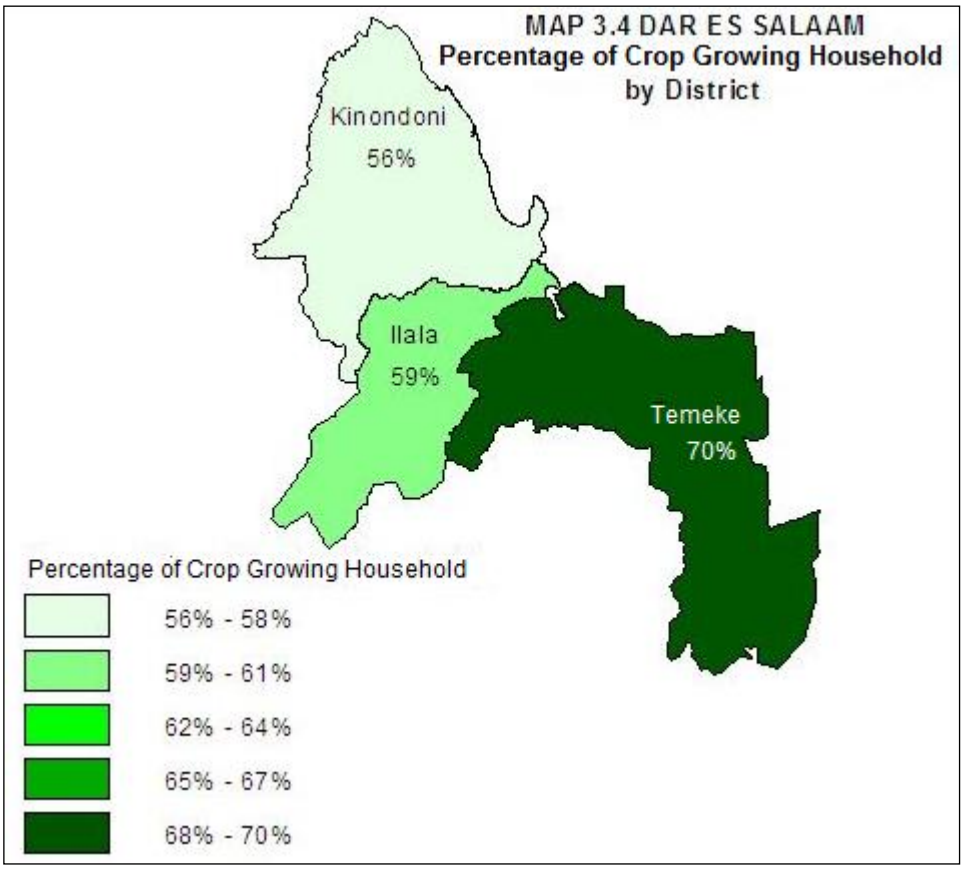
Table 3.1: Households Main Sources of Cash Income

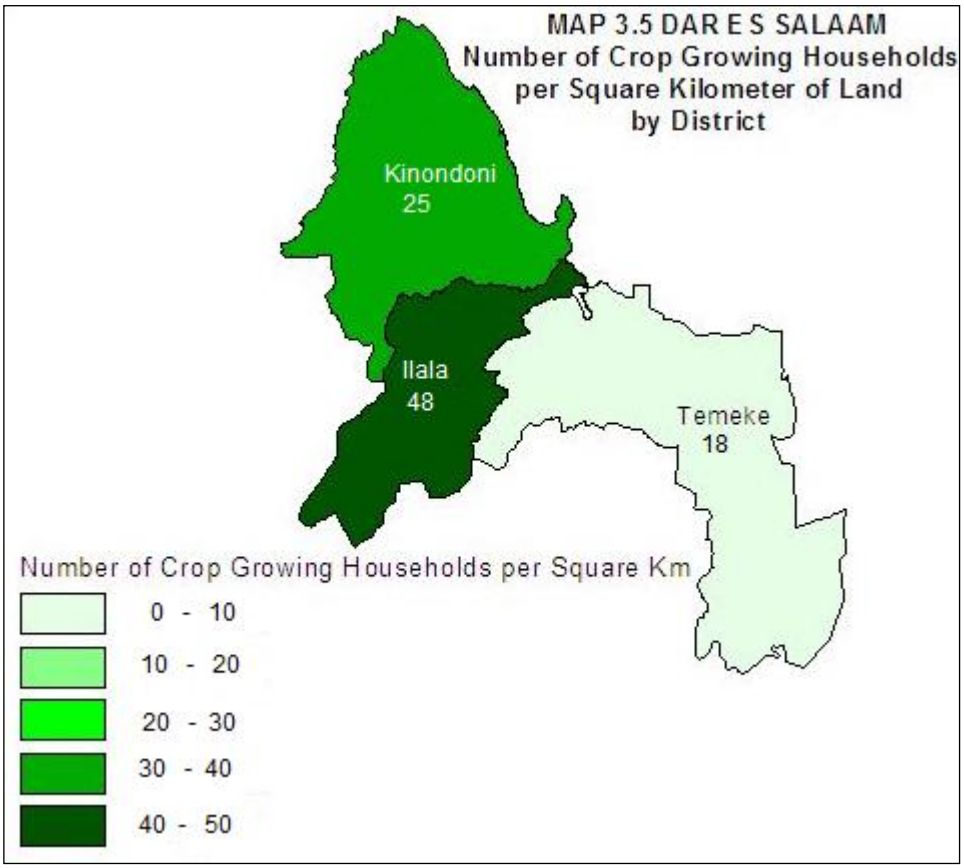
District	Sales of Food Crops	Sale of Livestock	Sale of Livestock Products	Sales of Cash Crops	Sale of Forest Products	Business Income	Wages & Salaries in Cash	Other Casual Cash Earnings	Fishing	Cash Remittance	Other	Not applicable	Total
Kinondoni	2,457	381	551	297	85	2,923	2,457	2,500	254	0	169	0	12,074
Ilala	3,275	478	1,092	546	68	1,910	1,433	1,092	273	0	0	68	10,233
Temeke	4,322	373	671	335	75	2,682	1,863	1,080	112	782	447	112	12,853
Total	**10,053**	**1,231**	**2,313**	**1,178**	**227**	**7,516**	**5,753**	**4,671**	**639**	**782**	**617**	**180**	**35,160**
%	**28.6**	**3.5**	**6.6**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**21.4**	**16.4**	**13.3**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**100**


MAP 3.1 DAR ES SALAAM
Total Number of Agricultural Household by District
Kinondoni
12074
Ilala
10233
Temeke
12853
Number of Agricultural Households
10200 - 10700
10701 - 11200
11201 - 11700
11701 - 12200
12201 - 12853


MAP 3.2 DAR ES SALAAM
Number of agricultural Households per Squre Kilometer of Land by District
Kinondoni
25
Ilala
8
Temeke
18
Agricultural Households per Squre Km
0 - 9.6
9.6 - 19.2
19.2 - 28.8
28.8 - 38.4
38.4 - 48.0

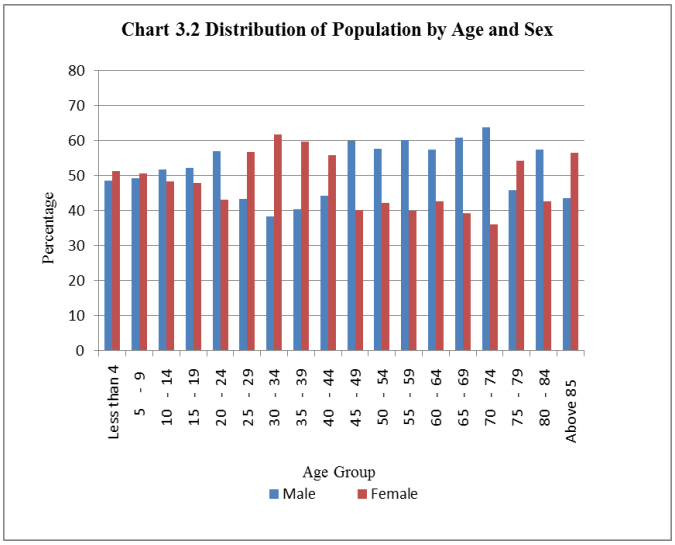

MAP 3.3 DAR ES SALAAM
Number of Crop Growing Households
by District
Kinondoni
6736
Ilala
6072
Temeke
8979
Number of Crop Growing Households
6001 - 6600
6601 - 7200
7201 - 7800
7800 - 8400
8401 - 8979


MAP 3.4 DAR ES SALAAM
Percentage of Crop Growing Household
by District
Kinondoni
56%
Ilala
59%
Temeke
70%
Percentage of Crop Growing Household
56% - 58%
59% - 61%
62% - 64%
65% - 67%
68% - 70%


MAP 3.5 DAR E S SALAAM
Number of Crop Growing Households
per Square Kilometer of Land
by District
Kinondoni
25
Ilala
48
Temeke
18
Number of Crop Growing Households per Square Km
0 - 10
10 - 20
20 - 30
30 - 40
40 - 50

3.1.3 Number and Age of Household Members

Dar es Salaam region had a total rural agricultural population of 190,417 of which 96,500 (51%) were males and 93,917 (49%) were females. Where as, age group 0-14 constituted 34 percent of the total rural agricultural population, age group 15–64 (active population) constituted 61 percent of the total population.The mean age of household heads is 49 years (48 years for male heads and 50 years for female heads) (Chart 3.2).

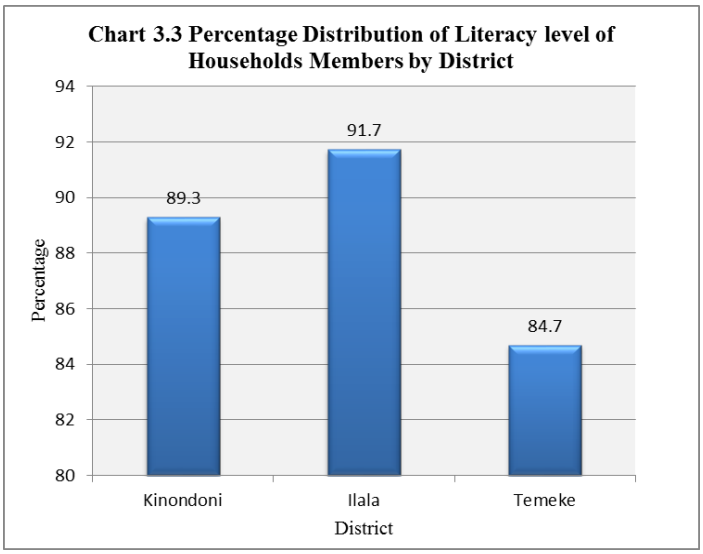


3.1.4 Levels of Education

In order to obtain information on the level of education, information on literacy and education attainment were obtained for all persons aged five years and above in all households.

Literacy

The information on literacy level for family members aged five years and above was obtained by asking individual private households if their respective family members could read and write in Kiswahili only, English only, both English and Swahili or inany other language. Literacy is based on the abilityto read and write Swahili, English or both.

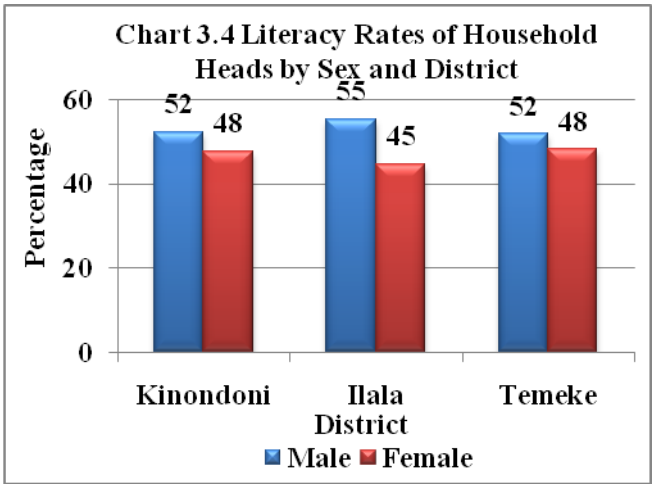


Literacy Level for Household Members

Dar es Salaam region had a total literacy rate of 88.4 percent. The highest literacy rate was in Ilala district (91.7%) followed by Kinondoni district (89.3%). Temeke district had the lowest literacy rate of 84.7 percent, (Chart 3.3).

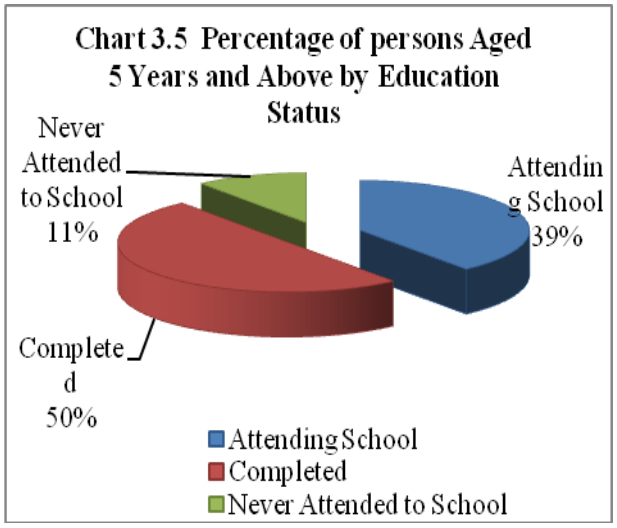
Literacy Rate for Heads of Households

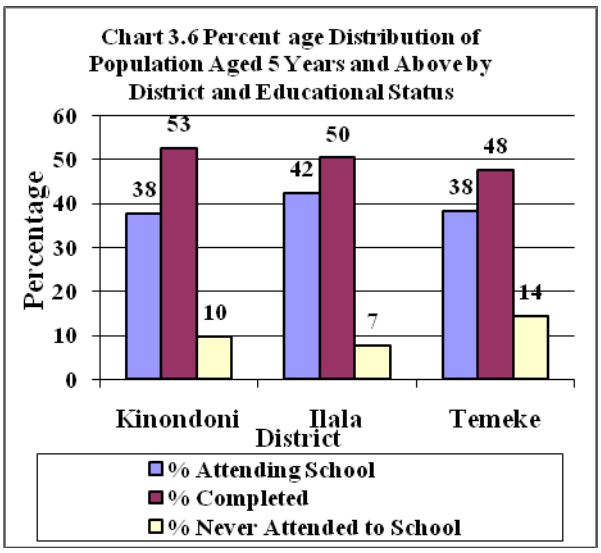
The literacy rate for the heads of households in the region was 100 percent. The literacy rate for male and female heads of households were53 and 47 percent respectively. Male heads literacy rate was higher than that of female heads in all the districts. The district with the highest male literacy rate amongst heads of households was Ilala with 55 percent followed by Temeke and Ilala each with 52 percent, (Chart 3.4).



Educational Status

Information on educational status was collected from individual agricultural households. The results show that 50 percent of the population aged 5 years and above in the region had completed different levels of education and 39 percent were still attending school. Eleven percnt (11%) had never attended school, (Chart 3.5).

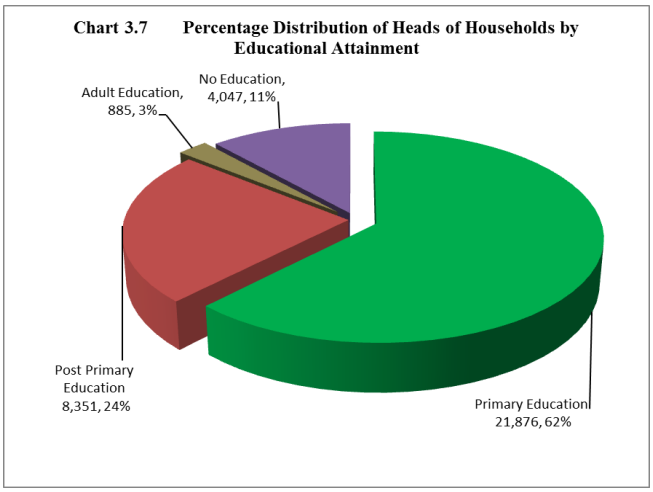


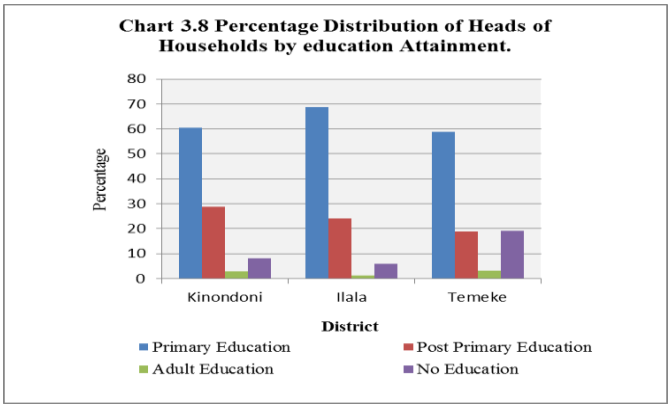


Agricultural households in Kinondoni district had the highest percentage (53%) of the population aged 5 years and above who had completed different levels of education followed by Ilala district with 50 percent. Temeke district had the lowest percentage (48%) of the population aged 5 years and above who had completed different levels of education, (Chart 3.6).

The number of agricultural household heads with primary education in Dar es Salaam region was 21,876hh (62%), those with post primary education were 8,351hh (24%), those with no education were 4,047hh (11%) and Adult education occupying only 885 (3%), (Chart 3.7). With regards to the heads of agricultural households with primary education in Dar es salaam region , Ilala had the highest percentage (69%) followed by Kinondoni (59%) and Temeke being the last with (59%).

Heads of agricultural households with no education was high in Temeke (19%) followed by Kinondoni (8%) and Ilala having (6%), (Chart 3.8).





3.2 Land Use

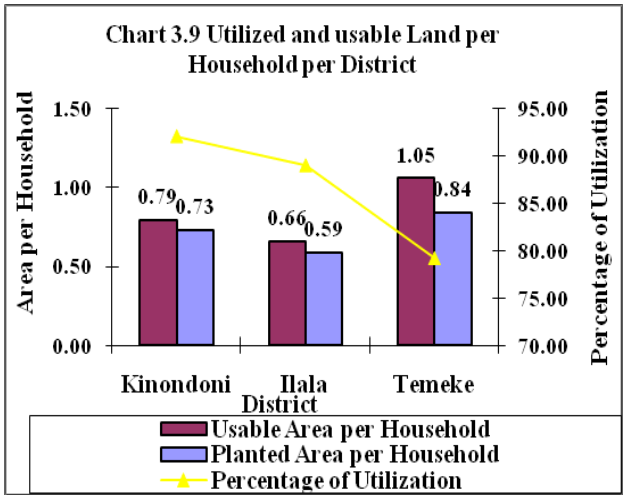
Land area and planted area are treated differently in area measurements. *Land area* refers to the physical area of land and is the same regardless of the number of crops planted on the land in one year. Planted area is the total area of crops planted in a year and this area is summed if there were more than one crop on the same land in a year. The terms used in this section require definitions as follows:

Land available refers to the area of land that has been allocated to smallholders through customary law, official title or other forms of ownership. Land available does NOT mean the total area of land that is designated as agricultural land in the country; instead, it is the land that is available to smallholders given the location of villages and lack of access to more remote parcels of unused agricultural designated land.

Usable land refers to the available land minus the land that cannot be used e.g. bare rock, shallow soils, steep slopes,swamp areas etc. It does however include un-cleared bush. *Utilized land* refers to the land that was used during the year.

3.2.1 Area of Land Utilized

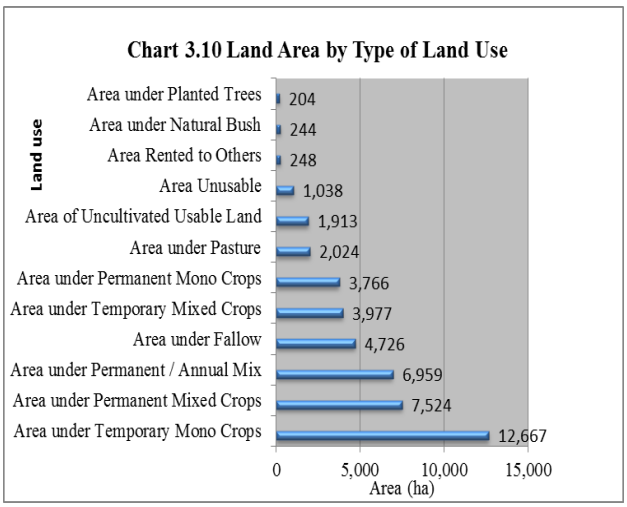
The total area of land available to smallholders was 44,253ha. The regional average land area utilized for agriculture per household was only 0.7 ha/hh. This figure is slightly below the national average which is estimated at 2.0 hectares per household. About 85 percent of the total land available to smallholders was utilized. Only 15 percent of the usable land available to smallholders was not used, (Chart 3.9).



Some differences in land area utilized per household existed across districts with Temeke utilizing 1.0 ha/hh, Kinondoni 0.8ha/hh, and Ilala 0.7ha/hh. Therefore, Ilala had the smallest landarea utilised per household. The utilization of the usable land per household was highest in Kinondoni (92%), followed by Ilala (89%) and Temeke (79%), (Chart 3.9).

3.2.2 Types of Land Use

The area of land under temporary mono crops had the largest area by type of land use with 12,667hectares (28% of the total land available to smallholders in Dar es Salaam), followed by permanent mixed crops (7,524 ha, 16.6%), permanent/annual mix (6,959 ha, 15.4%), area under fallow (4,726 ha, 10.4%), area under temporary mixed crops (3,977 ha, 8.8%), and area under permanent monocrops (3,766 ha, 8.3%). Other land use include, area under pasture (2,024 ha, 4.5%), uncultivatable usable land (1,913 ha, 4.2%), unusable area (1,038 ha, 2.3%), area rented to others (248 ha, 0.5%), area under natural bush (244 ha, 0.5%), and area planted with trees (204 ha, 0.5%), (Chart 3.10).

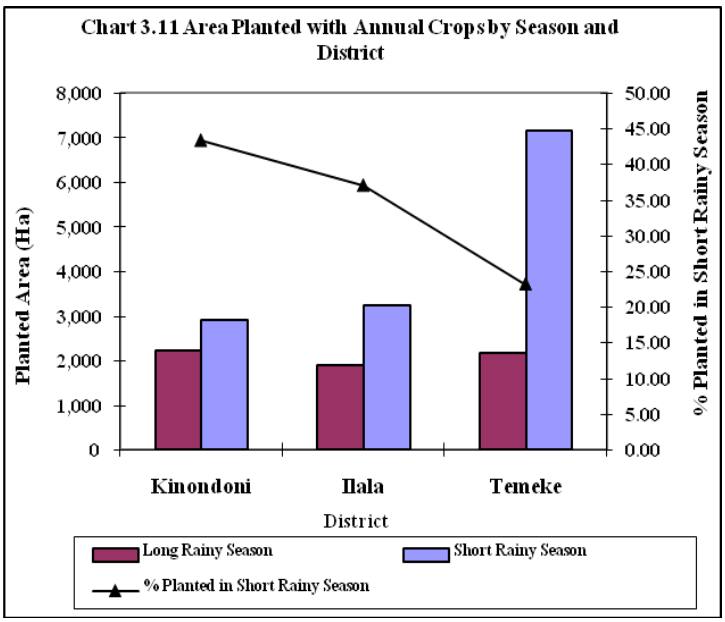


3.3 Annual Crops and Vegetable Production

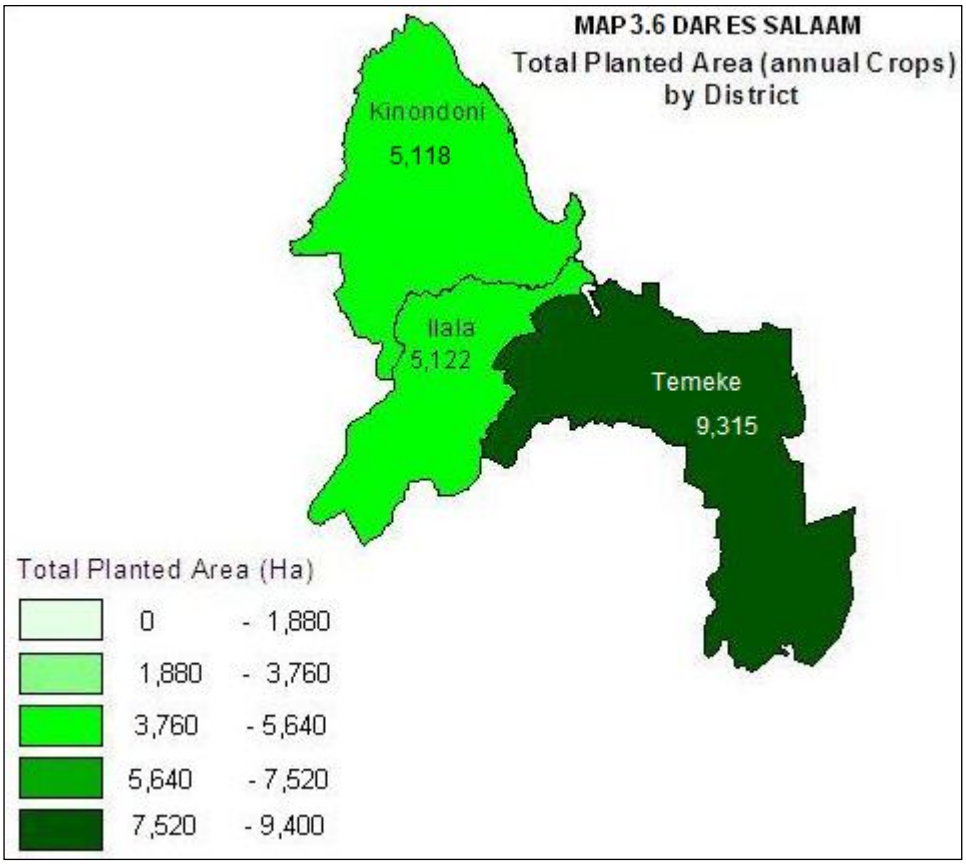
Dar es Salaam region has two rainy seasons comprising of the short rainy season during November to January and the long rainy season during March to May. The survey results on crop production in both seasons have been used in compiling this report. Where appropriate, the results of this census are compared with the results of past surveys. The main crops produced in the region have been categorized first on the basis of relative importance, for both annual and permanent crops and thereafter, followed by a more detailed analysis of individual crops by crop types.

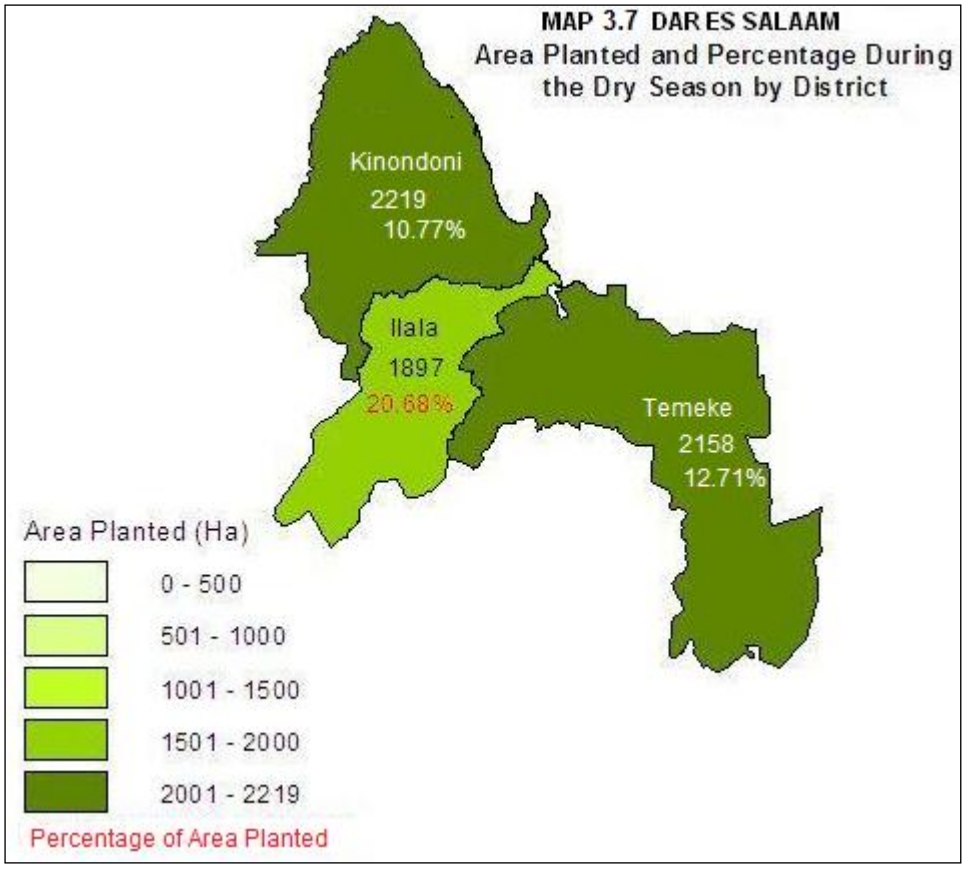
3.3.1 Area Planted

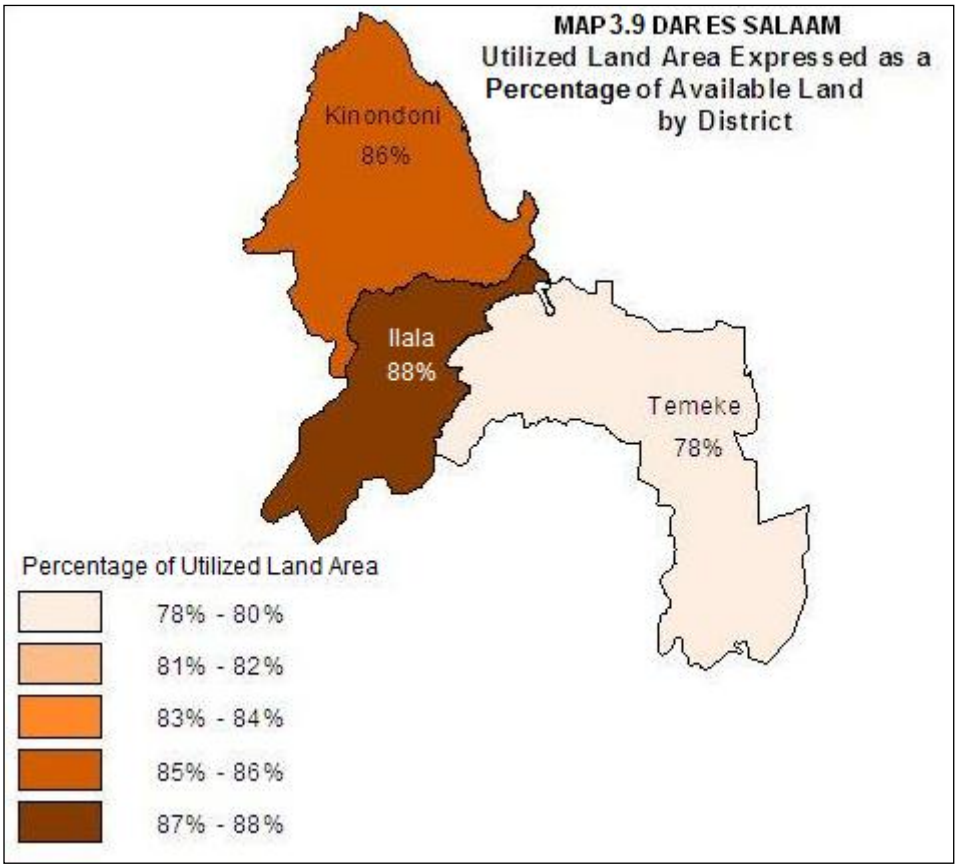
The total area planted with annual crops and vegetables was 19,555 ha out of which 6,273 ha (32.1%) were planted during the short rainy season and 13,282 ha, (67.9%) were planted during the long rainy season. The planted area, as per 2007/08 census data shows a slight decline of 1,566 ha from the 21,121 ha reported in 2002/03 possibly due to conversion of land to other uses including expansion of residential areas.

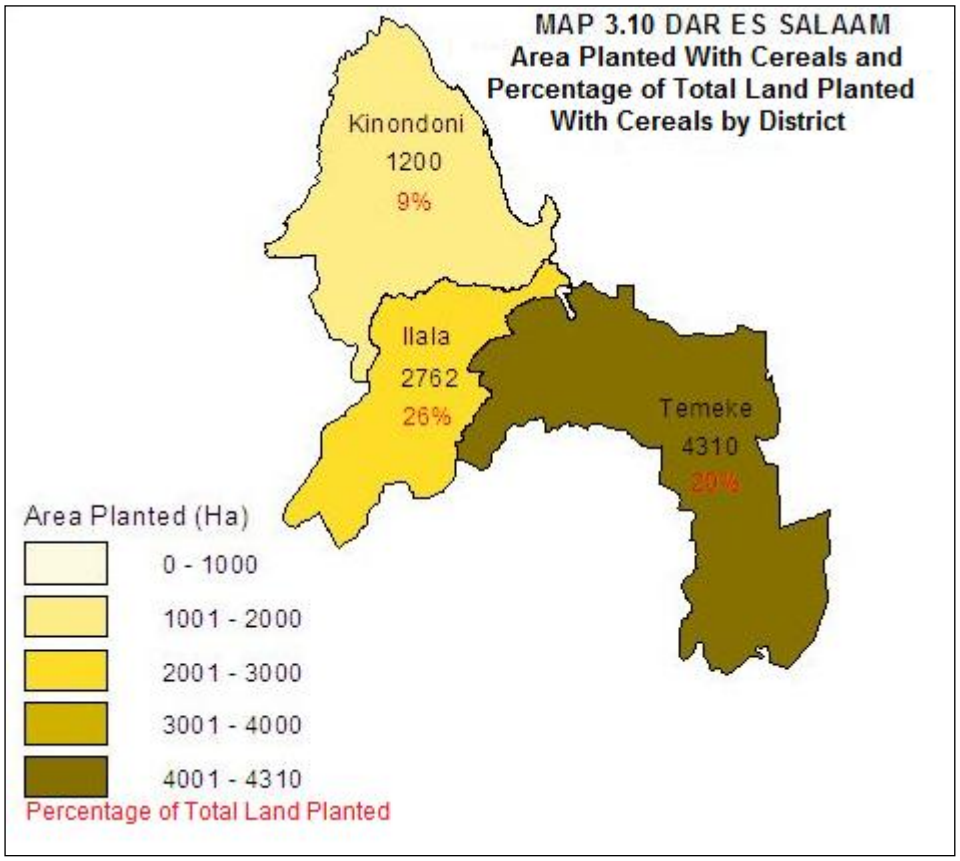


The average areas planted per household during the long rainy season was slightly bigger (0.6 ha) compared to the short rainy season (0.46 ha). In the short rainy season, the districts with the largest planted area per household were Kinondoni and Temeke, each with 0.57 ha/hh while Ilala district had a planted area of 0.42 ha/hh, (Chart 3.11). In this season, the planted areas were equivalent to 43.3%, 37%, and 23.2% utilization of the district usable land area in Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke districts, respectively. During the long rainy season, Temeke had the largest planted area per household (0.72), followed by Ilala (0.52 ha). Kinondoni had the smallest planted area per household (0.48 ha).


MAP 3.6 DAR ES SALAAM
Total Planted Area (annual Crops)
by District
Kinondoni
5,118
Ilala
5,122
Temeke
9,315
Total Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 1,880
1,880 - 3,760
3,760 - 5,640
5,640 - 7,520
7,520 - 9,400


MAP 3.7 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted and Percentage During
the Dry Season by District
Kinondoni
2219
10.77%
Ilala
1897
20.68%
Temeke
2158
12.71%
Area Planted (Ha)
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 2219
Percentage of Area Planted


MAP 3.9 DAR ES SALAAM
Utilized Land Area Expressed as a Percentage of Available Land by District
Kinondoni
86%
Ilala
88%
Temeke
78%
Percentage of Utilized Land Area
78% - 80%
81% - 82%
83% - 84%
85% - 86%
87% - 88%


MAP 3.10 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted With Cereals and Percentage of Total Land Planted With Cereals by District
Kinondoni
1200
9%
Ilala
2762
26%
Temeke
4310
20%
Area Planted (Ha)
0 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 3000
3001 - 4000
4001 - 4310
Percentage of Total Land Planted

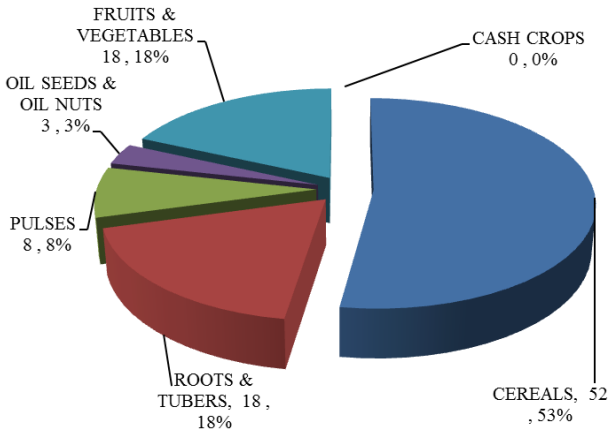
Analysis of the Most Important Crops

The main crops produced in the region have been categorized first on the basis of relative importance, for both annual and permanent crops followed by separate analysis of crop types and individual crops within the major crop types.

3.3.2 Main Crop Types

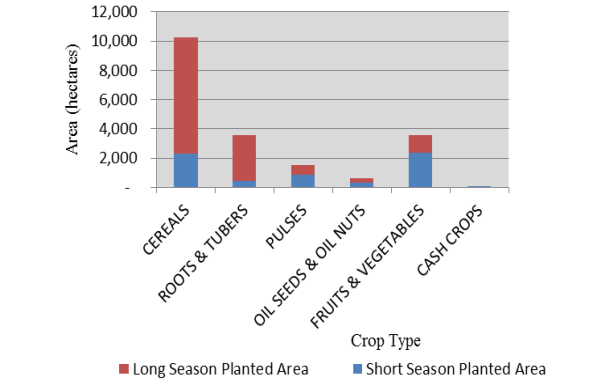
Amongst the annual and vegetable crops, cereals were the main type of crops grown in the region, (Chart 3.13). Cereals were planted on 10,252 ha (52% of the planted area in the region), followed by roots and tuber crops and fruits and vegetables, each of which occupied 18% of the total planted area.Pulses occupied 8% of the planted area while oilseed and oil nut crops occupied a much smaller planted area, (3%). Unspecified cash crops were generally insignificant. The 2007/08 census data shows changes in main crop types compared to 2002/03 census data when roots and tubers were the main crops grown in Dar es salaam region which occupied 43.3% of the planted area followed by cereals with 7,736 ha equivalent to 36.6% of the planted area.

Chart 3.13 Percentage of Area Planted with Annual Crop Type



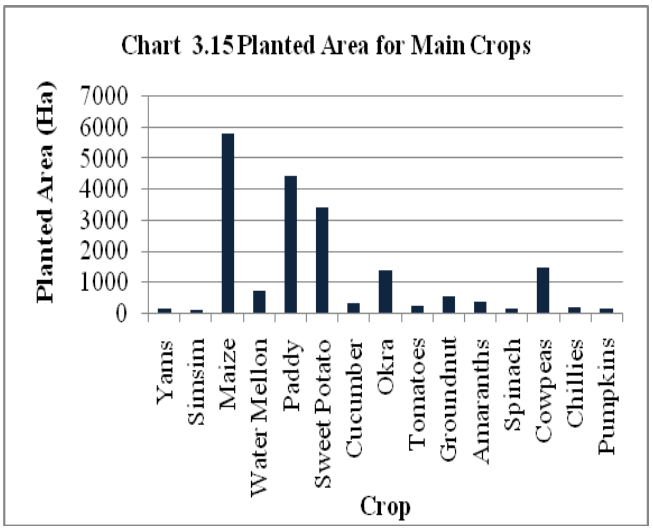
All main crop types were planted in both seasons (short and long rainy seasons). However, cereals, roots and tuber crops and oilseeds were planted mostly during the long rainy season, whereas fruits and vegetables and pulses were planted mostly during the short rainy season, (Chart 3.14).

Chart 3.14 Area Planted with Annual Crops by Crop Type and Season

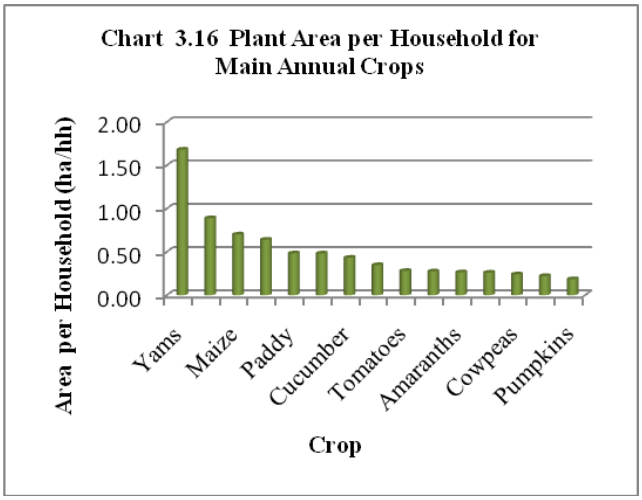


Planted Area for Main Annual and Vegetable Crops

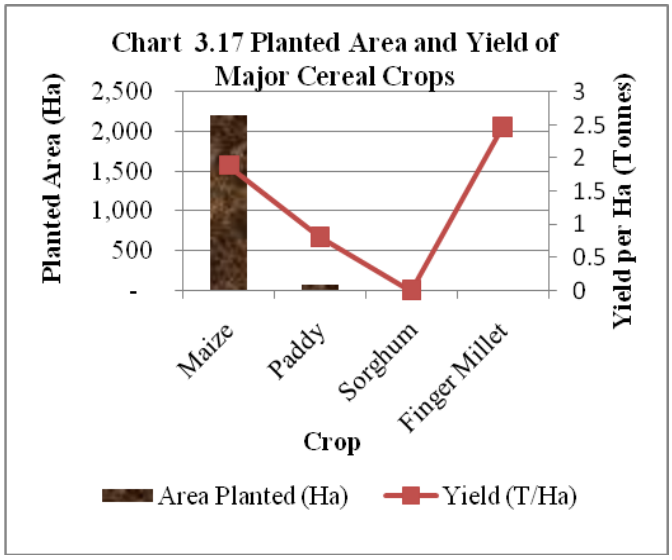
The planted area for the main annual and vegetable crops was 19,233 ha. The planted area was largest for cereals particularly maize and paddy (10,221 ha, 53.1%), followed by roots and tuber crops particularly sweet potatoes (3,393 ha, 17.6%),pulses particularly cowpeas (1,471 ha, 7.6%) and fruits and vegetables, particularly okra and water melon (2,072 ha, 10.8%). Other main crops which occupied the remaining 10.9% (2,096 ha) of the planted area were on much smaller areaswere oilseed crops such as groundnuts and simsim and a variety of fruit and vegetable crops including tomatoes, cucumber, chillies, pumpkin and spinach and yams, (Chart 3.15).



On land allocation for the main crops (Chart 3.16), yams were allocated the largest piece of land (1.7 ha/hh), followed by a large margin difference, by simsim (0.9 ha/household), maize (0.7 ha/household) and water melon (0.6 ha/household). For each of the remaining crops, the planted area per household was less than half a hectare and was smallest for pumpkin (0.2 ha/household).



3.3.2.1 Cereal Crop Production



The total area planted with cereals in the region was 10,252 ha (52.4% of the total planted area). The major cereal (Chart 3.17 and Map 3.10) planted in the region was maize (5,807 ha, 56.6% of the total area planted with cereals) followed by paddy (4,414 ha, 43.1%). The increase of maize as the dominant cereal crop is contrary to the situation in 2002/03 when Paddy had the largest planted area accounting for 53 percent of the total area planted with cereal crops followed by maize (47%), then sorghum (0.4%). In this census, finger millet and sorghum were generally insignificant as they occupied very small planted areas (28.3 ha and 3.5 ha for finger millet and sorghum, respectively). However, the most productive cereal crop was finger millet (2.9 t/ha) followed by maize (92.2 t/ha) then maize (2 t/ha). Sorghum was the least productive among the cereals with a yield level of 1.1 t/ha, (Chart 3.17).

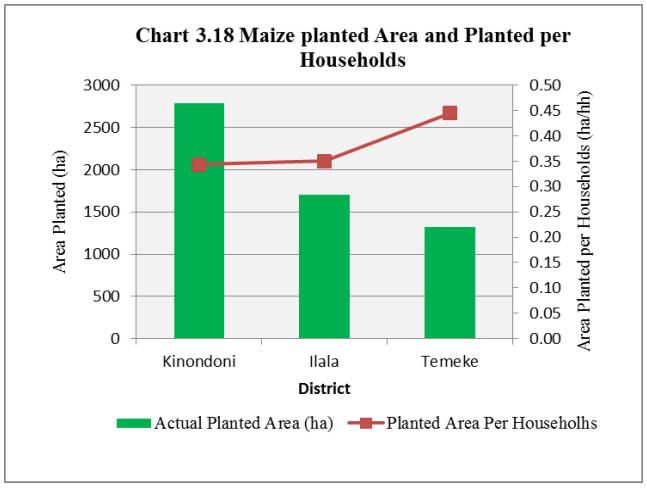
The combined total harvested quantity of cereals for the short and long rainyseason was 7,410 tons of which 6,302 tons were harvested from the long rainy season crop. Amongst the cereals, maize contributed the largest share of the total harvested cereals (4,051 tons, 54.7%) followed by paddy (3,328 tons, 44.9%). Finger millet and sorghum contributed the remaining (32 tons, 0.4%) of the total harvested cereals. Compared to 2002/03 agriculture census, total cereal production in the region has increased from the 2,869 tons produced in 2002/03. The trends also show that in 2007/08, maize had taken over from paddy as the dominant cereal crop.

The average yields over the two seasons were generally highest for finger millet (2.9 t/ha) followed by maize (2.2 t/ha) and paddy (2 t/ha). Sorghum yields were lowest at one ton/ha. Among the major cereals, paddy was planted by the largest number of households (9,097 hh, 42.1% of crops-only households) at an average 0.5 ha/hh followed by maize (8,265 hh, 38.3%) at an average of 0.7 ha/household.

Between districts, Temeke had the largest planted area with cereals (4,310 ha, 42.1% of total area planted with cereals), followed by Kinondoni (3,180 ha, 31%) and Ilala (2,762 ha, 26.9%). Total harvested cereals were also highest in Temeke district which contributed 48.9% of the total 7,410 tons harvested compared to Ilala (26.9%) and Kinondoni (24.3%).

3.3.2.1.1 Maize

Maize was planted in all the districts on a total of 5,807 ha (56.6% of total area planted with cereal crops). Kinondoni district had the largest planted area in the region (2,783 ha, 47.9% of total area planted with maize), followed by Ilala (1,698 ha, 29.2%) and the remaining 22.9% of the planted area was in Temeke, (Chart 3.18). This was also the case in 2002/03.

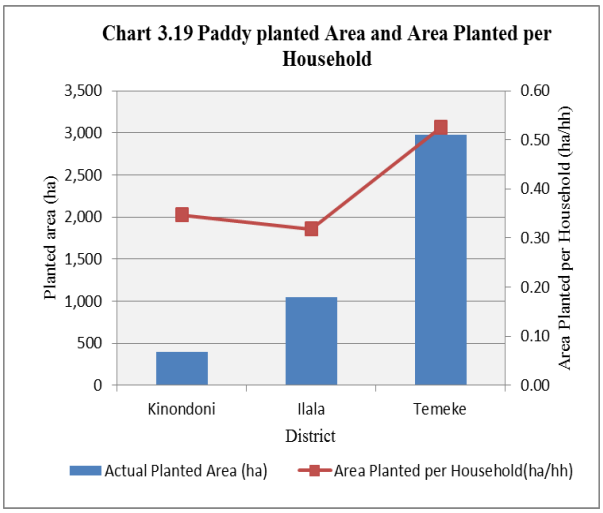


A total of 15,916 households (73.1% of the crops-only households) planted maize. The distribution of maize growing households followed a similar trend with 50.8%, 30.4% and 18.7% located in Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke diststricts, respectively.

Maize yields were generally low below one ton/ha. The yield was highest in Temeke (0.9 t/ha),followed by Ilala (0.75 t/ha) and Kinondoni (0.57 t/ha). The maize planted area/household was generally small in all districts, (Map 3.11). The largest planted area per household was in Temeke district (0.44 ha/hh), 0.35 ha/hh in Ilala and 0.34 ha/hh in Kinondoni district, (Map 3.12).

3.3.2.1.2 Paddy

Paddy was planted in all the districts on a total of 4,414 ha (43.1% of the total area planted with cereals), (Chart 3.19). The 2007/08 data indicates a decline in the area grown with paddy compared to 2002/03 when the paddy planted area represented 58 percent of the total crop growing households in Dar es salaam region.



The largest planted area was in Temeke (2,974 ha, 67.4% of the total area planted with paddy) followed by Ilala (1,043 ha, 23.6%). The area planted

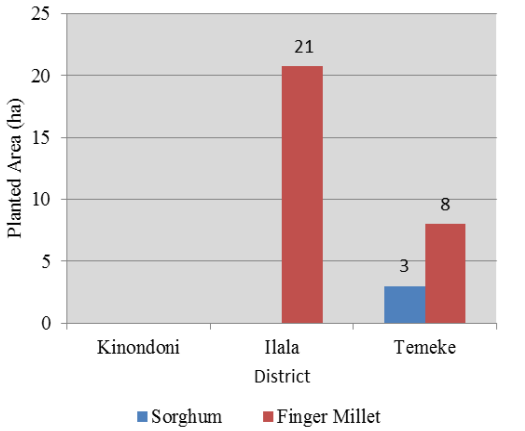
with paddy in Kinondoni district was relatively smallest and accounted for about 9% of the total paddy planted area in the region. Paddy was grown by a total of 10,081 households distributed between Temeke (56.2%), Ilala (32.5%) and Kinondoni (11.3%).Yield of paddy (Map 3.13) were highest in Temeke district (0.81 t/ha) followed by Ilala (0.68 t/ha) and Kinondoni (0.52 t/ha).

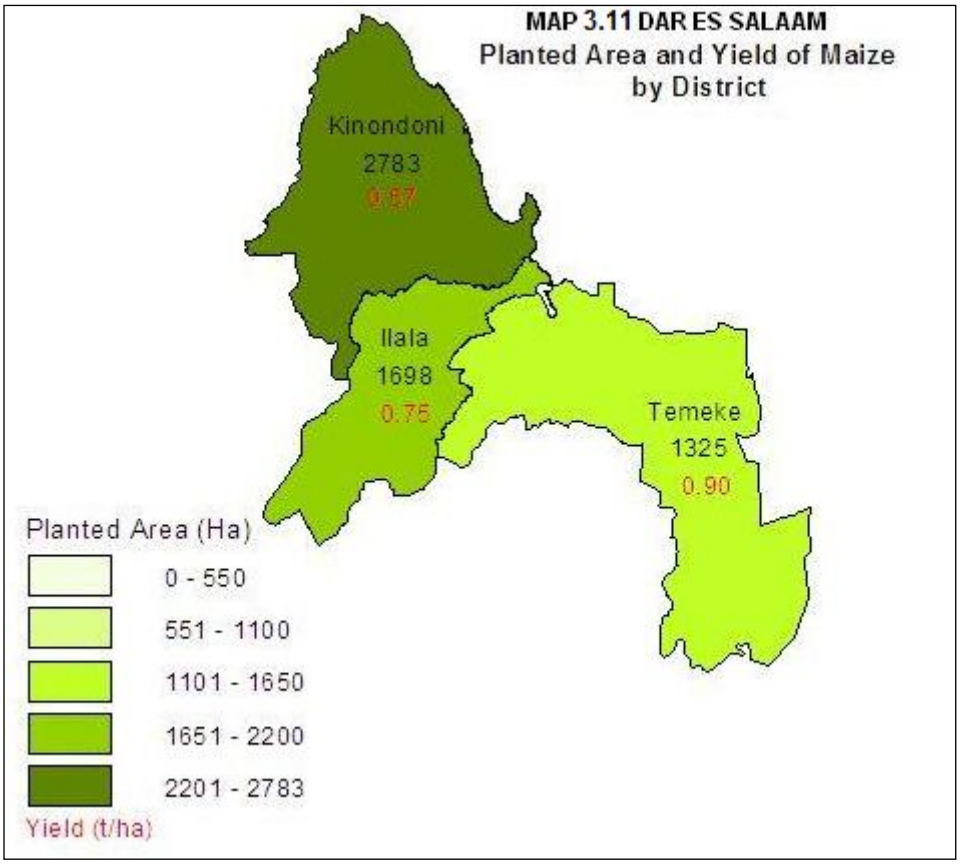
The average planted area per household was generally smaller than one hectare in all the districts (Chart 3.19 and Map 3.14) in the range of 0.32 ha in Ilala to 0.53 ha in Temeke. The size of paddy planted area per household has not changed significantly compared to 2002/03 when the average area planted per paddy growing household was in the range of 0.32 ha/hh in Ilala to 0.5 ha/hh in Temeke. Household paddy fields were generally small ranging from the smallest in Ilala district (0.32 ha/household) to the largest in Temeke district (0.53 ha/household).

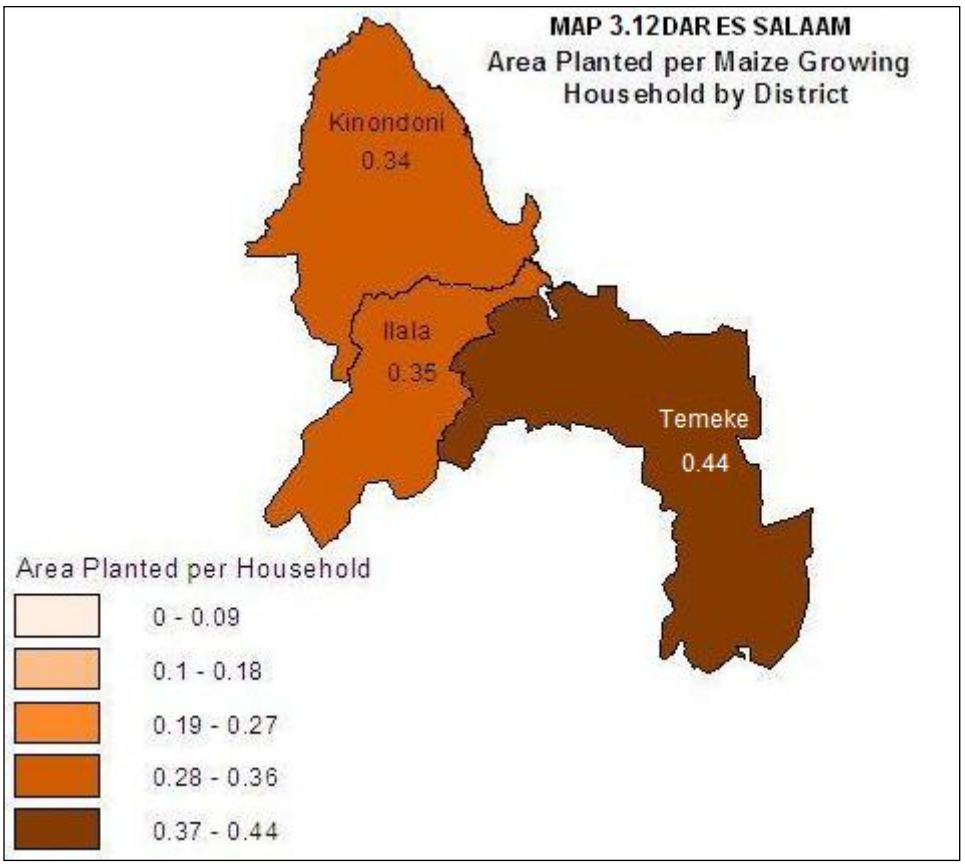
3.3.2.1.3 Other Cereals

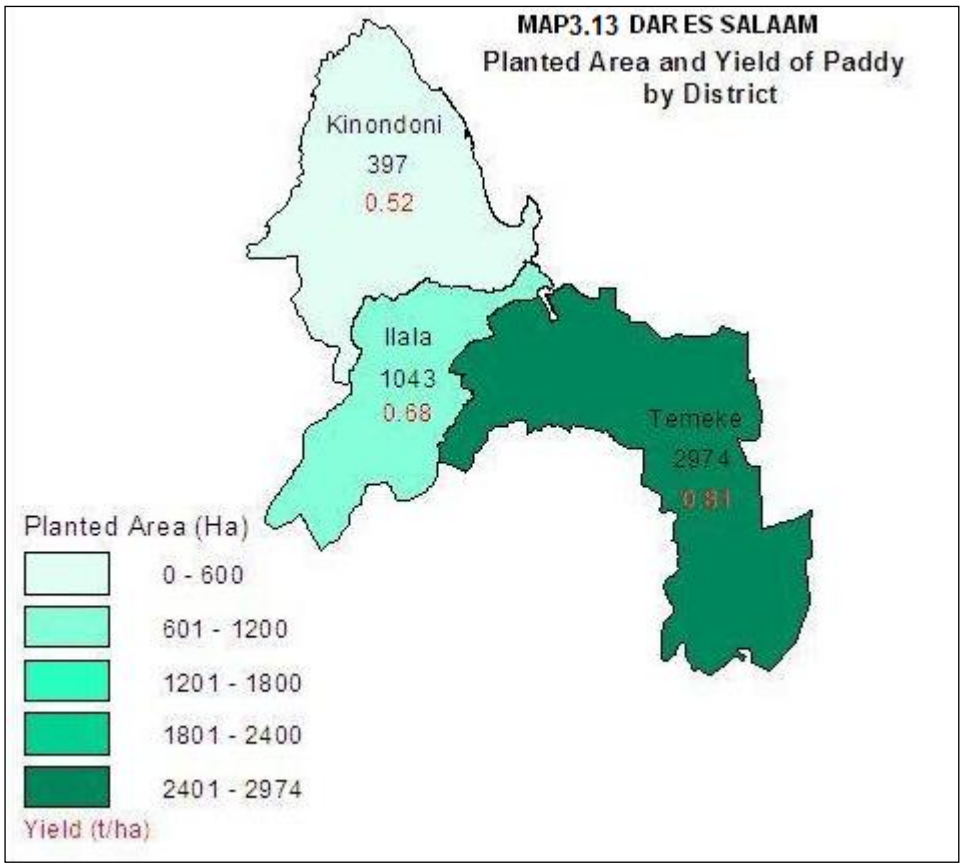
Other cereals, comprising of sorghum and finger millet, were planted in Ilala and Temeke districts, (Chart 3.20) by a total of 221 households. The total area planted was 32 ha (3% of total area planted with cereals), most of which was in Ilala district (21 ha, 65.6% of total area planted with other cereals). Other cereals were minor crops in the region given the limited planted area and the small number of growing households.

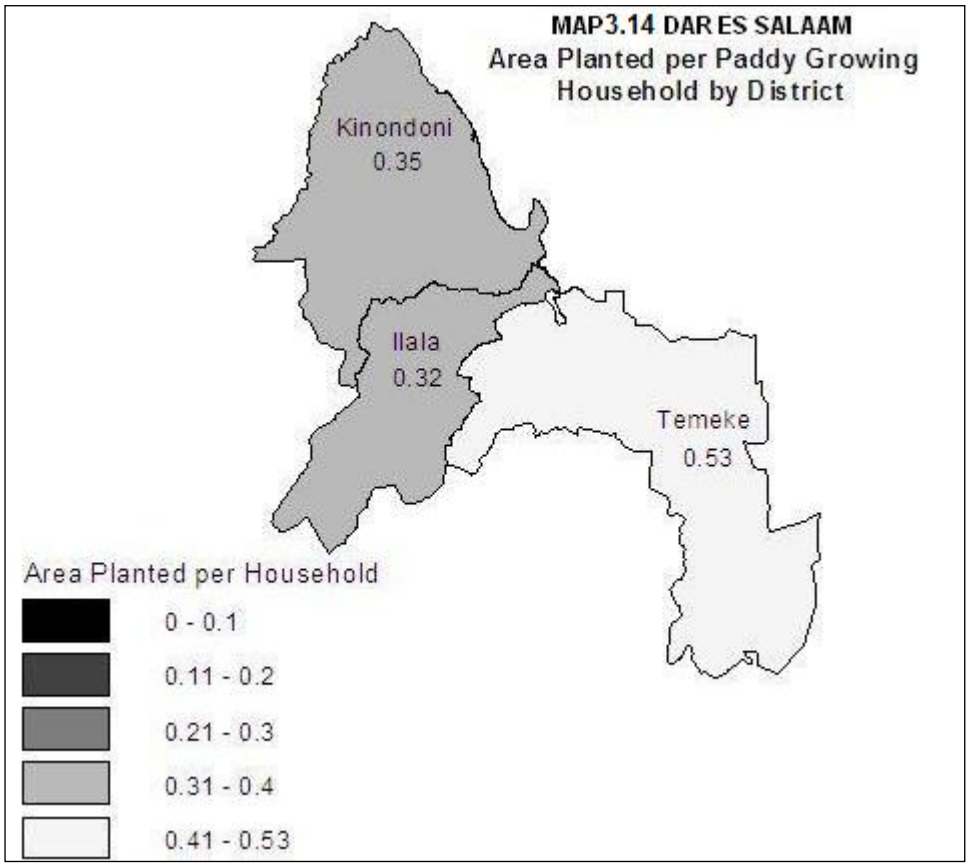
Chart 3.20 Area Planted with Other Cereals Crops




MAP 3.11 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Maize
by District
Kinondoni
2783
0.67
Ilala
1698
0.75
Temeke
1325
0.90
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 550
551 - 1100
1101 - 1650
1651 - 2200
2201 - 2783
Yield (t/ha)

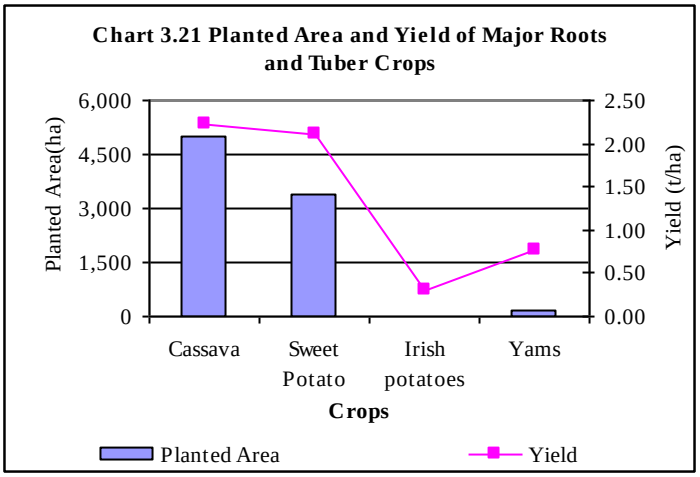

MAP 3.12 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Maize Growing
Household by District
Kinondoni
0.34
Ilala
0.35
Temeke
0.44
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.09
0.1 - 0.18
0.19 - 0.27
0.28 - 0.36
0.37 - 0.44


MAP3.13 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Paddy by District
Kinondoni
397
0.52
Ilala
1043
0.68
Temeke
2974
0.81
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 600
601 - 1200
1201 - 1800
1801 - 2400
2401 - 2974
Yield (t/ha)


MAP3.14 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Paddy Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.35
Ilala
0.32
Temeke
0.53
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.3
0.31 - 0.4
0.41 - 0.53

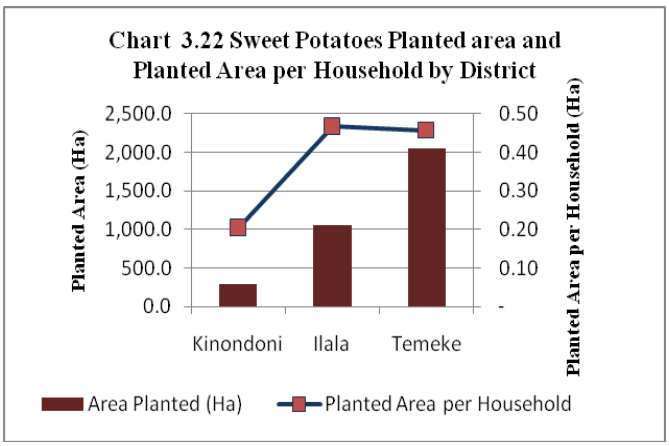
3.3.2.2 Roots and Tuber Crops Production

Roots and tuber crops were planted during both short and long rainy seasons on a total of 8,570 ha (43.8% of the total planted area in the region). There were large variations between crops, (Chart 3.21) where by cassava occupied most of the planted area (5,020 ha, 58.6% of the area planted with roots and tubers), followed by sweet potatoes (3,393 ha, 39.6%). The area planted with yams and Irish potatoes was insignificant.



The most productive roots and tuber crops was cassava (2.23 t/ha), followed by sweet potatoes (2.11 t/ha). Irish potatoes had the lowest yield (0.3 t/ha).

3.3.2.2.1 Sweet Potatoes



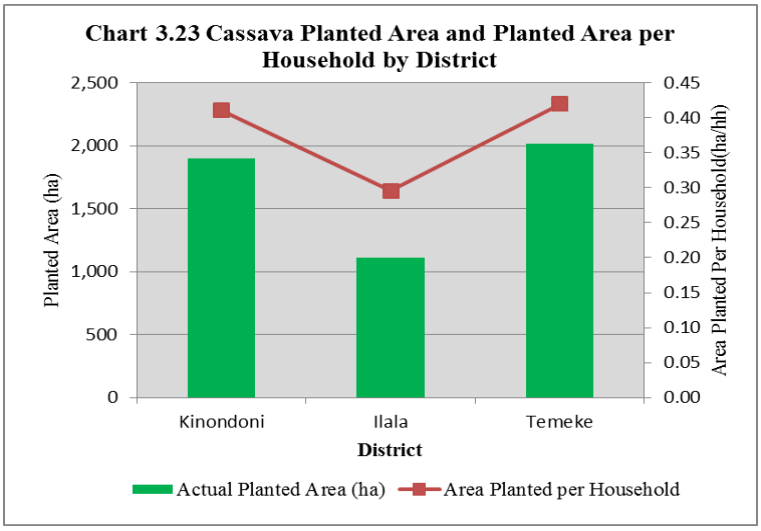
The total area planted with sweet potato in the region was 3,393 ha (39.6% of the total area planted with roots and tuber crops in the region). The largest planted area (2,056 ha, 60.6% of total area planted with sweet potatoes in the region) was in Temeke district (Chart 3.22) which also had the largest number of growing households (4,508, 55.3% of the total growing households). In other districts, Ilala accounted for 31% (1,052 ha) of the planted and Kinondoni for 8.4% (285 ha).

In the 2002/03, sweet potatoes were not featured implying they were not a significant crop in the region at the time. The total production of sweet potatoes was 7,171.9 tons and Temeke district produced the major portion of the harvest (6,043.5 tons, 84.3% of total harvested tubers). Ilala and Kinondoni districts each produced relatively small quantities equivalent to 11.3% and 4.4%, respectively. The most productive district was Temeke (2.9 t/ha) which was much higher compared to yields in Kinondoni (1.1 t/ha) and Ilala (0.8 t/ha). Generally, sweet potatoes were planted on small land areas, (Chart 3.22) ranging from 0.2 ha/household in Kinondoni to 0.47 ha/household in Ilala district.

3.3.2.2.2 Cassava

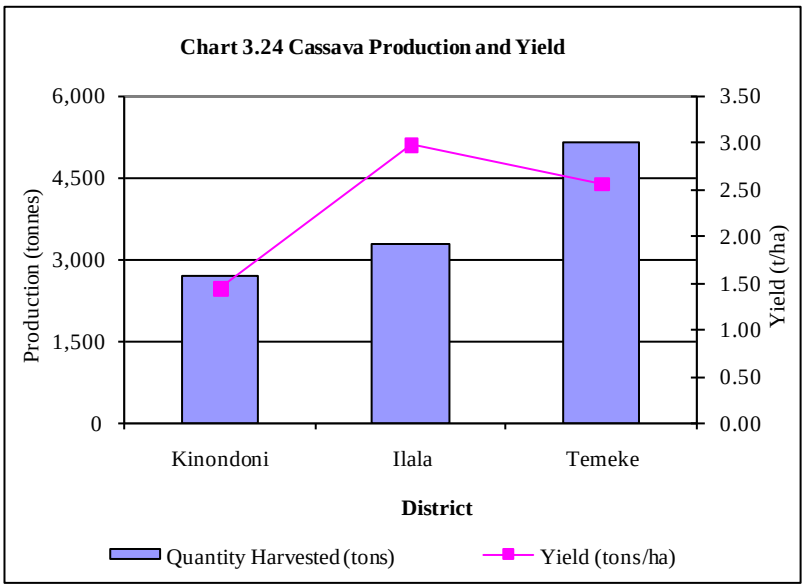
The total area planted with cassava in the region was 5,020 ha, distributed between Temeke district (2,016 ha, 40.2% of the total planted area in the region) followed by Kinondoni (1,896 ha, 37.8%) and Ilala (1,109 ha, 22.1%), (Chart 3.23 and Map 3.13).

A total of 13,176 households planted cassava in the region of which 4,806 households (36.5%) were in Temeke, followed by Kinondoni (4,618 households, 35.0%) and the remaining 28.5% were in Ilala district. The 2007/08 census data indicates an increase in the cassava growing households compared to 2002/03 when the number of households growing cassava in the region was 12,318 representing 24 percent of the total crop growing households in the region.



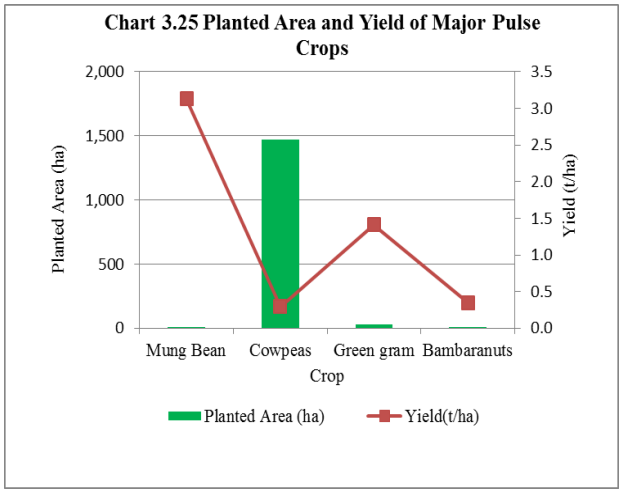
Household cassava holdings were generally small with 0.38 ha/household being the largest in Temeke and Kinondoni district (0.4 ha/hh) and the lowest area per household being in Ilala district (0.30 ha/household).

Cassava productivity was higher in Ilala (3t/ha) followed by Temeke (2.6 t/ha). The contribution of the two districts to the total harvested quantities was similarly skewed with Temeke accounting for 46.2% (5,162 tons) of the total harvested cassava compared to the 3,304 tons (29.5%) harvested in Ilala district, (Chart 3.24). The total production of cassava during the 2007/08 census year indicates an increase in production compared to the total harvested 10,901 tons of cassava in 2002/03 with a yield of 1.4t/ha.



3.3.2.3 Pulse crops

Pulse crops comprise a variety of leguminous crops produced for grain, and in some cases, for leaves as vegetables. A total of 1,512 ha (7.7% of the total planted area in the region) were planted with pulses in Dar es Salaam region involving a total of 6,423 households. Cowpeas occupied the largest planted area (1,471 ha, 97.3% of the total area planted with pulses in the region) (Chart 3.25) and was planted by the largest proportion of households growing pulses (6,083 hh, 94.7%).



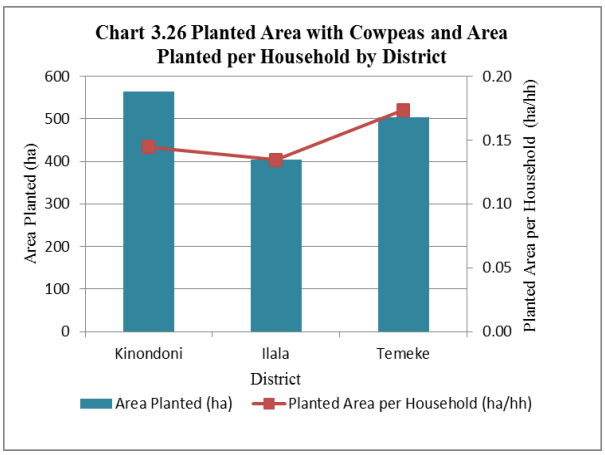
The 2007/08 census shows a decline in the area planted with pulses from 2,170 hectares (97 % of the total area planted with pulses) in 2002/03 but compares well on the fact that cowpeas have remained to be the most popular pulse crop.

Other pulses were planted in the region, but on comparatively much smaller areas were green grams (27 ha, 1.8%) involving 224 households (3.5%), beans (10 ha, 0.7%) involving 80 households (1.2%) and bambaranuts (4 ha, 0.3%) involving 37 households (0.6%).

Yields were variable and bambaranuts had the lowest yield (0.35 t/ha). The yield of mungbean was highest (6.58 t/ha) followed by greengram (1.41 t/ha) and cowpeas (0.89 t/ha), (Chart 3.25). A total of 501 tons of pulses were harvested of which cowpeas alone contributed 85.8% (430 tons) of the total harvested grains, with the remaining 15.2% from other pulses combined.

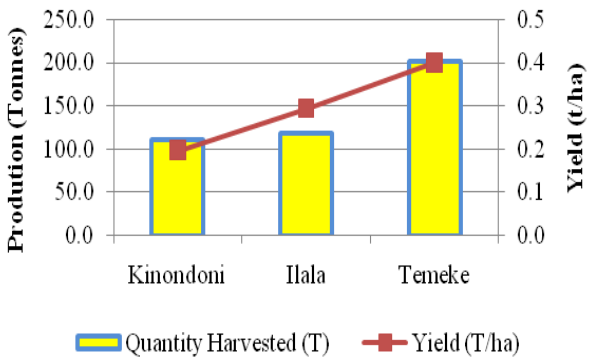
3.3.2.3.1 Cowpeas

Cowpeas were grown in all the three districts of the region. The total planted area was 1,471 ha (97.3% of the total area planted with pulses in the region) whereby Kinondoni had the largest planted area (564 ha, 38.3%) followed by Temeke district (504 ha, 34.3%). Ilala district had the smallest planted area (403 ha, 27.4%). However, the land planted with cowpeas per household was not more than 0.2 ha in each district, (Chart 3.26).



Cowpeas productivity in all the districts was very low, the highest yield was in Temeke district (0.4 t/ha) and lowest in Kinondoni (0.2 t/ha), (Chart 3.27). Hence, despite the relatively large area planted with cowpeas, the total harvested grains were very small. Total grains harvested were 430 tons of which 46.7% (201 tons) were obtained in Temeke district while Ilala contributed 118 tons (27.4%) and Kinondoni contributed 111 tons (25.8%). Cowpeas were generally planted on small holdings.

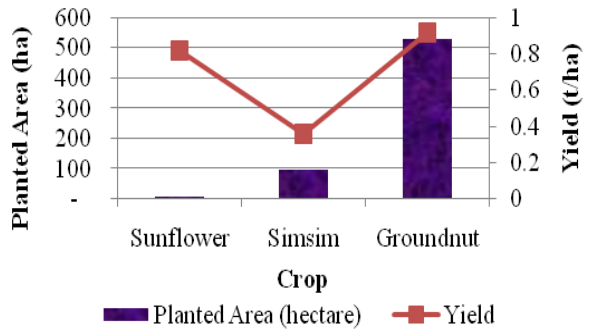
Chart 3.27 Production and Yield per ha of Cowpeas by District



3.3.2.4 Oil Seeds and Oil Nuts Production

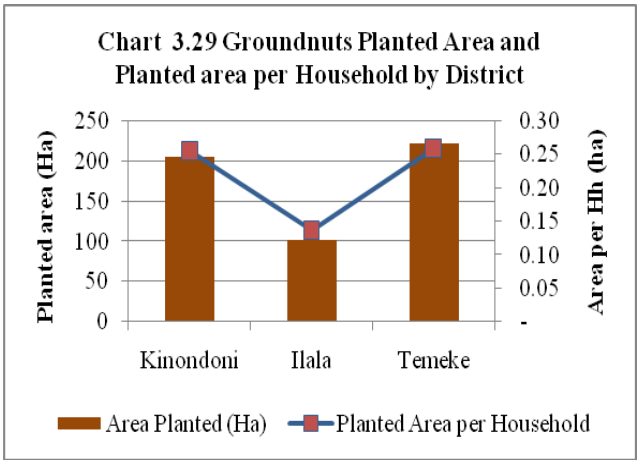
Oil seed crops were planted on a total of 636 ha (3.3% of the total planted area in the region). The largest part of the area was planted with groundnuts (529 ha, 83.2% of the total area planted with oil seed crops). Other oil seed crops planted, on relatively much smaller areas, included simsim (98 ha, 15.4%) and sunflower (8 ha, 1.3%). Oil seed crops were planted by about 2,633 households (12.2% of the total growing households) and the majority (2,412 households, 91.6%) planted groundnuts, (Chart 3.28 and Map 3.15).

Chart 3.28 Planted Area with Oil seeds and Nuts and Yield by Crop type



The status of oil seed crops in 2007/08was similar to that of 2002/03 when ground nuts were the most important oilseed crop and occupied 63% of the total 95 ha that were planted with oil seeds. However, productivity (Chart 3.28) was highest for groundnuts with a yield average of 0.92 t/ha followed by sunflower (0.82 t/ha) and simsim (0.36 t/ha). The harvested quantities for oil seeds in the region were 183 tons of which groundnut was the single largest contributor (163 tons, 89.1%).

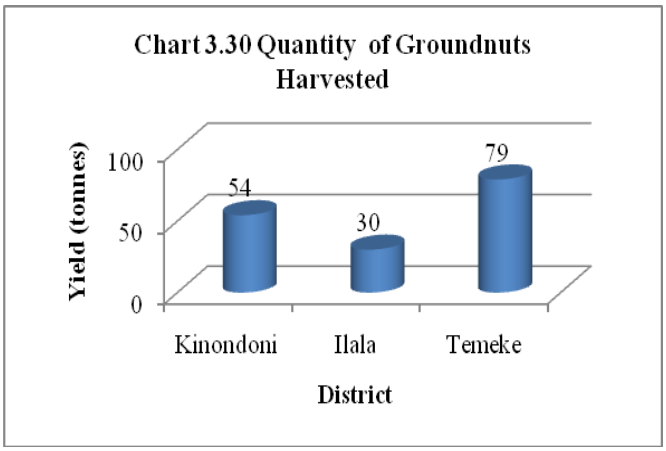
3.3.2.4.1 Groundnuts



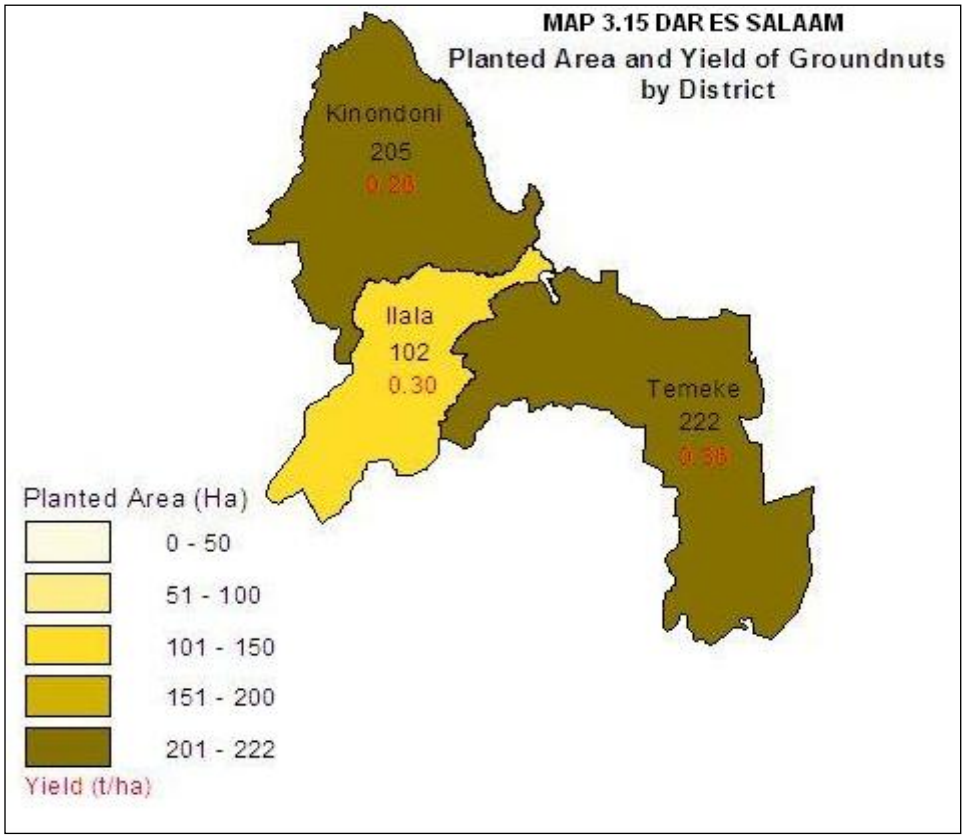
The total area planted with groundnuts in the region was 529 ha (83.2% of the total planted area planted with oil seed crops in the region). The area planted in 2007/08 was equivalent to 5.6 times the area planted in 2002/03 which was 95 ha.

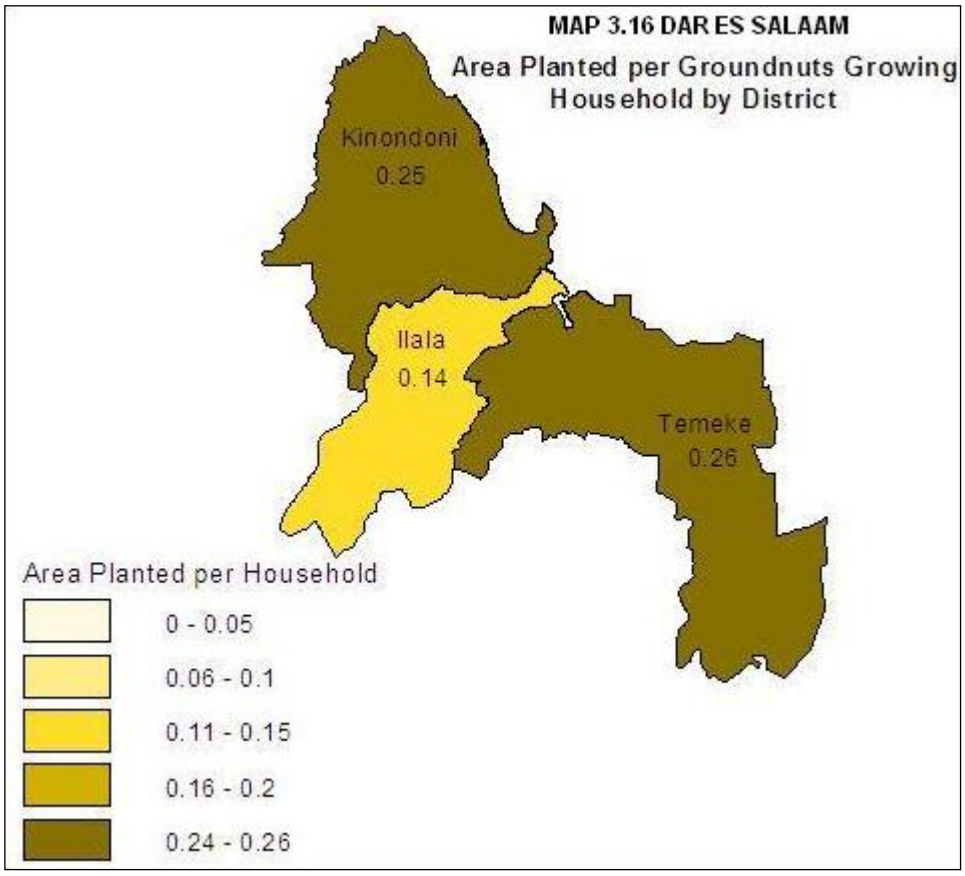
The largest planted area was in Temeke (222 ha, 42%) compared to 38.8% of the planted area (205 ha) in Kinondoni district and 29.3% planted area (102 ha) in Ilala district, (Map 3.15).

Between districts Temeke district had the largest proportion of the groundnut planted area in the district (41.9%), followed by Kinondoni (38.8%) and Ilala district (19.3%). However, in the all districts, the proportion of land planted with groundnuts was generally very limited and it was 1.1% in Ilala, 1.3% in Temeke and 1.8% in Kinondoni district. Similarly, the area planted with groundnuts per household was lower than 0.25 ha, the least being in Ilala district, (Chart 3.29 and Map 16).

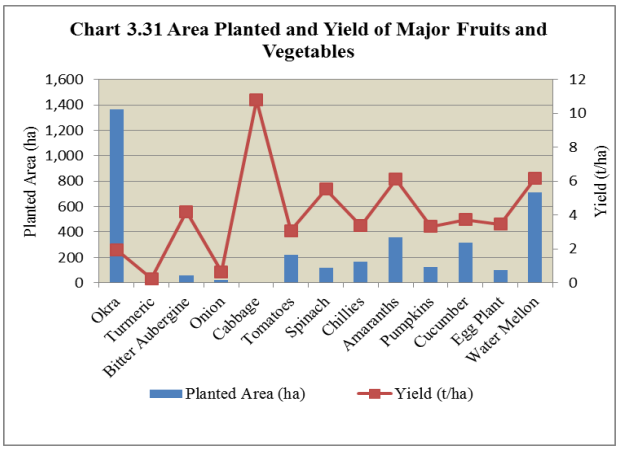


Groundnuts was planted by a total of 2,412 households of which 35.5% were located in Temeke district, 33.4% were in Kinondoni district and the remaining 31.1% were in Ilala district. Generally, the 2007/08 census shows an increase in groundnut growing households as compared to the 727 hh that planted the crop in 2002/03. Production (Chart 3.30) was highest in Temeke (79 tonnes, 49%), followed by Kinondoni (54 tonnes, 33%) and lastly Ilala (30 tonnes, 18.4%). The total harvested groundnuts was 163 tonnes.


MAP 3.15 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Groundnuts by District
Kinondoni
205
0.28
Ilala
102
0.30
Temeke
222
0.36
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 150
151 - 200
201 - 222
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.16 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Groundnuts Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.25
Ilala
0.14
Temeke
0.26
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.05
0.06 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.2
0.24 - 0.26

3.3.2.5 Fruits and Vegetables

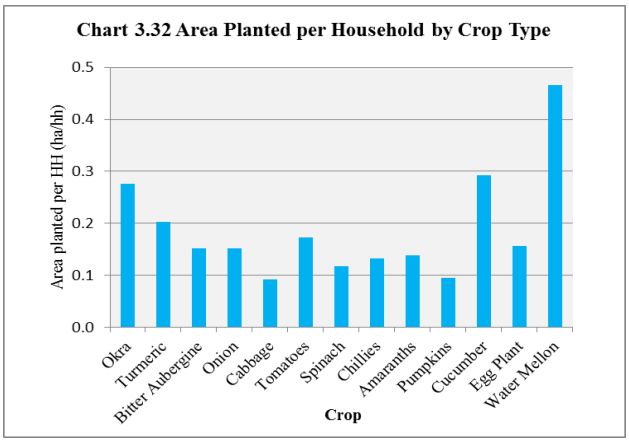


The total area planted with annual fruits and vegetable crops in the region was 3,574 ha (18.3% of the total planted area). The vegetable crop planted on the largest area was okra (1,362 ha, 38.1% of the total area planted with fruits and vegetable crops). Other relatively important vegetable crops produced included water melon (710 ha, 19.9%), amaranths (356 ha, 10%), cucumber (318 ha, 8.9%), tomatoes (218 ha, 6.1%) and chillies (168 ha, 4.7%). The six crops combined accounted for 87.7% of the total area planted with annual fruits and vegetables. The remaining 12.3% of the planted area (442 ha) were planted with a wide range of other fruit and vegetable crops including pumpkins, spinach, planted on 126 ha and 121 ha, respectively. Other minor fruit and vegetable crops planted were eggplant and bitter aubergine, onion and cabbage, each of which occupied less than 100 ha and are therefore considered to be insignificant, (Chart 3.31).

The 2007/08 census data compares unfavourably with that of 2002/03 when the most cultivated fruit and vegetable crop was tomato followed by water melon and okra. However, the trend where by a wide selection of fruit and vegetable crops were produced was maintained.

A total of 10,344 households were involved in the production of fruit and vegetable crops. The distribution of the growing households followed a similar trend to land allocation for the crops in that the six crops which occupied 87.7% of the planted area also engaged 83.2% of the growing households. The largest number of growing households planted okra (3,903 hh, 37.7% of total growing households) followed by water melon (1,106 households, 10.7%), and amaranths (13%). Cucumber, tomato and chillies each were planted by 7.1%, 7.5% and 7.3%, respectively of the growing households. Despite the relatively small planted area for pumpkin, it was planted by an estimated 6.6% of the growing households implying that it was a fairly popular crop at household level compared to the other relatively minor crops in this category.

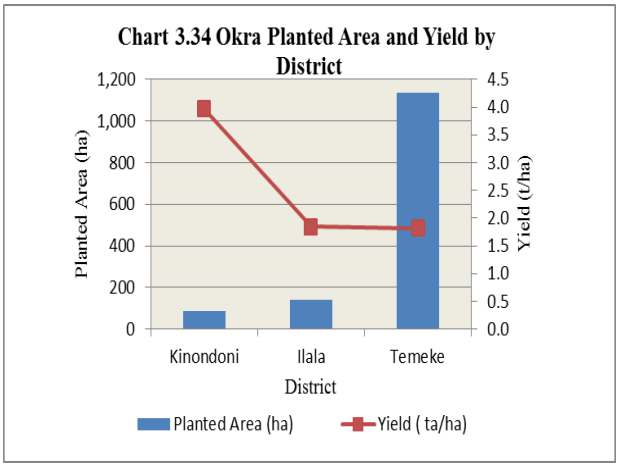
Land areas planted with fruits and vegetables were generally less than a hectare per household but for all crops, except pumpkins and cabbage, the average planted area per household was 0.20 ha or larger. Amongst the six major fruit and vegetable crops, the largest planted area per hosehold was for water melon (0.47 ha/household), followed by tomatoes (0.17 ha/household) and egg plant (0.16 ha/household), (Chart 3.32).



However, the data also indicates that growing households planted relatively larger areas for some of the vegetable crops which were ranked low in terms of planted area. These included bitter aubergine (0.15 ha/household), egg plant (0.16 ha/household), onion (0.15 ha/household) and tomato (0.17 ha/household).

3.3.2.5.1 Okra

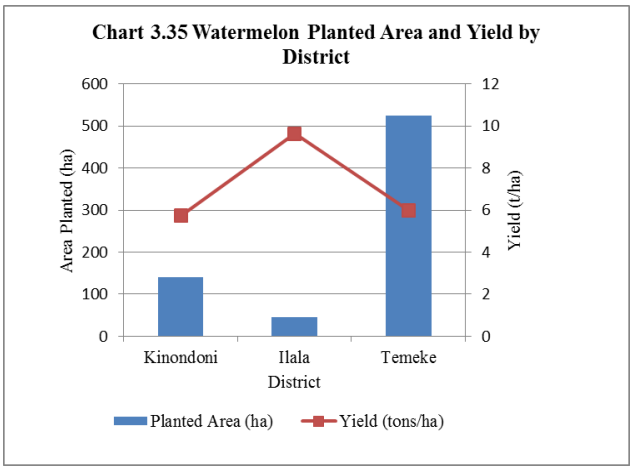
Okra was planted on 1,362 ha (38.1% of the total area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region. Most of the okra planted area was in Temeke district (Chart 3.34) with 1,136 ha (83.4% of the planted area) and followed by Ilala (140 ha, 10.2%). The smallest planted area was in Kinondoni (87 ha, 6.4%).



However, productivity was highest in Kinondoni district where the average yield was 4.0 t/ha which was close to three times the yield recorded in Ilala and Temeke districts, each with 1.8 t/ha. The total harvested okra was 2,664 tons.Temeke was the leading producer of okra which accounted for 77.3% (2,060 tons) of the total harvested produce in the region. Harvested quantities in other districts were limited with Kinondoni contributing 13% (346 tons) and Ilala, 9.7% (258 tons). Okra was generally planted on small plots. The area planted with okra per growing household was in th**e** range of 0.13 ha in Kinondoni and 0.25 ha in Ilala district.

3.3.2.5.2 Water melon

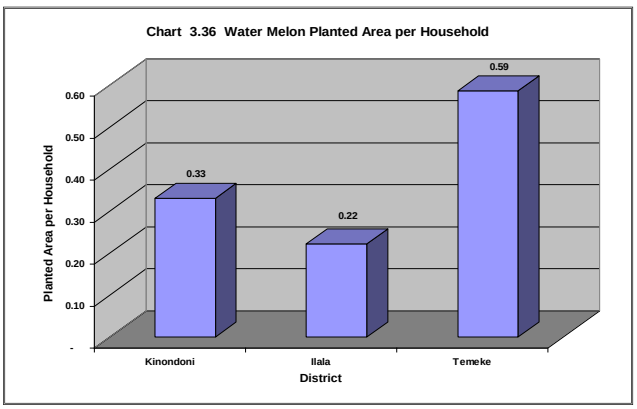
Water melon was planted on 19.9% (710 ha) of the total area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region. Temeke district was the major growing area with 524 hectares (73.8% of the total area planted with water melon), (Chart 3.35). In other districts, 140 ha (19.8%) were planted in Kinondoni district while Ilala accounted for the lowest proportion of the planted area (6.4%, 45 ha). The area planted with water melon in each of the districts was equivalent to 3.1% in Temeke district, 1.3% in Kinondoni district and 0.5% in Ilala district.



The growing households in the district were 1,522 (7.1% of the crops-only households in the district). Slightly more than half the growing households were in Temeke district (894 households, 58.7%) with the remainder distributed between Kinondoni (424 households, 27.9%) and Ilala district (205, 13.5%). Yield was the highest in Ilala (9.6 t/ha) followed by Temeke (6.0 t/ha) and Kinondoni district (5.7 t/ha). Mkuranga district had the lowest yield (5.8 t/ha), (Chart 3.35).

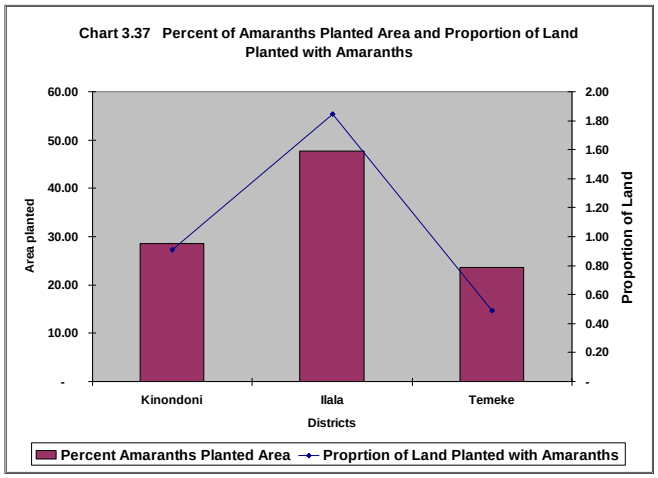
The total harvested produce in the region was 4,381 tons derived from a 71.7% (3,141 tons) obtained in Temeke district, 18.3% (803 tons) obtained in Kinondoni district and 10% (437 tons) obtained in Ilala district.

Generally, water melons were planted in small holdings (Chart 3.36). Temeke district had the largest planted area per household (0.59 ha/hh) with much smaller areas planted in Kinondoni (0.33 ha/hh) and Ilala district (0.22 ha/hh).



3.3.2.5.3 Amaranths

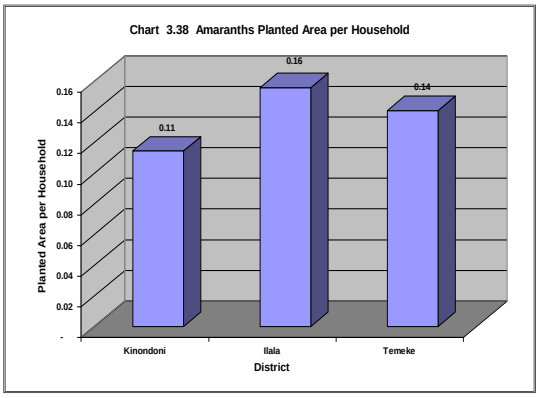
Amaranths were planted on a total of 356 ha (10% of the total area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region). The major production area for amaranths (Chart 3.37) in the region was Ilala district with 170 ha (47.8%) followed by Kinondoni district with 102 ha (28.7%). Temeke district had the smallest area planted with amaranths (596 ha, 23.6%). The area planted with amaranths in each of the districts was equivalent to 1.8% in Ilala district, 0.9% in Kinondoni district and 0.5% in Temeke district .



A total of 2,577 households planted amaranths (72.1% of the crops-only households in the district) of which 42.4% (1,092 households) planted the crop in Ilala district, 34.5% (890 households) in Kinondoni and 23.1% (596 households) in Temeke district.

The yield of amaranths was high in Temeke district (11.7 t/ha) as compared to Ilala district (4.9 t/ha) and Kinondoni district (3.6 t/ha).

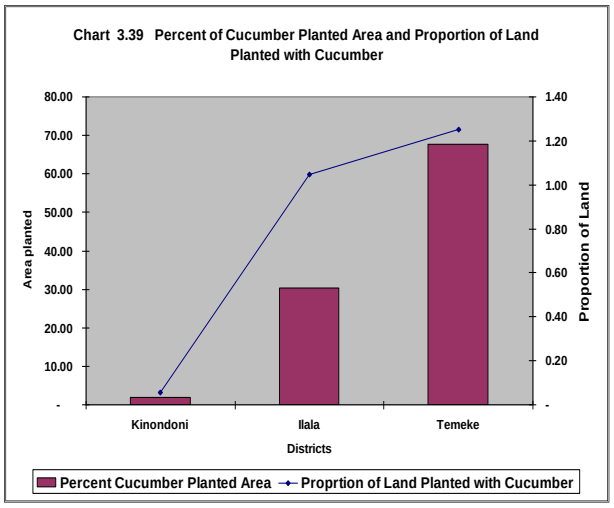
The total harvested produce in the region (2,174 tons) was derived from a 45.1% (980 tons) obtained in Temeke district, 38.1% (829 tons) obtained in Kinondoni district and 16.8% (365 tons) obtained in Ilala district.



Generally, amaranths were planted in small holdings less than one third of a hectare per household in each district, (Chart 3.38). Ilala district had the largest planted area per household (0.16 ha/hh) which was comparable to Temeke (0.14 ha/hh), with much smaller areas planted in Kinondoni district (0.11 ha/hh).

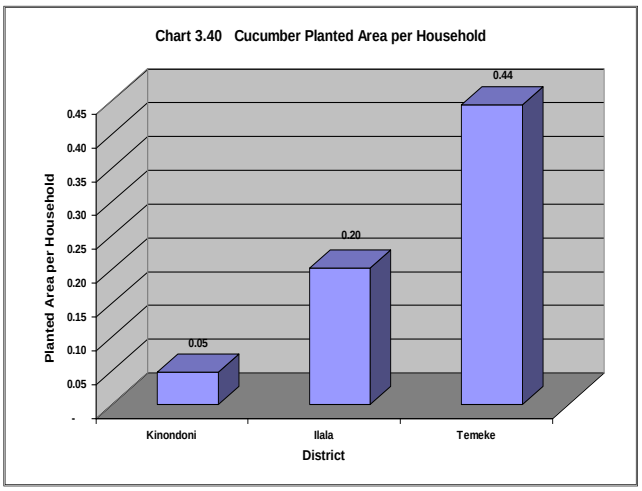
3.3.2.5.4 Cucumber

Cucumber was planted in allthe districts in varying proportions. A total of 318 ha (8.9% of the total area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region) were planted with 67.6% of the planted area (215 ha) located in Temeke district, (Chart 3.39). The planted area in Ilala district declined to less than half that of Temeke at 97 ha (30.5%) and in Kinondoni, the planted area was the smallest and insignificant (1.9%). The area planted with cucumber in each of the districts was a small fraction of the total planted area in the district and was equivalent to 1.3% in Temeke district, 1.1% in Ilala district and 0.1% in Kinondoni district, (Chart 3.39).



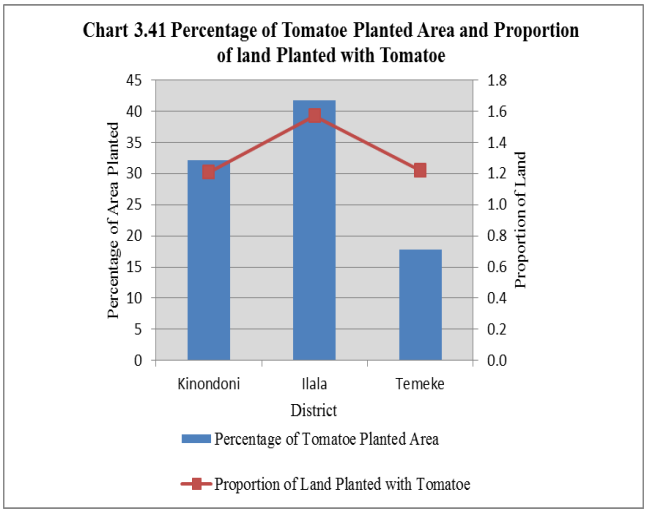
Cucumber growing households were in all the three districts and a total of 1,089 households planted the crop (equivalent to 5.0% of the crops-only households in the district). The largest proportion of the growing households, 44.4% (484 households), planted the crop in Temeke district, 43.9% (478 households) in Ilala and 11.7% (127 households) in Temeke district. The yield of cucumber was highest in Kinondoni district (6.7 t/ha), which also had the smallest planted area, as compared to Ilala district (3.8 t/ha) and Temeke district (3.6 t/ha).

The total harvested produce in the region was 1,182 tons. Temeke was the leading district with 65.3% of the total harvest (772 tons) compared to 368 tons (31.1%) obtained in Ilala district. Despite the high yield level recorded for Kinondoni district, this district produced only 3.6% (42 tons) of the total harvested quantity. Planted area per household were generally small (Chart 3.40) within the range of 0.05 ha/hh in Kinondoni district to 0.44 ha/hh in in Temeke district.



3.3.2.5.5 Tomato

During 2007/08, Dar es Salaam region had a total area of 218 ha planted with tomato and distributed in all districts, (Chart 3.41 and Map 3.17). This area was equivalent to about 6.1% of the land area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region. Ilala was the major district for tomato production with 86 ha (39.3%) with the remaining 60.7% of the planted area divided between Temeke (30.5%, 67 ha) and Kinondoni (30.2%, 66 ha).

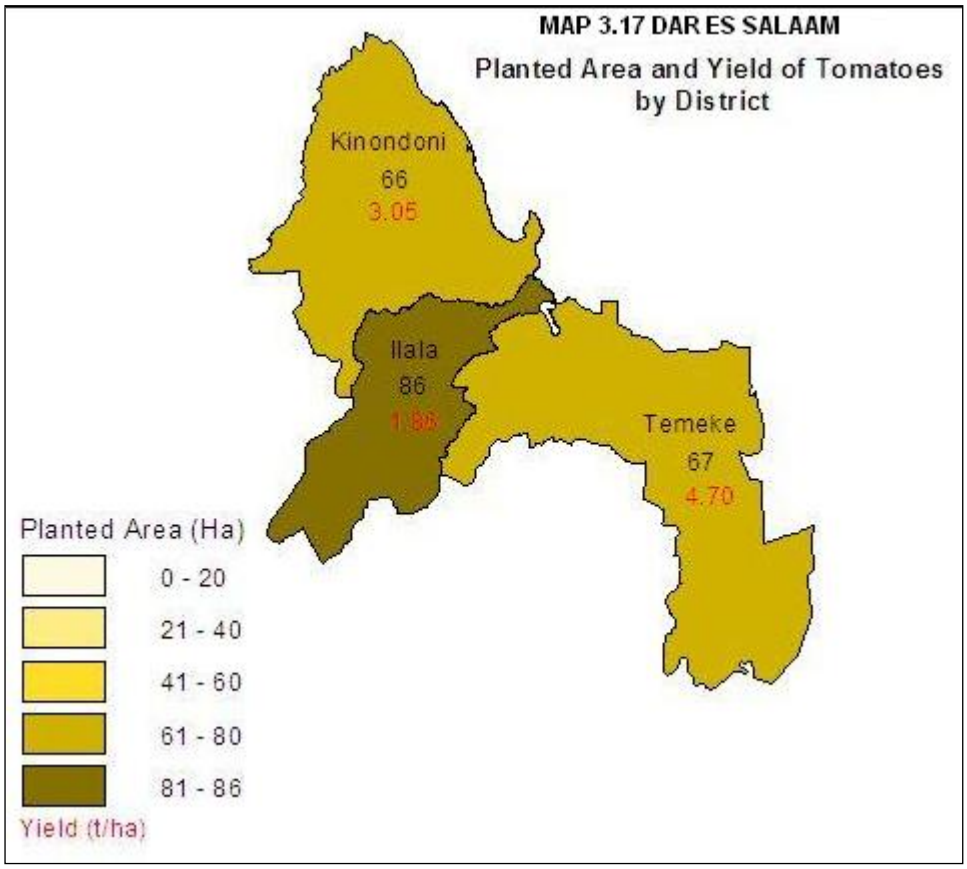


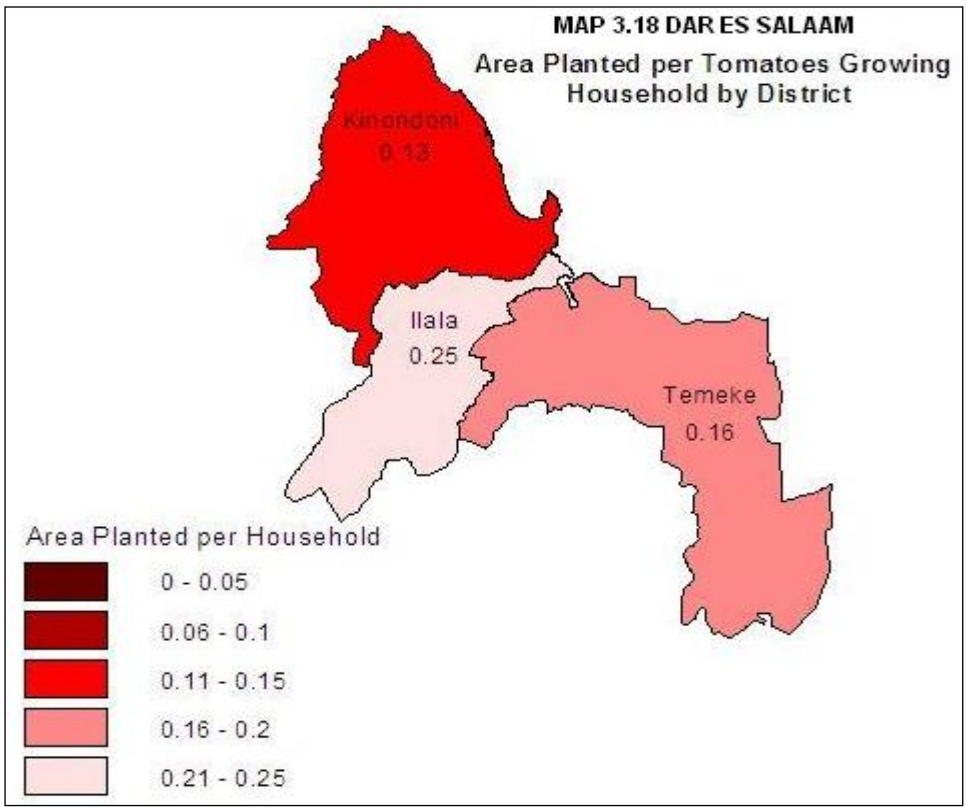
The 2007/08 Census data showed a fairly uniform distribution of the planted area in all districts as compared to the situation in 2002/03 when Temeke district was the major production area with 96% of the total area planted with tomatoes in the region.

In terms of land allocation (Chart 3.41), the proportion of land area planted with tomatoes was largest in Ilala district (0.93%) as compared to 0.59% in Kinondoni and 0.39% in Temeke district.

The total tomato growing households in the region were 1,259 of which 508 (40.3%) were located in Kinondoni district, 32.6% (410 households) were in Temeke and 27.1% (341 households) were in Ilala district. Yield levels were variable between districts and tomato productivity was at its lowest level in Ilala district with 1.9 t/ha as compared to Kinondoni district (3.1 t/ha) and Temeke (4.7 t/ha).

A total of 672.6 tons of tomatoes were harvested in the region out of which Temeke district contributed 46.5% (312.6 tons), Kinondoni, 29.9% (200.9 tons) and Ilala, 23.7% (159.1%).Tomato was generally planted on very small plots, (Map 3.18). In Ilala district, growing households had the largest average planted area (0.25 ha/hh) followed by Temeke (0.16 ha/hh). Growing households in Kinondoni had the smallest planted area (0.13 ha/household).

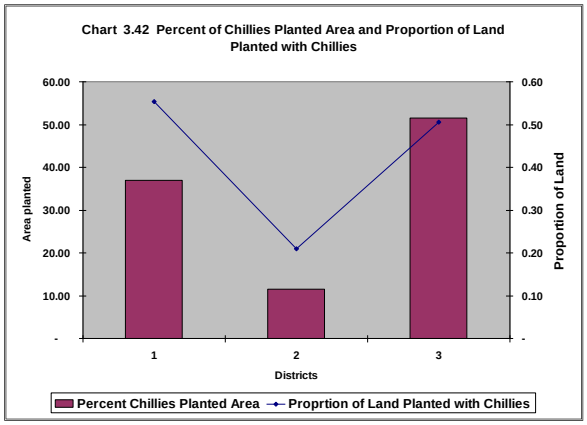

MAP 3.17 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Tomatoes by District
Kinondoni
66
3.05
Ilala
86
1.80
Temeke
67
4.70
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 20
21 - 40
41 - 60
61 - 80
81 - 86
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.18 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Tomatoes Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.13
Ilala
0.25
Temeke
0.16
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.05
0.06 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.25

3.3.2.5.6 Cabbage

Cabbage was a minor vegetable crop planted only in Kinondoni district on a total of 8 hacteres (0.07% of the total planted area in the district) by 85 households. Cabbage yield was at an average 10.8 tons per ha, (Map 3.19). The planted area per household was a mere 0.09 hacteres, (Map 3.20).

3.3.2.5.7 Chillies

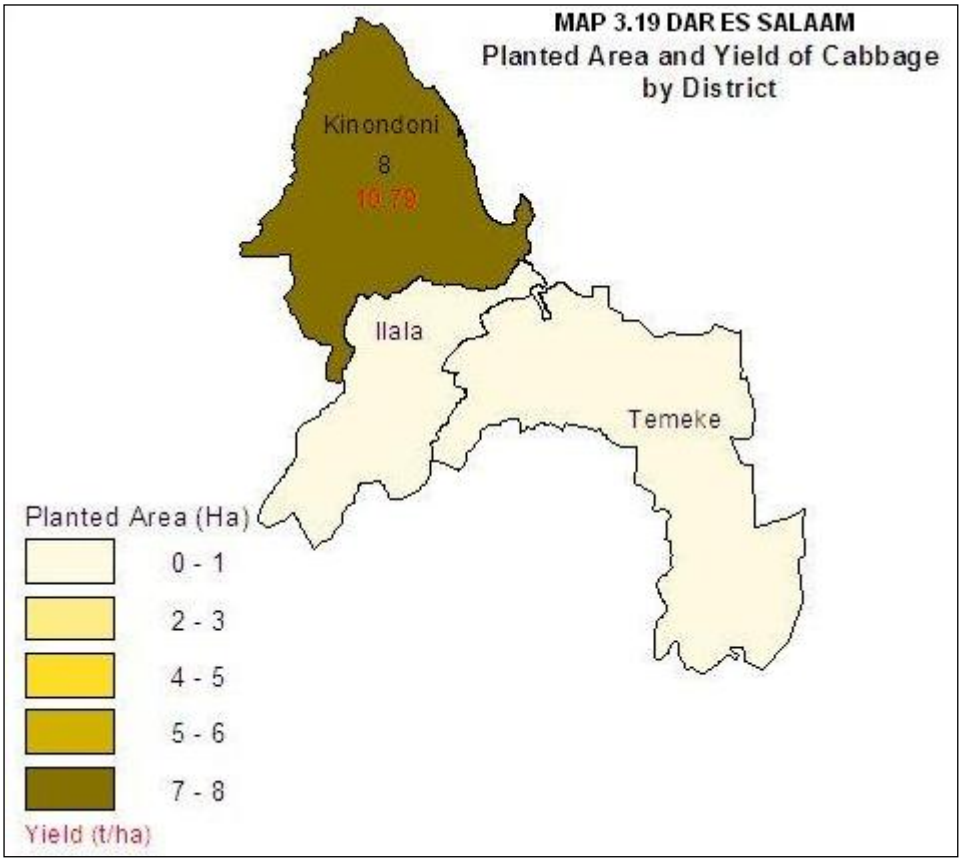


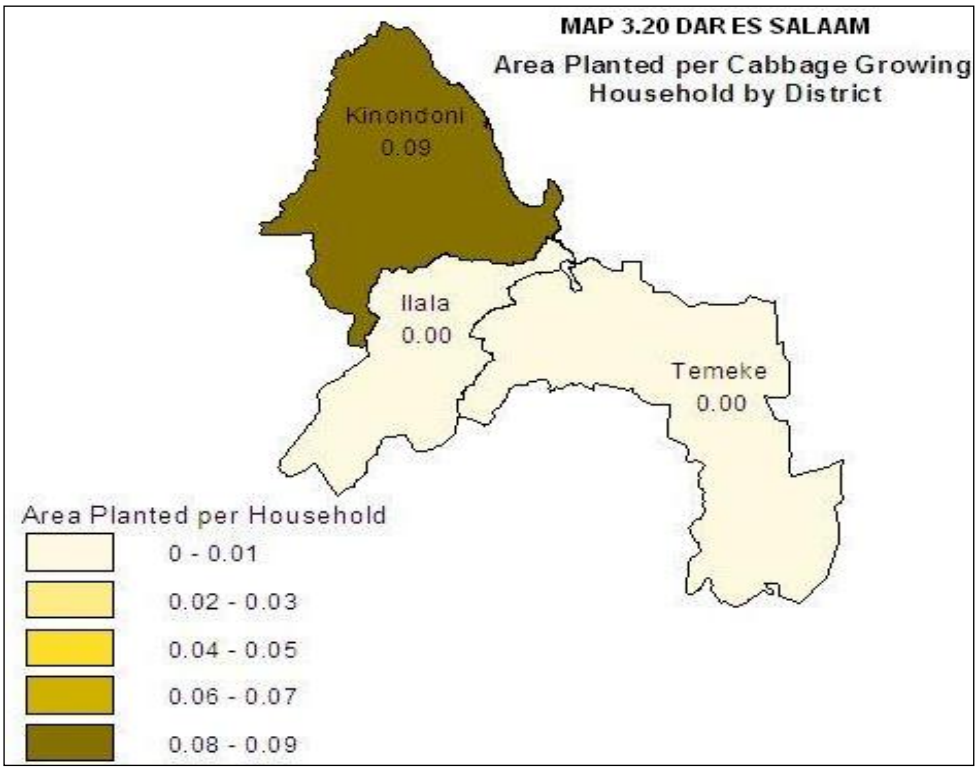
Chillies were planted in all the districts of Dar es salaam region on a total of 168 ha (4.7% of the total area planted with fruit and vegetable crops in the region). Planted area were variable between districts (Chart 3.42 and Map 3.21).Temeke district had the largest planted area (87 ha, 51.8% of the planted area in the region). In other districts, Kinondoni had 62 ha (36.9%) and Ilala had the smallest planted area, 19 ha (11.3%). The proportion of area planted with chillies in each of the districts was less than 1% of the total planted area with the highest in Kinondoni at 0.55%, compared to 0.51% in Temeke and 0.21% in Ilala, (Chart 3.42) .

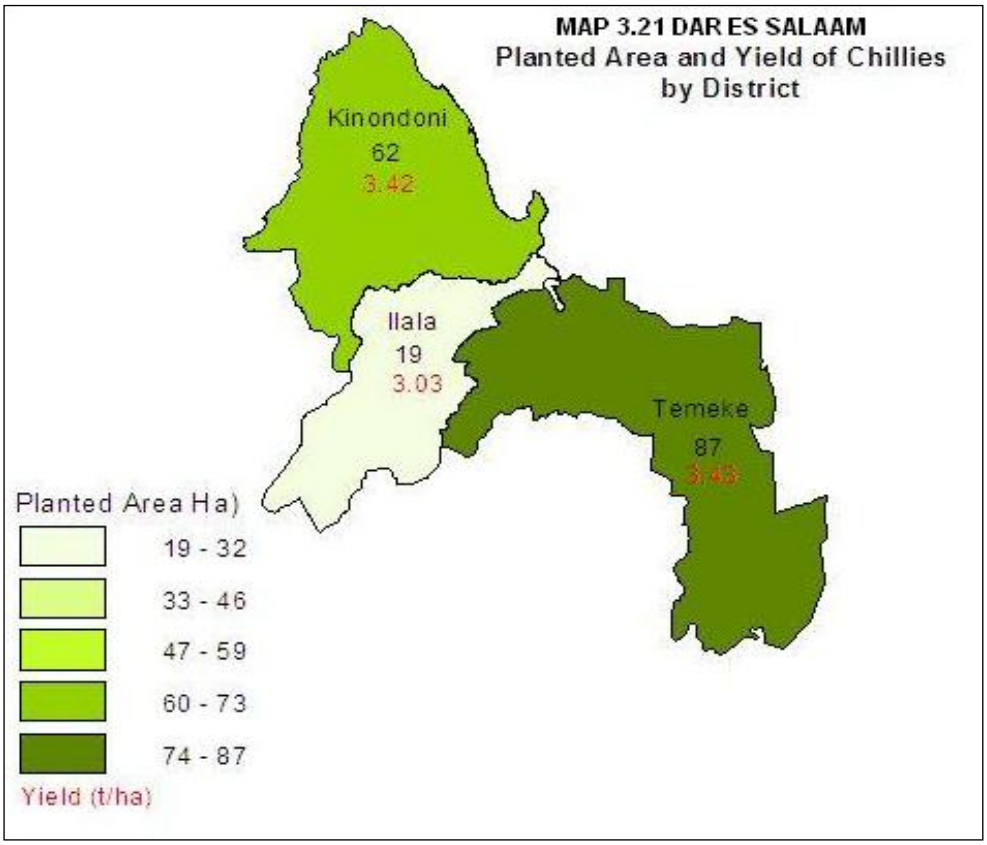
The 2007/08 census indicates that chilli production had expanded beyond the production of two reported districts in 2002/03in Kinondoni and Temeke to include Ilala. However, in 2007/08, Temeke had overtaken Kinondoni in having the largest number of chilli growing households as was the case in 2002/03.

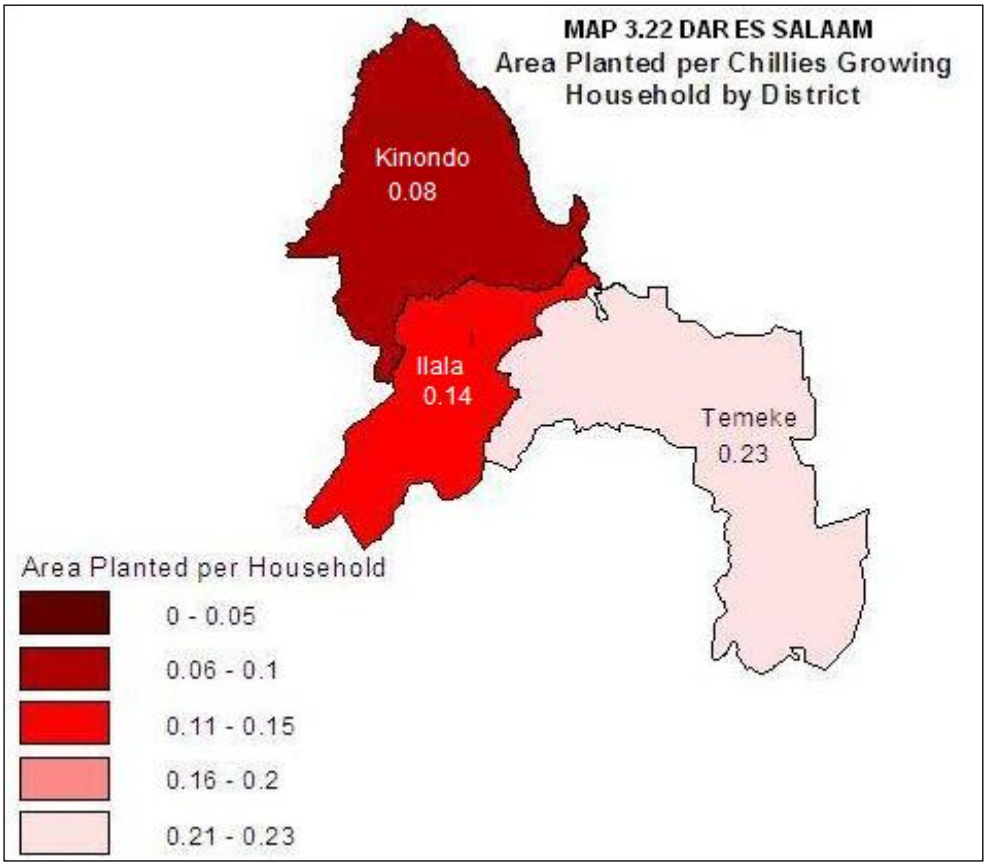
The largest proportion of chilli growing households was in Kinondoni district. Out of the total 1,272 households that planted chillies in the region, 60% (763 households) were in Kinondoni district while 29.3% (373 households) were in Temeke and the remaining 10.7% (136 households) were in Ilala district.

Chilli yields across the districts were comparable, with Temeke (3.4 t/ha), Kinondoni (3.4 t/ha)and Ilala at 3.0 t/ha, (Map 3.21). The total harvested produce in the region was 568.2 tons. Temeke district was the leading producer with 52.3% of the total harvest (297.3 tons) compared to 212.4 tons (37.4%) obtained in Kinondoni district and 58.7 tons (10.3%) harvested in Ilala district. However, planted area per household were generally small within the range of 0.08 ha/hh to 0.23 ha/hh, (Map 3.22).


MAP 3.19 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Cabbage by District
Kinondoni
8
Ilala
Temeke
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 1
2 - 3
4 - 5
5 - 6
7 - 8
Yield (t/ha)

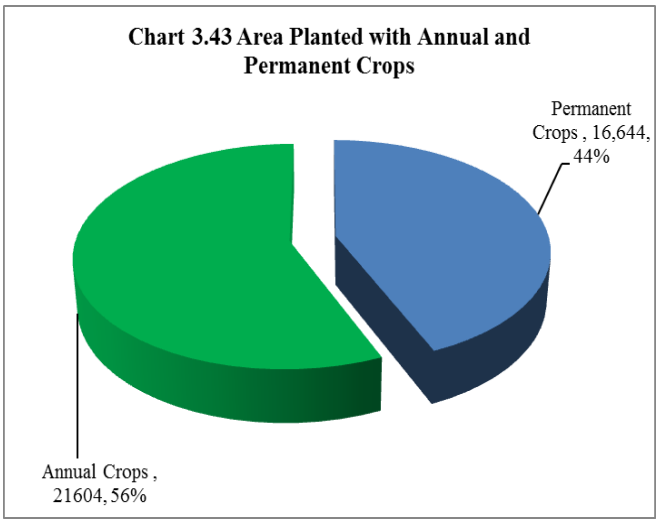

MAP 3.20 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Cabbage Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.09
Ilala
0.00
Temeke
0.00
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.01
0.02 - 0.03
0.04 - 0.05
0.06 - 0.07
0.08 - 0.09


MAP 3.21 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Chillies by District
Kinondoni
62
3.42
Ilala
19
3.03
Temeke
87
3.43
Planted Area Ha)
19 - 32
33 - 46
47 - 59
60 - 73
74 - 87
Yield (t/ha)

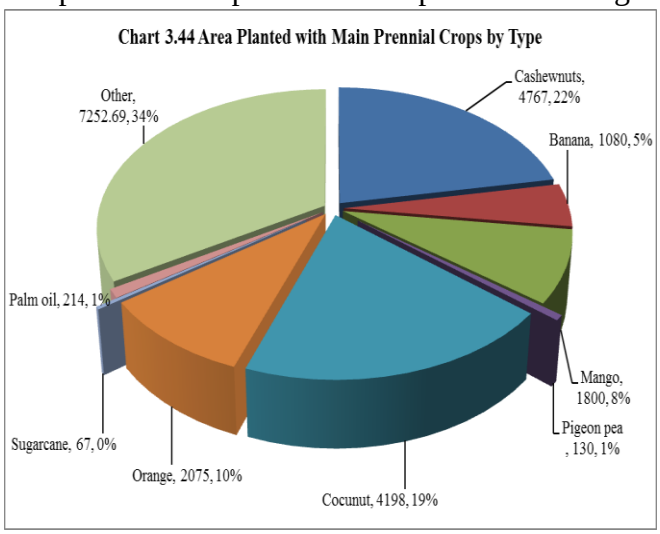

MAP 3.22 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Chillies Growing Household by District
Kinondo
0.08
Ilala
0.14
Temeke
0.23
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.05
0.06 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.23

3.4 Permanent Crops

Permanent crops also referred to as perennial crops are crops that normally take over a year to mature and once mature 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. This is because cassava has varieties that mature within a year and produce only one harvest, whilst other varieties survive for more than one year and produces several harvests. In this census, cassava was treated as an annual crop. Conversely, bananas normally take less than a year to mature, survive for more than one year and are thus treated as a permanent crop. In this report, the agricultural census results are presented for the most important permanent crops in terms of area planted, production, and yield.

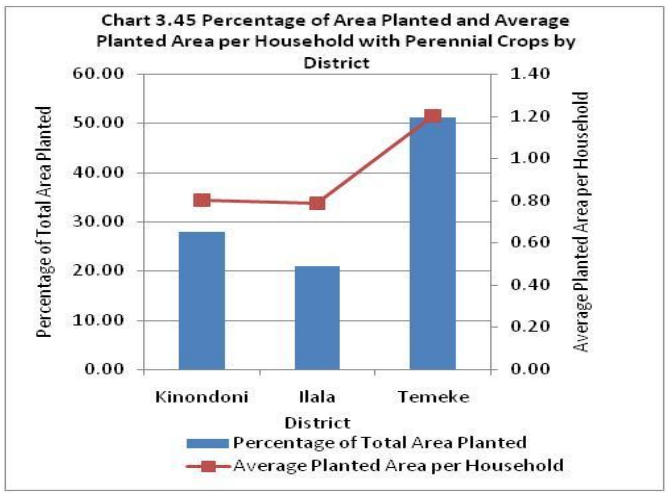


The area of smallholders planted with permanent crops was 16,644 ha or 44% of the total area of 38,248 ha while annual crops covered a total of 21,604 ha or 56%. However, the area planted with annual crops is not the actual physical land area as it includes all the areas of crops planted more than once on the same land, whilst the planted area for permanent crops is the same as physical planted land area. So the percentage physical area planted with permanent crops would be higher than indicated in Chart 3.43.



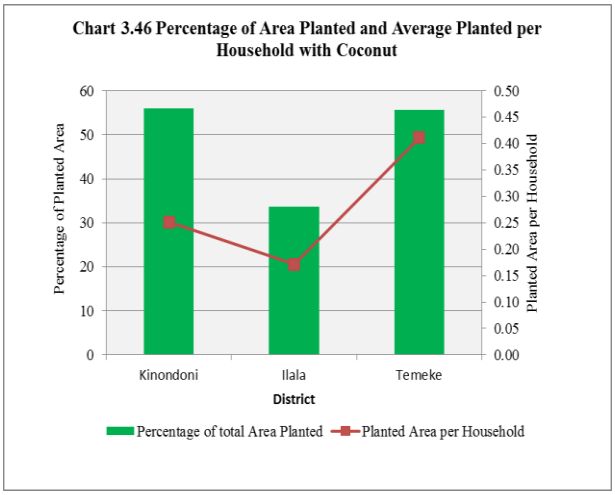
The total area planted with main perennial crops was 21,584 ha. The most important permanent crop in Dar es Salaam region was cashewnuts (4,767 ha, 22.09%), followed by coconuts (4,198 ha, 19.45%), oranges (2,075 ha, 9.62%), mango (1,800 ha, 8.34%), and banana (1,080ha, 5.0%) while crops such pigeon peas, sugarcane and palm oil were less important, (Chart 3.44).

Temeke had the highest percentage and average area planted with perennial crops (51.14%, 1.2 ha/hh), followed by Kinondoni (28%, 0.80 ha/hh) while Ilala had the lowest percentage area and smallest area per perennial growing household respectively (20.9%, 0.79 ha/hh), (Chart 3.45).



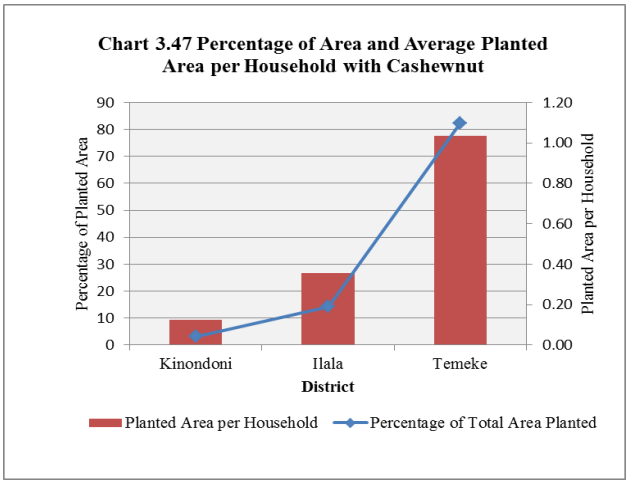
3.4.1 Coconut

The total area planted with coconuts in Dar es Salaam was 4,198 ha with 49.3% planted in Temeke, followed by Kinondoni (30.2%) while Ilala had the lowest percentage (20.5%). On the other hand, Kinondoni had the largest average area planted with coconuts (0.5 ha/hh), followed by Temeke (0.5 ha/hh). In contrast, Ilala had the smallest average area per coconut growing household (0.3 ha/hh), (Chart 3.46).



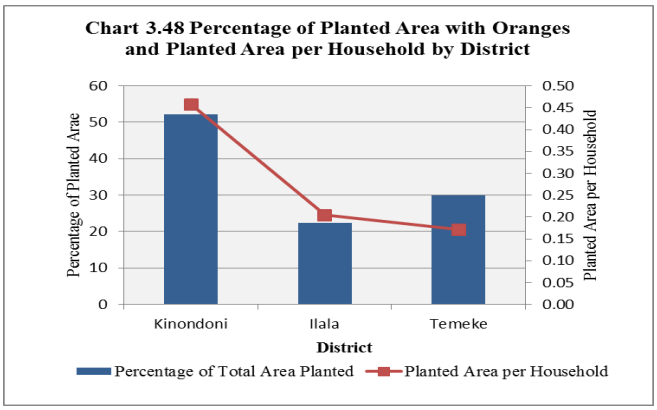
3.4.2 Cashewnuts

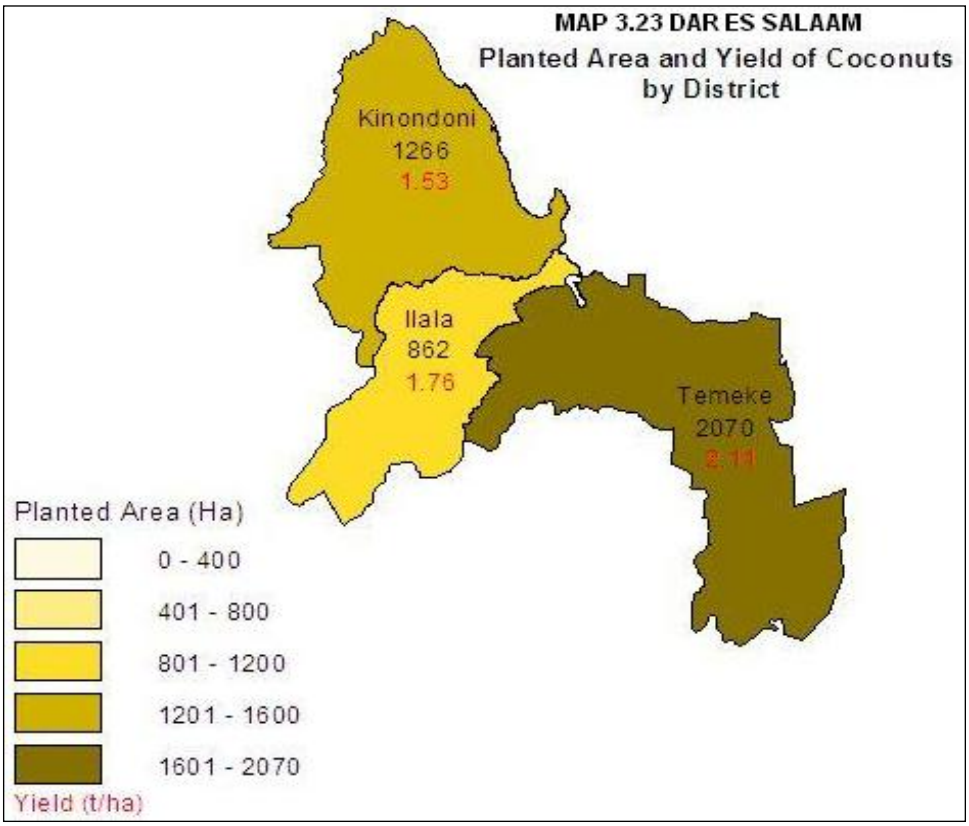
A total of 6,939 households planted 4,767 ha of cashewnuts. Temeke had the largest area (82.4%, 3,930 ha) followed by Ilala with 14.3% or 683 ha of cashewnut while Kinondoni had the lowest percentage of area planted with the crop (3.2%, 154 ha/hh). Similarly, Temeke had the largest average area planted with cashewnut (1.03 ha/hh), followed by Ilala (0.36 ha/hh) and the smallest area was found in Kinondoni (0.13 ha/hh), (Chart 3.47).

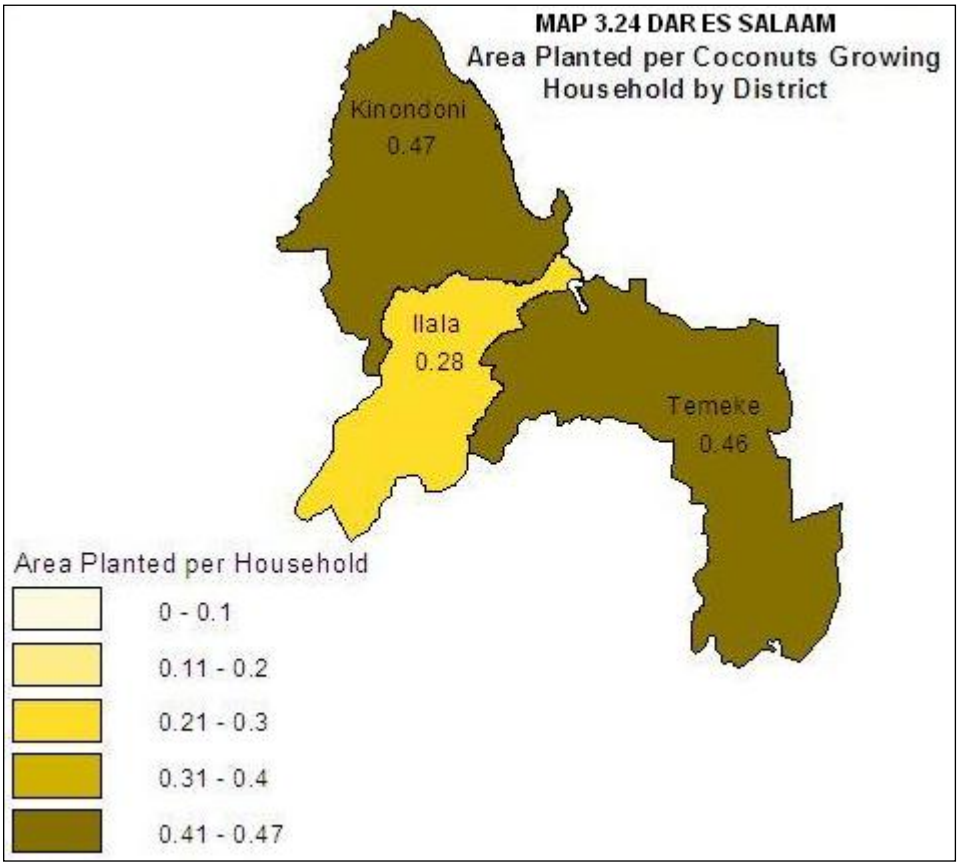


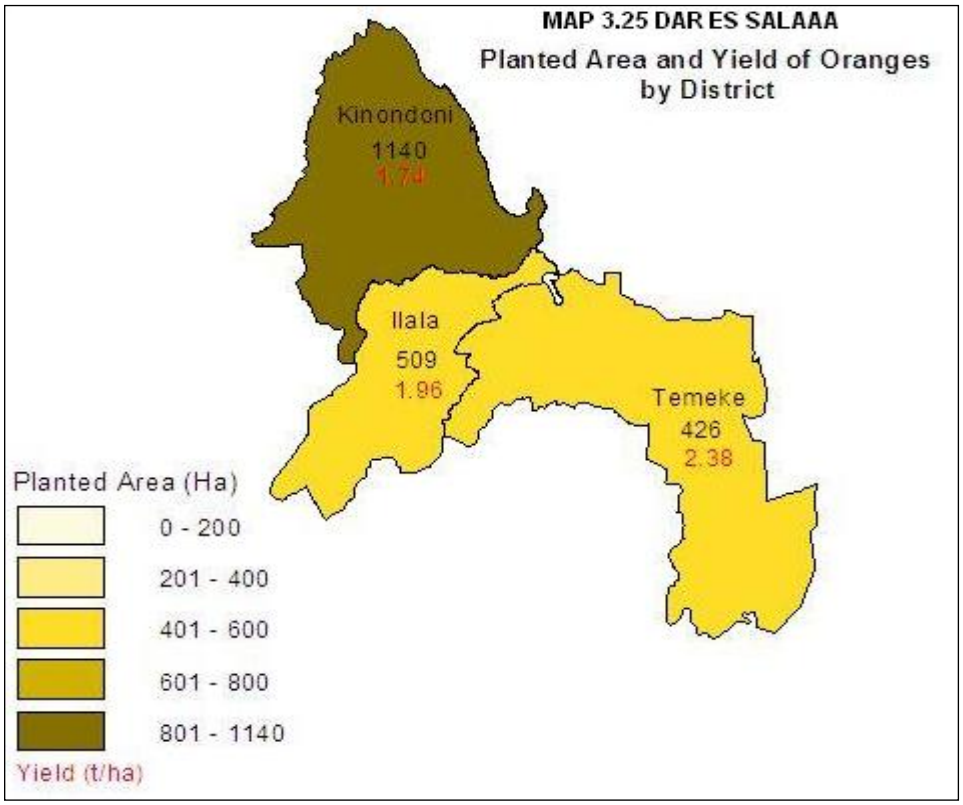
3.4.3 Oranges

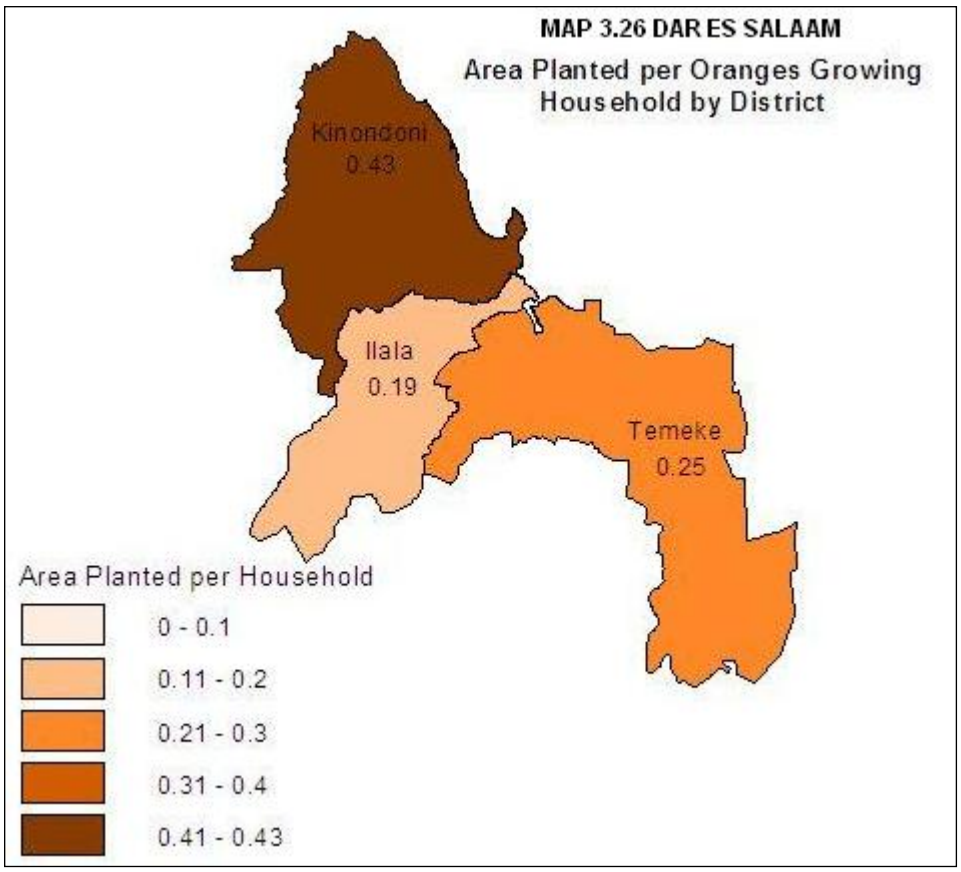
The total area planted with oranges was 2,075 ha. Kinondoni accounted for (54.93%), followed by Ilala (24.5%) and Temeke had the lowest percentage (20.5%). Moreover, Kinondoni had the largest average planted area with oranges (0.43 ha/hh), followed by Temeke (0.25 ha/hh) while the smallest area was found in Ilala (0.19 ha/hh), (Chart 3.48).

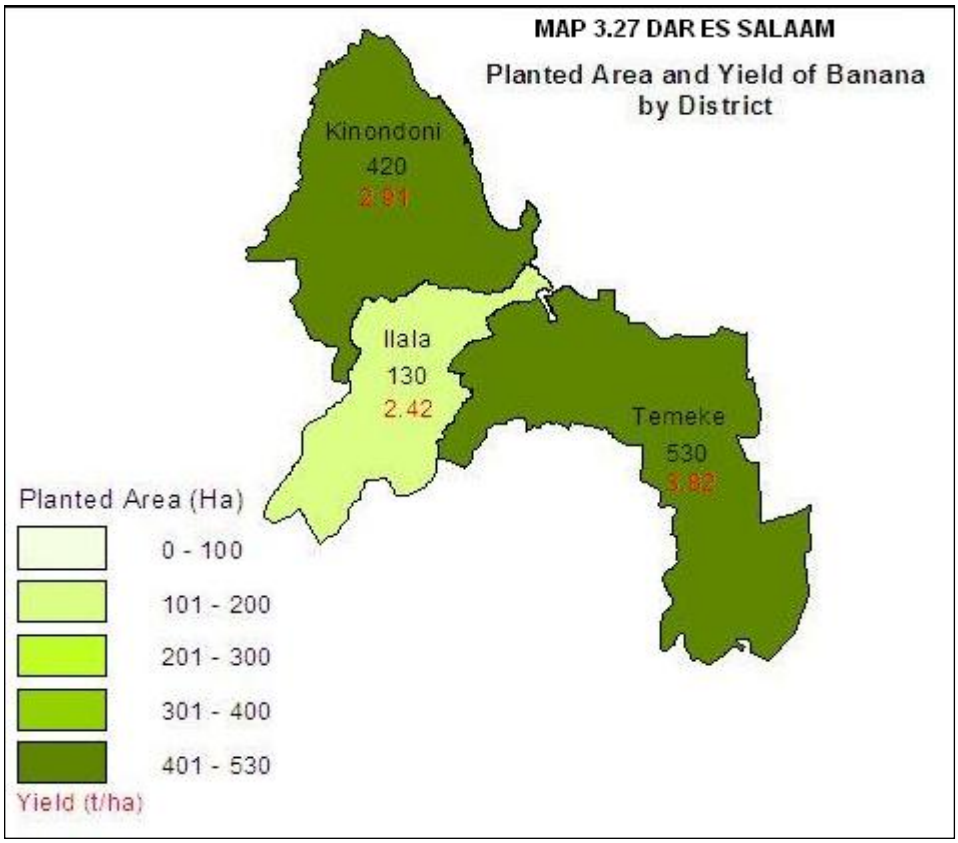


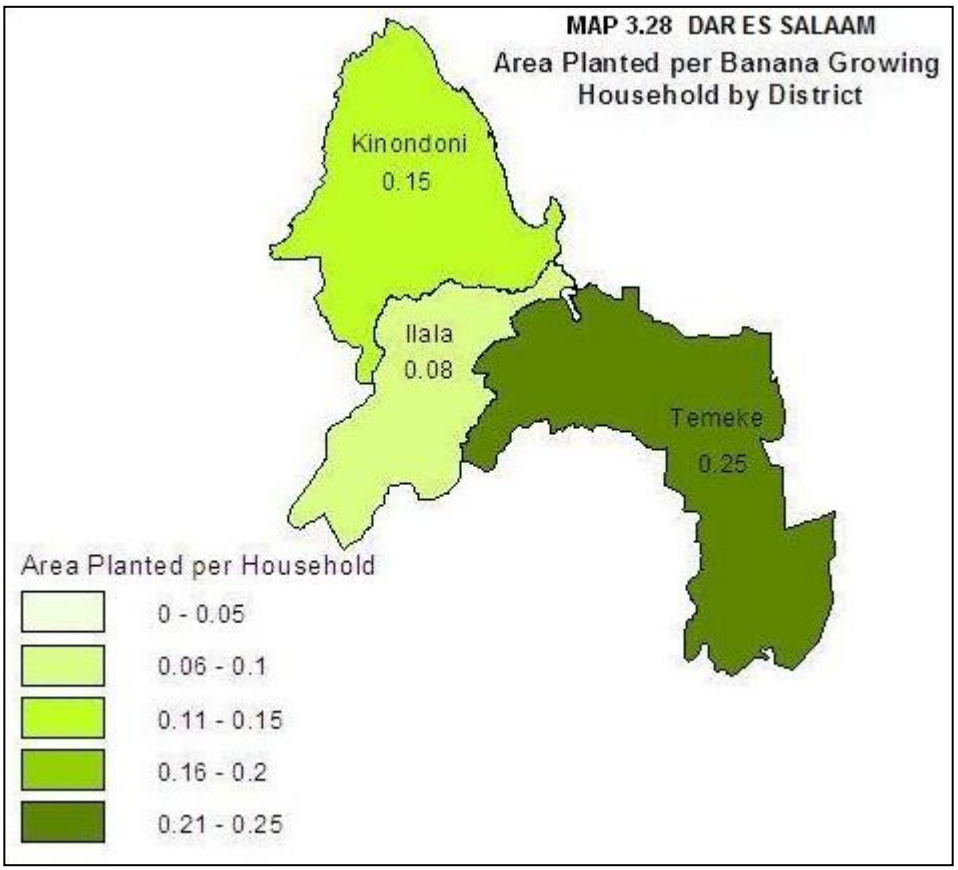

MAP 3.23 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Coconuts by District
Kinondoni
1266
1.53
Ilala
862
1.76
Temeke
2070
2.11
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 400
401 - 800
801 - 1200
1201 - 1600
1601 - 2070
Yield (t/ha)

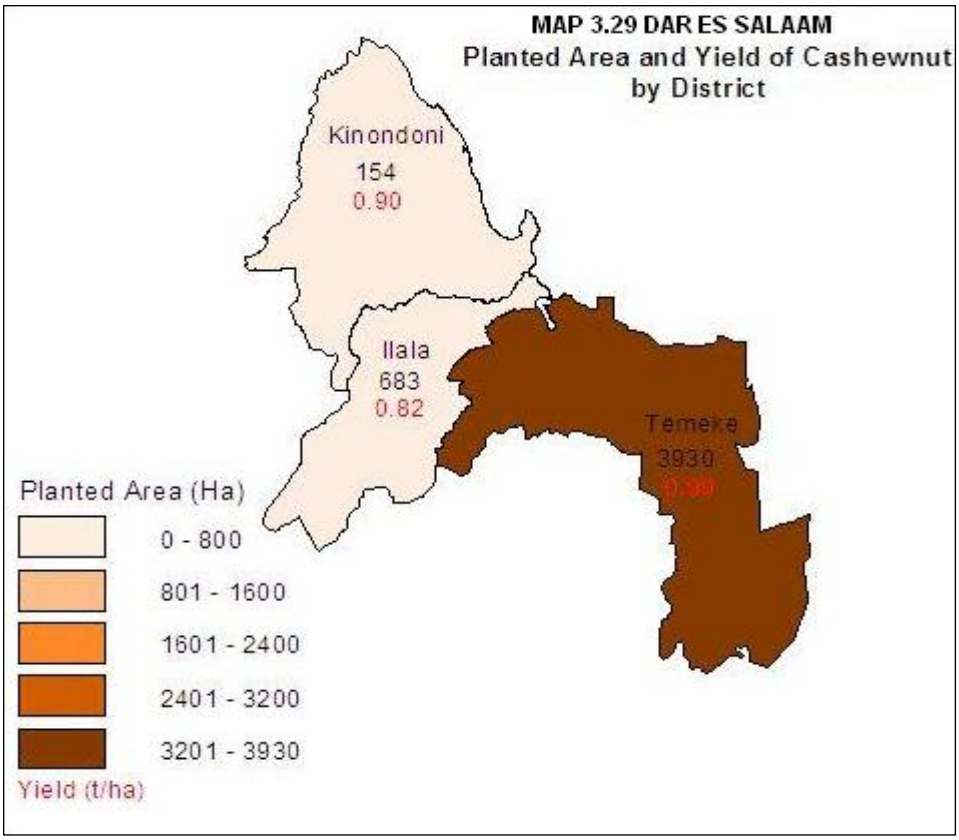

MAP 3.24 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Coconuts Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.47
Ilala
0.28
Temeke
0.46
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.3
0.31 - 0.4
0.41 - 0.47

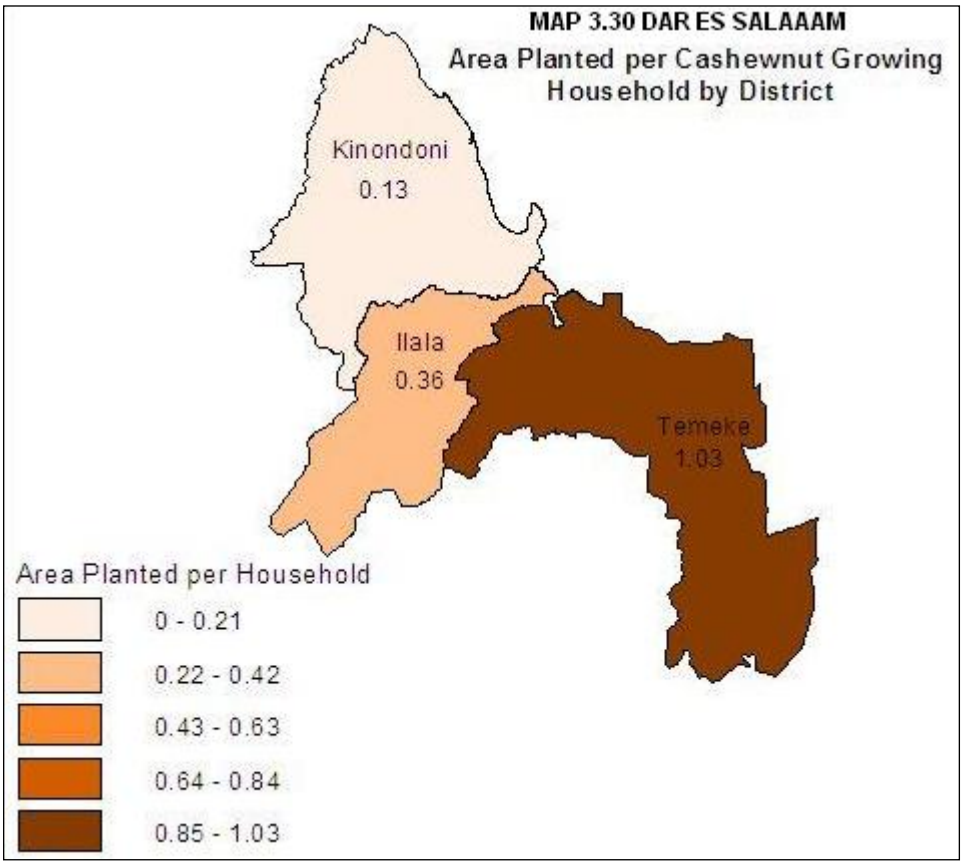

MAP 3.25 DAR ES SALAAA
Planted Area and Yield of Oranges by District
Kinondoni
1140
1.74
Ilala
509
1.96
Temeke
426
2.38
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 200
201 - 400
401 - 600
601 - 800
801 - 1140
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.26 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Oranges Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.43
Ilala
0.19
Temeke
0.25
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.3
0.31 - 0.4
0.41 - 0.43


MAP 3.27 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Banana by District
Kinondoni
420
2.91
Ilala
130
2.42
Temeke
530
3.82
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 300
301 - 400
401 - 530
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.28 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted per Banana Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.15
Ilala
0.08
Temeke
0.25
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.05
0.06 - 0.1
0.11 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.25

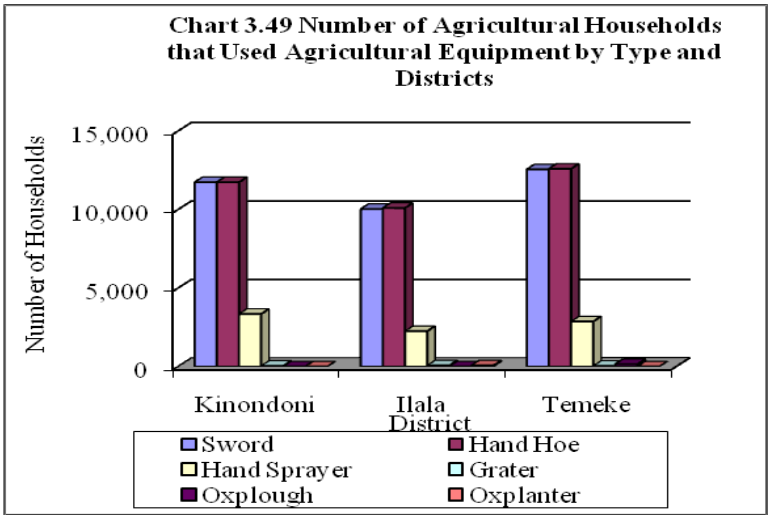

MAP 3.29 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Yield of Cashewnut by District
Kinondoni
154
0.90
Ilala
683
0.82
Temeke
3930
Planted Area (Ha)
0 - 800
801 - 1600
1601 - 2400
2401 - 3200
3201 - 3930
Yield (t/ha)


MAP 3.30 DAR ES SALAAAM
Area Planted per Cashewnut Growing Household by District
Kinondoni
0.13
Ilala
0.36
Temeke
1.03
Area Planted per Household
0 - 0.21
0.22 - 0.42
0.43 - 0.63
0.64 - 0.84
0.85 - 1.03

3.5 Use of Inputs/Equipment

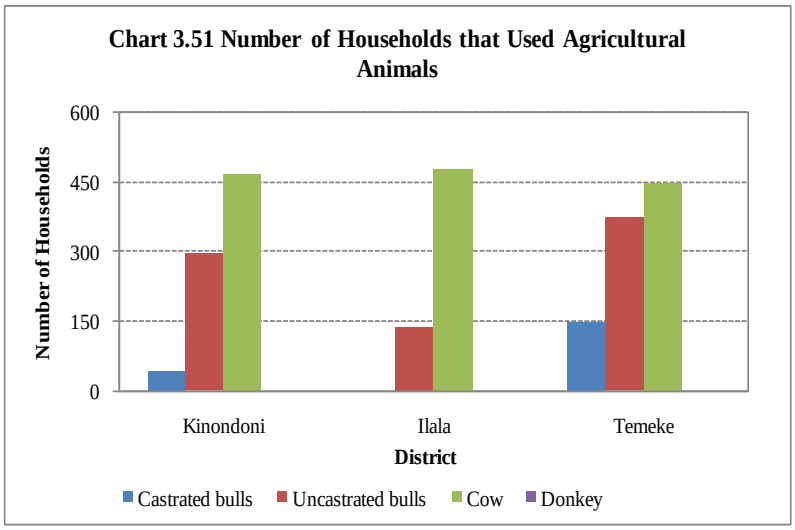
3.5.1 Use of Agricultural Equipments

Farming households used various agricultural equipment in agricultural production. The most widely used equipment in Dar es Salaam was the hand hoe (97.9%) and sword (97.6%). On the other hand, other equipment such as hand sprayer, ox-plough and ox-planter were used only to a limited extent. This was the case across all the districts, (Chart 3.49).



3.5.2 Use of Agricultural Animals

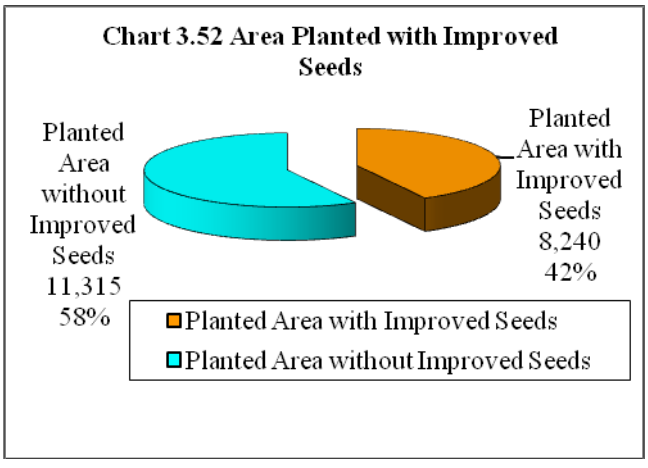
Generally, cows and uncastrated bulls were used in all the three districts with households in Ilala taking the lead (478 hh, 4.7%) followed by Kinondoni (466 hh, 3.9%) while Temeke had the lowest percentage of households which used cows (3.5%).



For the case of households which used uncastrated bulls Temeke district had higher number of households (373), followed by Kinondoni (297 hh) and Ilala (136 hh). Use of donkeys were limited. (Chart 3.51).

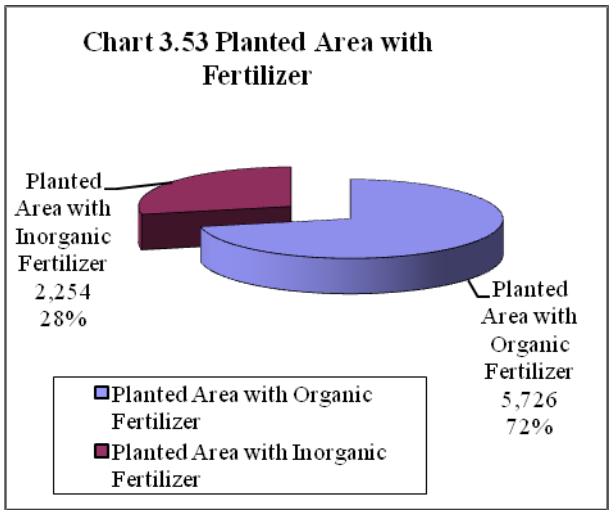
3.5.3 Improved Seeds Use

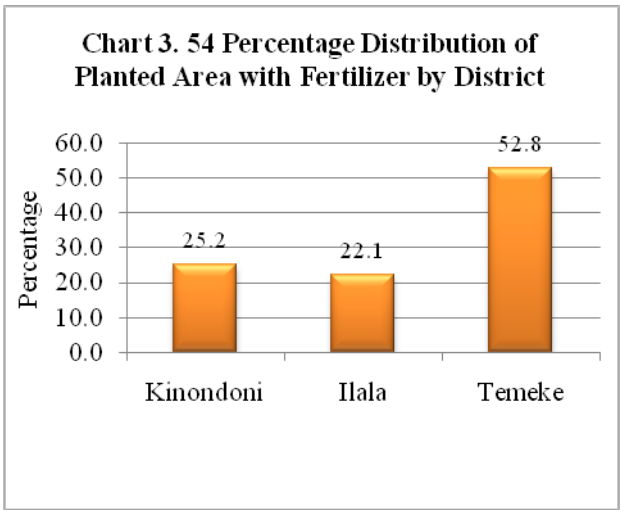
Improved seeds were planted on an area of 8,240 ha equivalent to 42 percent of the totalplanted area withannual crops and vegetables. There was higher a percentage (57.7%) of the total planted area with improved seeds during the short rainy season than was the percentage of planted area (34.8%) with improved seeds during the long rainy season.



3.5.4 Use of Fertilizers

The total planted area with fertilizer was 7,980 ha representing 21.2%, which is by far smaller than that planted without fertilizer of 29,634 ha or 78.8 percent of the total annual crops planted area in the region. Organic fertilizer was applied on 5,726 ha representing 72 percent of the total planted area and inorganic fertilizer was used on 2,254 hectares representing 28 percent of the total area planted with fertilizers, (Chart 3.53).





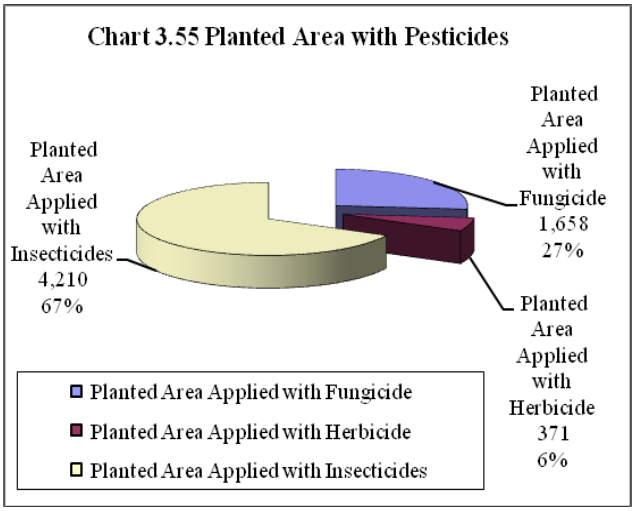
Temeke had the highest percentage of the area planted with fertilizer (all types) (52.8%), followed by Kinondoni (25.2%), and Ilala (22.1%), (Chart 3.54 and Table 3.2). Most annual crop growing households did not use any fertiliser (approximately over 90 percent of the households in every district), (Map 3.39, Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Planted Area with Fertilizer

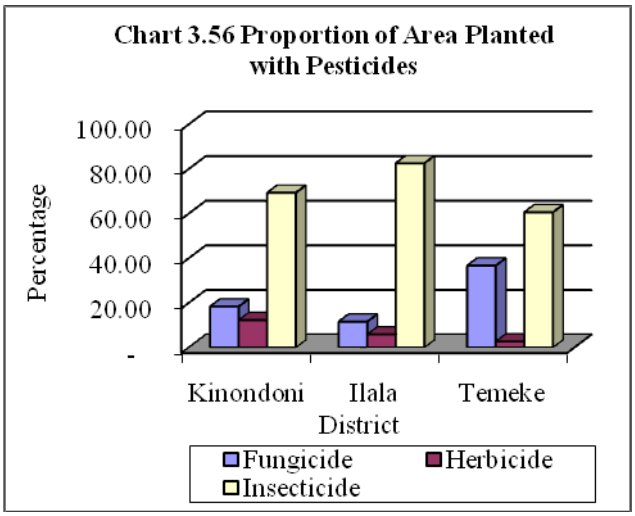
District	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer in Vuli	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer in Masika	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer in Vuli	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer in Masika	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertlizer	Planted Area Applied with Inorganic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Fertilizer (both types)	Percentage
Kinondoni	715	914	75	304	1,629	380	2,009	25.2
Ilala	663	690	79	329	1,353	408	1,761	22.1
Temeke	841	1,903	276	1,190	2,744	1,466	4,210	52.8
Total	2,219	3,507	431	1,823	5,726	2,254	7,980	100.0

3.5.5 Pesticide Use

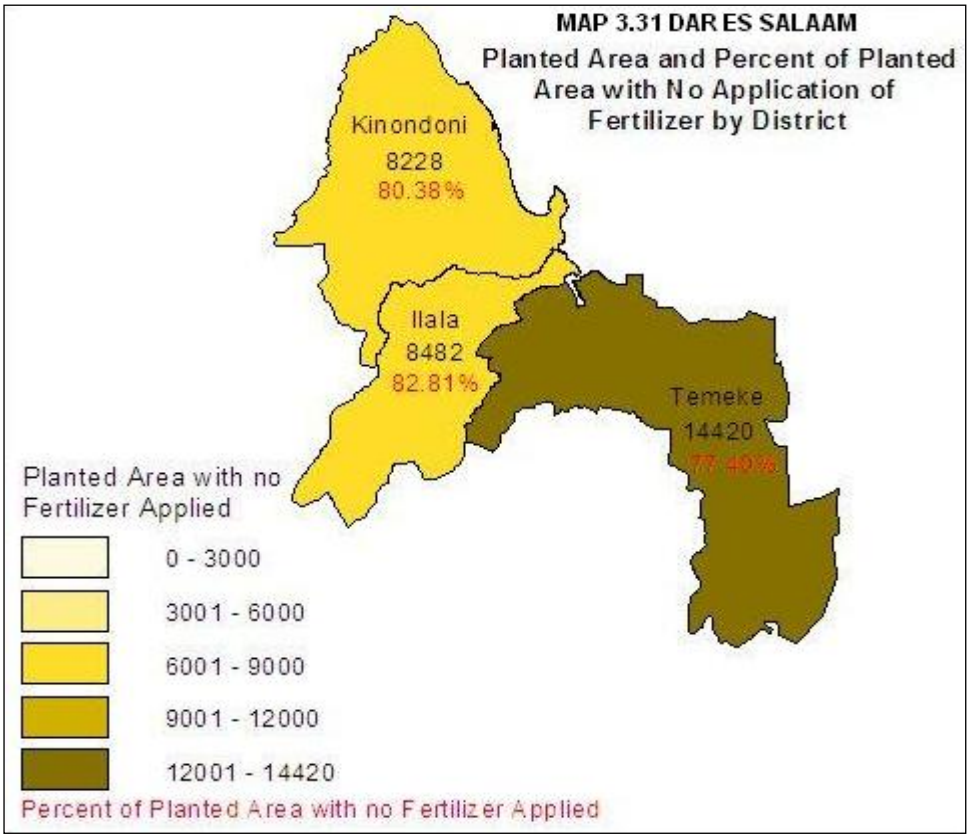
Pesticides are chemicals used for controlling insects, diseases and weeds. This section analyses the use of these chemicals by smallholders for the production of both annual and permanent crops in Dar es Salaam region. The total area planted with pesticides was 6,240 ha. Insecticides were the most common pesticide used in the region (4,210 ha, 67%), followed by fungicides (1,658 ha, 27%) while herbicides were less used (371ha, 6%), (Chart 3.55).

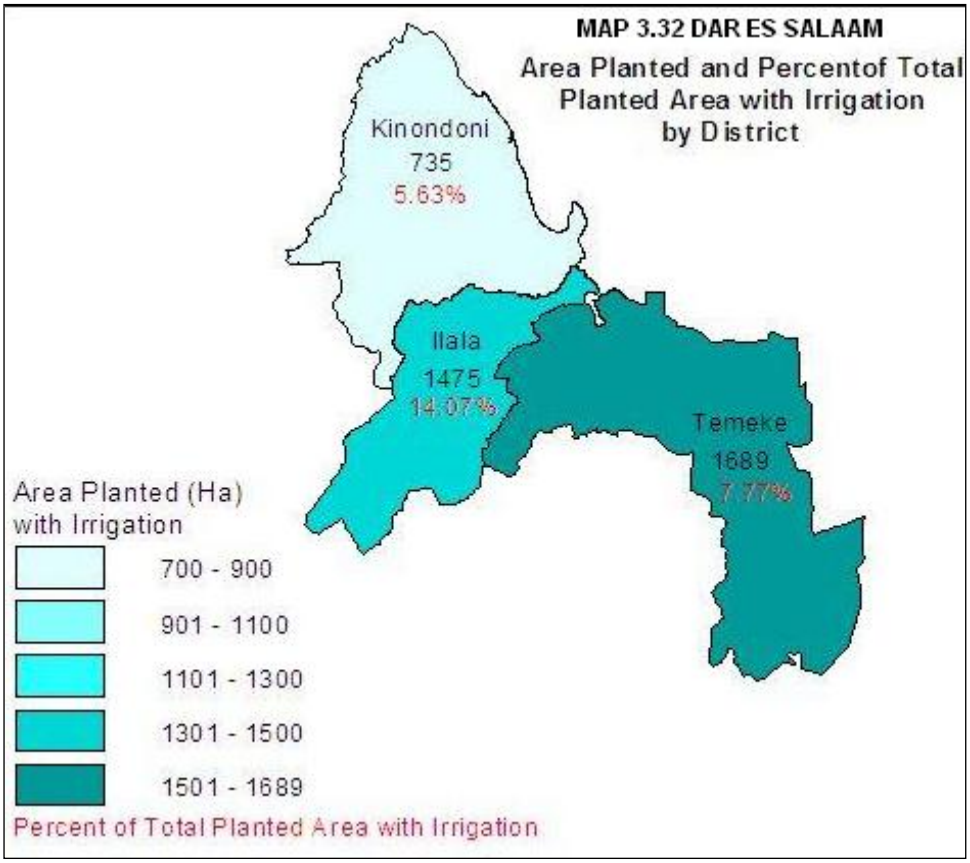


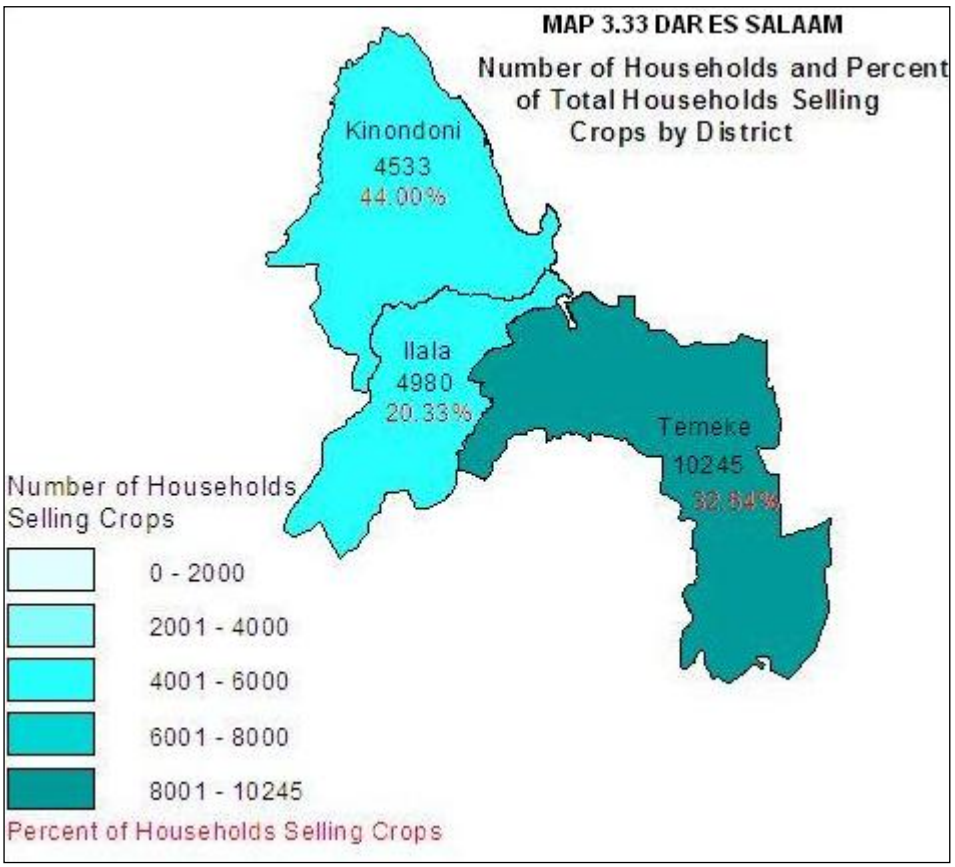
Of the 6,240 ha planted with pesticides, the largest area was recorded in Temeke (3,272 ha, 52.4%), followed by Kinondoni (1,676 ha, 26.9%) while the smallest area was in Ilala (1,292 ha, 20.7%). In each of the three districts, the largest area was planted with insecticides followed by fungicides while the smallest area was planted with herbicides, (Chart 3.56).

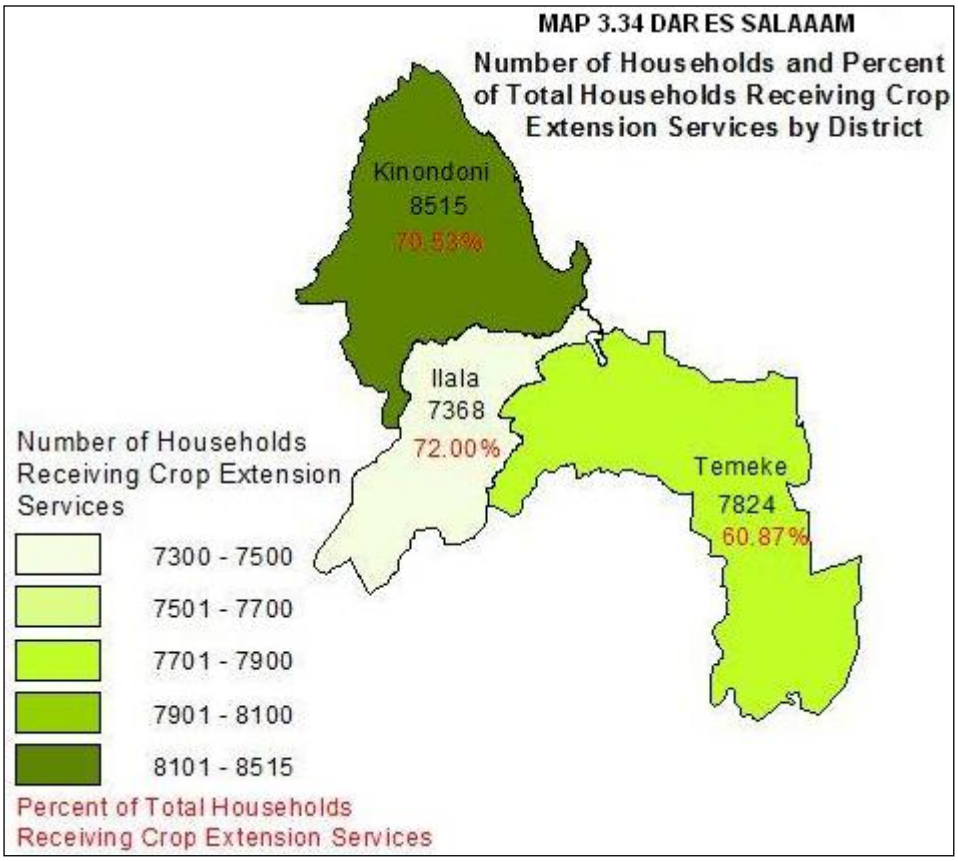


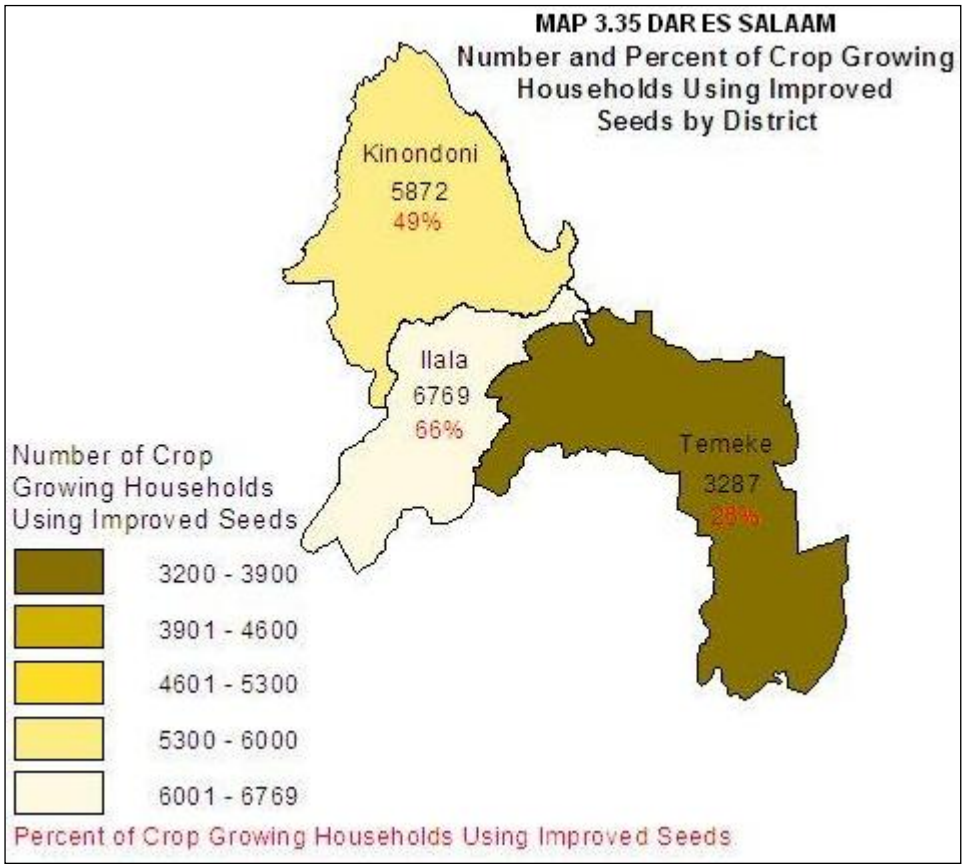
Temeke had the highest proportion of area planted with fungicides (36.70%), followed by Kinondoni (18.36%) while Ilala recorded the lowest proportion (11.58%). Regarding herbicides, Kinondoni recorded the highest proportion of area planted with herbicides (12.31%), followed by Ilala (5.88%) while Temeke had the lowest percentage (2.71%). Besides, Ilala had the highest proportion of area planted with insecticides (82.54%), followed by Kinondoni (69.32%) while Temeke had the lowest proportion (60.59%), (Chart 3.56).


MAP 3.31 DAR ES SALAAM
Planted Area and Percent of Planted Area with No Application of Fertilizer by District
Kinondoni
8228
80.38%
Ilala
8482
82.81%
Temeke
14420
77.40%
Planted Area with no Fertilizer Applied
0 - 3000
3001 - 6000
6001 - 9000
9001 - 12000
12001 - 14420
Percent of Planted Area with no Fertilizer Applied


MAP 3.32 DAR ES SALAAM
Area Planted and Percentof Total Planted Area with Irrigation by District
Kinondoni
735
5.63%
Ilala
1475
14.07%
Temeke
1689
7.77%
Area Planted (Ha) with Irrigation
700 - 900
901 - 1100
1101 - 1300
1301 - 1500
1501 - 1689
Percent of Total Planted Area with Irrigation


MAP 3.33 DAR ES SALAAM
Number of Households and Percent of Total Households Selling Crops by District
Kinondoni
4533
44.00%
Ilala
4980
20.33%
Temeke
10245
32.64%
Number of Households Selling Crops
0 - 2000
2001 - 4000
4001 - 6000
6001 - 8000
8001 - 10245
Percent of Households Selling Crops


MAP 3.34 DAR ES SALAAAM
Number of Households and Percent of Total Households Receiving Crop Extension Services by District
Kinondoni
8515
70.53%
Ilala
7368
72.00%
Temeke
7824
60.87%
Number of Households Receiving Crop Extension Services
7300 - 7500
7501 - 7700
7701 - 7900
7901 - 8100
8101 - 8515
Percent of Total Households Receiving Crop Extension Services

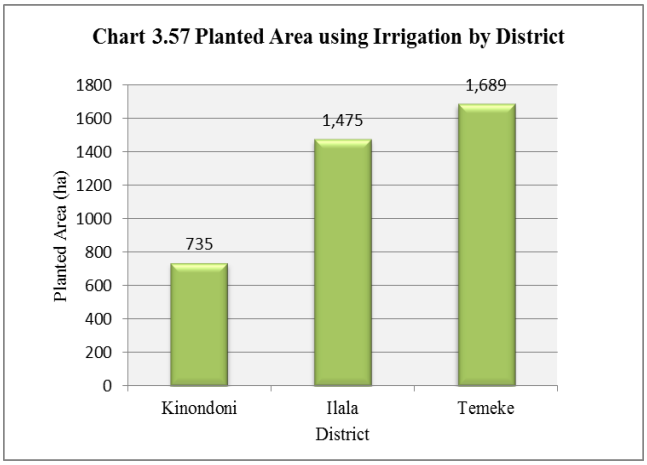

MAP 3.35 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Crop Growing Households Using Improved Seeds by District
Kinondoni
5872
49%
Ilala
6769
66%
Temeke
3287
28%
Number of Crop Growing Households Using Improved Seeds
3200 - 3900
3901 - 4600
4601 - 5300
5300 - 6000
6001 - 6769
Percent of Crop Growing Households Using Improved Seeds

3.6 Irrigation

Water is the limiting factor to crop worldwide and without water most of other agricultural practices applied to crops do not result in significant yields. This section deals with the area under irrigation for different crops and the means bywhich water was extracted from the source and applied to the field.

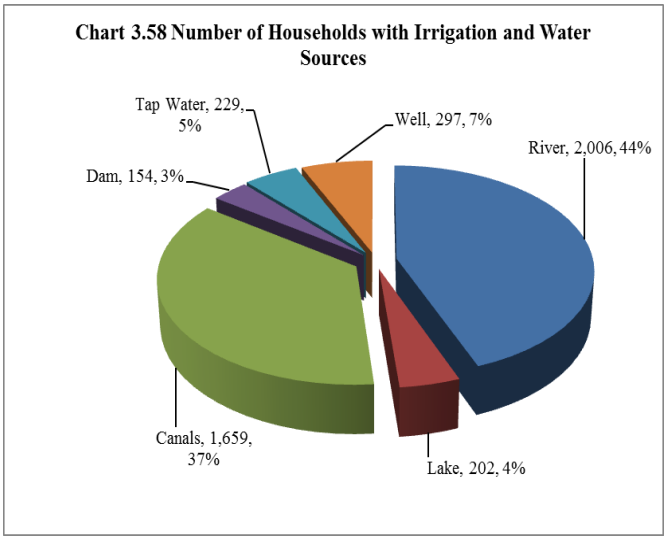
3.6.1 Area Planted with Annual Crops Under Irrigation

Irrigation was minimally practiced in Dar es Salaam region by 4,546 households.The district with the largest planted area under irrigation with annual crops was Temeke (1,689 ha, 43% of the total annual crops irrigated area in the region), followed by Ilala (1,475 ha, 38%) and Kinondoni (735 ha, 19%), (Chart 3.57).



3.6.2 Sources of Water Used for Irrigation

The main source of water used for irrigation was from rivers (2006 households, 44%), followed by canals (36%), wells (7%), tap water (5%), lakes contributing 4% and dams 3 percent, (Chart 3.58). Kinondoni Rural district main sources were rivers (678 hh,50%), wells (297 hh, 22%), canals (169 hh, 12%) and lakes (127 hh, 9%). Ilala used only canals (819 hh, 60%) and rivers (546 hh, 40% of the district households which used irrigation). Temeke district used all the sources except wells in the following order; rivers (782 hh, 43%), canals (671 hh, 37%), tap water (186 hh, 10%), dams (112 hh, 6%) and lakes (75 hh, 4%).



3.6.3 Methods of Obtaining Water for Irrigation

Hand bucket was the most common method of obtaining water for irrigation (3,306 hh or 73 percent of the total household using this method) followed by motor pump (667 hh, 15%), gravity (461 hh, 10%) and hand pump (112 hh, 2%), (Chart 3.59 and Table 3.3).

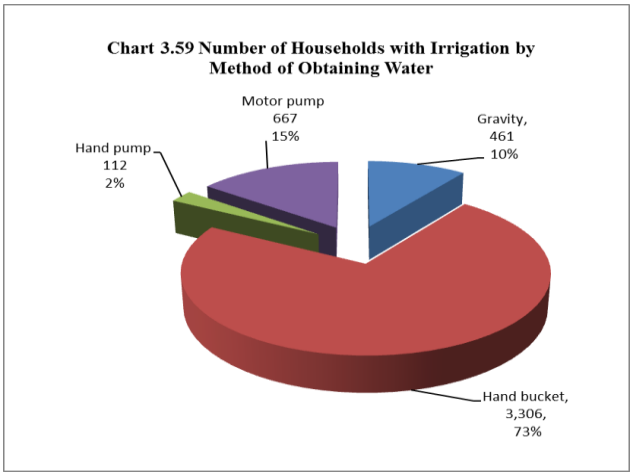


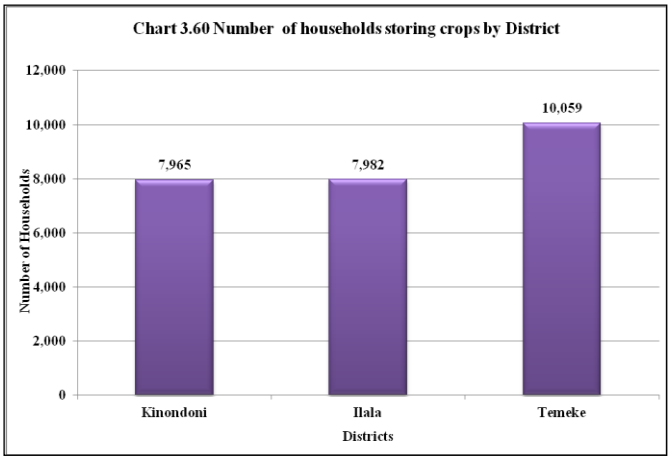
Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Irrigation by Method of Obtaining Water

District	Gravity	%	Hand Bucket	%	Hand Pump	%	Motor Pump	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	169	37	805	24	0	0	381	57	1,356	30
Ilala	68	15	1,160	35	0	0	136	20	1,364	30
Temeke	224	48	1,341	41	112	100	149	22	1,826	40
Total	461	100	3,306	100	112	100	667	100	4,546	100

3.7 Crop Storage, Processing & Marketing

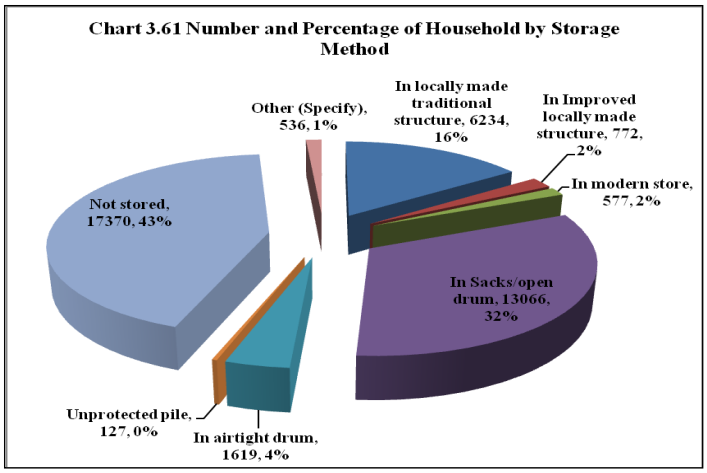
3.7.1 Crop Storage

Crop storage means keeping a crop for a certain period of time as food for the household in order to sell it at higher prices and used as seeds for planting in the next season. The results for Dar es Salaam region show that there were 26,005 crop growing households (73% of the total crop growing households) that stored various agricultural products in the region. Temeke had the largest number of households which stored crops in the region (10,059 hh, 39 percent of the households which stored crops in the region). Kinondoni and Ilala each with 31 percent of the households which stored crops in the region, (Chart 3.60).

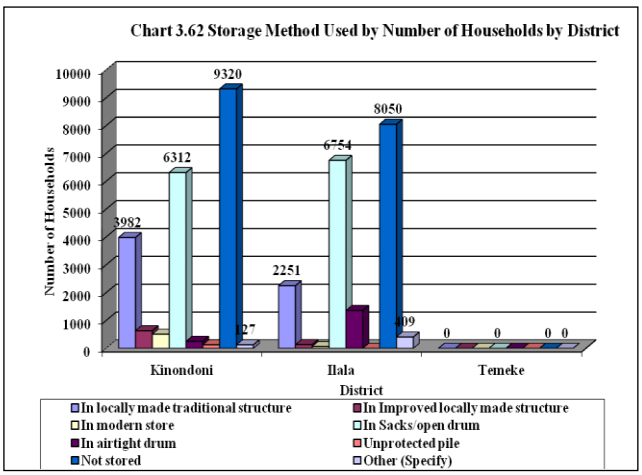


Methods of Storage

The region had 13,066 crop growing households which stored their produce in sacks/open drum (32% of the households that stored crops in the region). The number of households that stored their produce in locally made traditional structure was 6,234 (16%), followed by air tight drums (1,619 hh, 4%), improved locally made structure (772 households, 2%), modern stores (577 households, 2%), unprotected pile (127 households, 0.1%). However, there were 17,370 (43%) households which reported not to have stored crops in the region, (Chart 3.61).



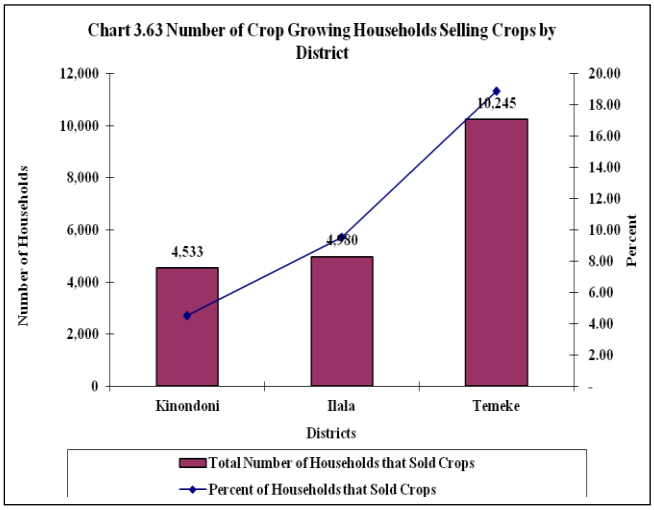
Storage in sacks/open drums structures was the dominant storage method in the region, with Ilala district having the highest number of households using this method (35% of the total number of households which stored crops in the district), followed by Kinondoni (30%). Kinondoni had the highest number of households using locally made structures



(19%), followed by Ilala (12%). Kinondoni had the highest perecntage of the households reporting not storing crops (44%), followed by Ilala(42%). However, there was no any storing method reported in Temeke district, (Chart 3.62).

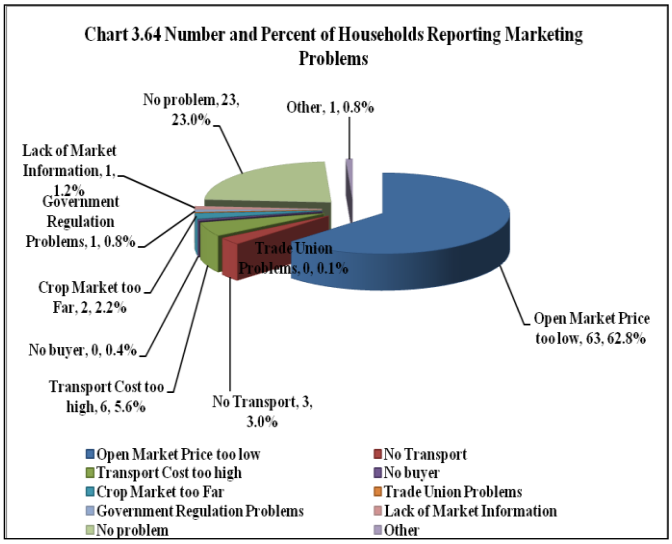
3.7.2 Crop Marketing

There was a small number of households that reported selling crops amounting to 19,758 which represents only 4.2 percent of the total number of crop growing households. The proportion of crop growing households whichsoldcrops was highest in Temeke (18%), followed by Ilala (9.5%). Kinondoni had the lowest percentage of households reported selling crops (4.5%), (Chart 3.63).



Main Marketing Problems

Low price for agricultural produce was the main marketing problem reported by households (62.8% of the crop growing households that reported main marketing problems). Other problems in their order of importance were high transport costs (8.3%), lack of transport (3%), longer distance to the markets (2.2%) and lack of market information (1.2%). Other marketing problems were insignificant and represented less than 1 percent of the total reported problems. However, 23 percent of the households which sold crops reported not to have experienced any marketing problems, (Chart 3.64).



3.8 Access to Crop Production Services

3.8.1 Access to Agricultural Credit

Very few agricultural households amounting to 618 housephlds accessed credit in Dar es Salaam region. This represents 1.8 percent of the total agricultural households in the region. Out of this

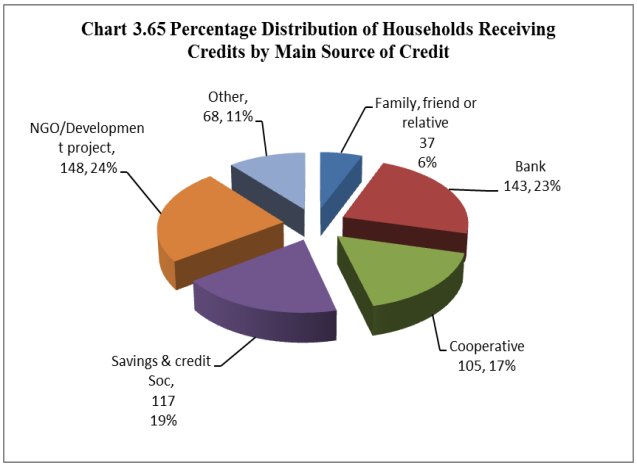
number, 248 (40%) were male-headed households and 370 (60%) were female headed households. In Kinondoni district, only female headed households accessed agricultural credit whereas in Ilala district both male and female headed households accessed agricultural credit at 50 percent each. In Temeke district more female headed than male headed households accessed credit, (Table 3.4).

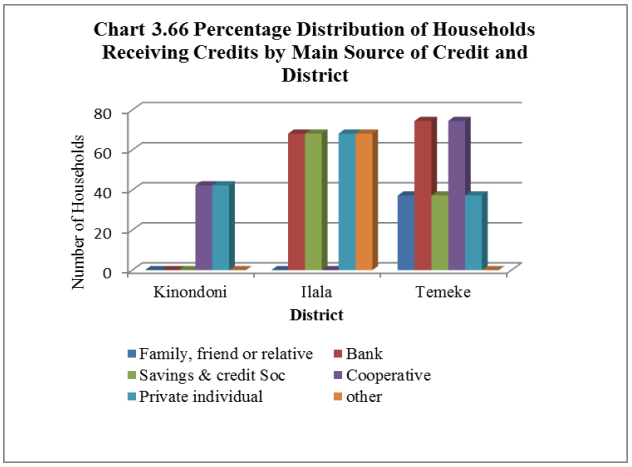
Table 3.4: Number of Credits by Sex of the Household Member Receiving Credit during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Credit given to					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	85	100	85	100
Ilala	136	50	136	50	273	100
Temeke	112	42.9	149	57.1	261	100
Total	**248**	**40.1**	**370**	**59.9**	**618**	**100**

Sources of Agricultural Credit

NGOs and Development projects were the major agricultural credit providers in Dar es Salaam region who provided credit to 24 percent of the total number of households that accessed credit, followed by Commercial Banks (23%), Savings and Credit Socities (19%), Cooperatives (17%), Family friends or relatives (6%). Other Sources provided credit to 11 percent of the households, (Chart 3.65). Private individuals were the main source of credit in Kinondoni district. Banks provided credit to households in Ilala and Temeke districts. Coopetaives and Private individuals gave credit to households in Temeke,Kinondoni and Ilala districts, (Chart 3.66)





3.8.2 Crop Extension

A total of 23,707 households (73.8% of the total crop growing households in the region) received crop extension. Some districts had more access to extension services than others, with Ilala having the highest proportion of households (84% of the crop growing households in the district) that received crop extension messages, followed by Kinondoni (14%), and Kinondoni (13%), (Chart 3.68 and Map 3.36).

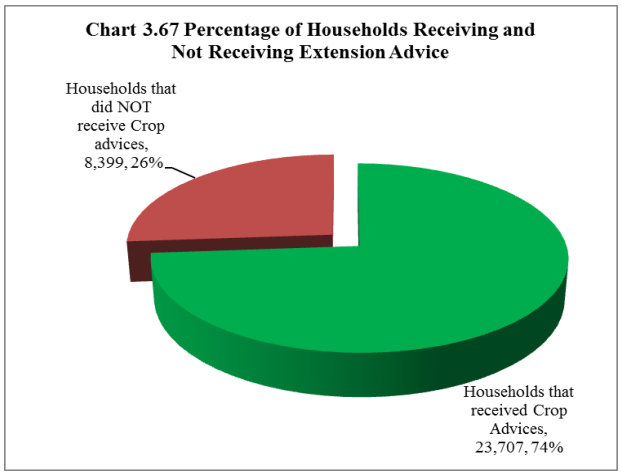


Chart 3.67 Percentage of Households Receiving and Not Receiving Extension Advice

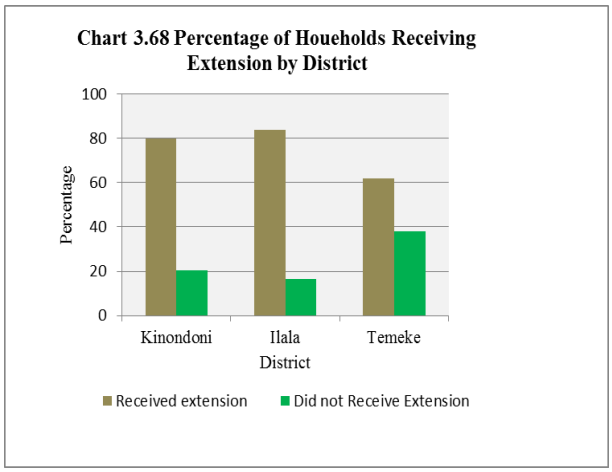


Chart 3.68 Percentage of Houeholds Receiving Extension by District

Sources of Crop Extension Messages

The government provided the greatest proportion (74.1%, 101,830 households) of advise to the households receiving extension advice. The second biggest provider of extesion advise was neighbour (11%), followed by Radion/Television/NewsPaper (7%), NGOs/Development projects (5%), and large scale farms 2 percent. The remaining sources were insignificant providing less than 1 percent, (Chart 3.69). There were very slight variations in the proportion of the households receiving advice from the government services.

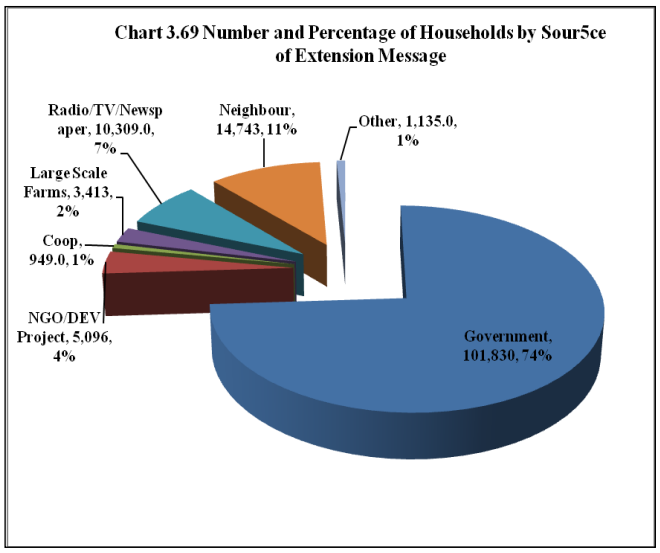
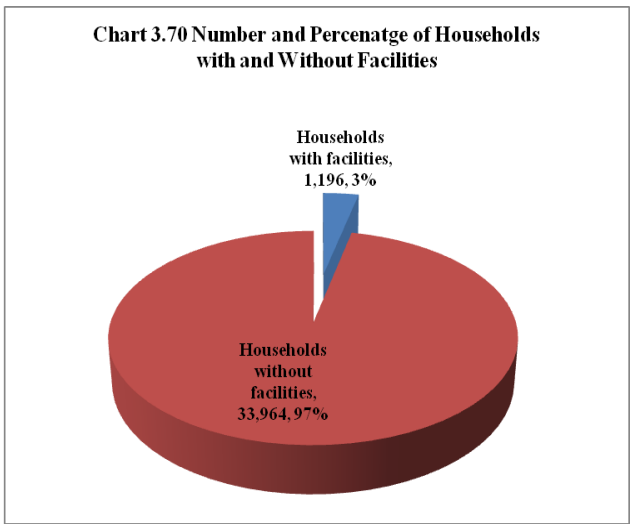
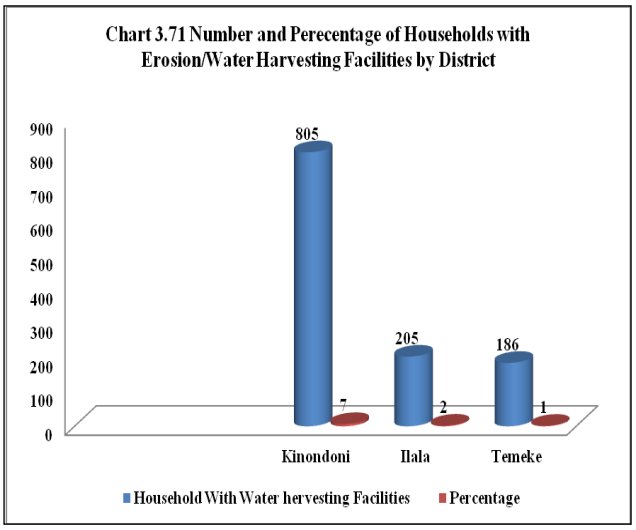


Chart 3.69 Number and Percentage of Households by Sour5ce of Extension Message

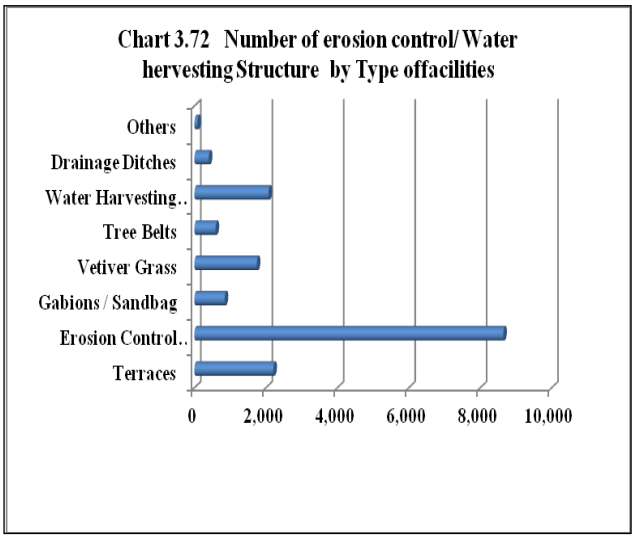
3.9 Erosion Control Facilities

Erosion control and water harvesting facilities appear together because of their dual purposes of reducing erosion and increasing the amount of water available for crop production.The number of agricultural households that had soil erosion and water harvesting facilities on their farms was extremely small (1,196 households) representing only 3 percent of the total number of agricultural households in the region, (Chart 3.70). The proportion of households with soil erosion control and water harvesting facilities was highest in Kinondoni (7% of the total agricultural households in the district), followed by Ilala (2%), and Temeke (1%), (Chart 3.71).





The total number of erosion control structures was 16,609. Erosion control bunds accounted for 52.1 percent of the total number of structures, followed by terraces (13.3%), water harvesting bunds (12.5%), vetiver grass (10.5%), Gabions/Sandbags (5.1%), tree belts (3.6%), and drainage ditches (2.4%), (Chart 3.72). Erosion control bunds and terraces, together had 10,857 structures, representing 65.4 percent of the total structures in the region. The remaining 34.6 percent was shared among the rest of the erosion control methods mentioned above.

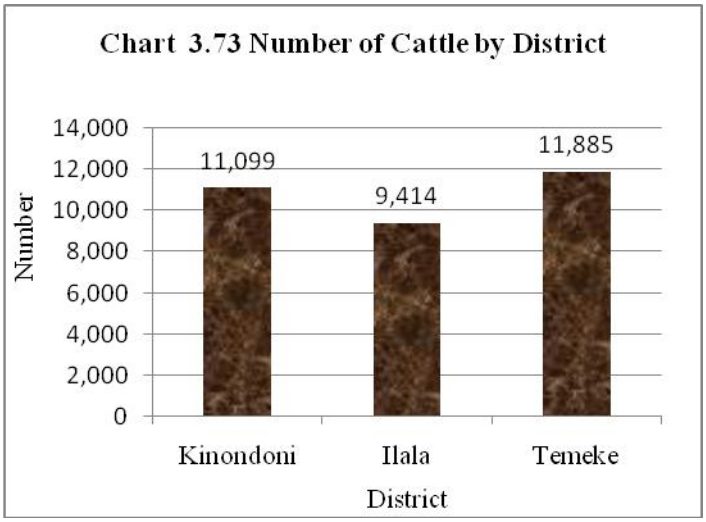


3.10 LIVESTOCK RESULTS

Cattle were the dominant livestock type in the region followed by goats, sheep and pigs.

3.10.1 Cattle production

3.10.1.1 Cattle Population



The total number of cattle in the region was 32,398 and the region ranked 19th out of the 21 regions in Tanzania Mainland. The number of indigenous cattle in Dar es Salaam region was 6,108 (19% of the total number of cattle in the region), improved beef cattle (1,919 cattle, 6%) and improved dairy cattle (24,372 cattle, 75%). These cattle were kept by 1,091 agricultural households for the indigenous type, 929 households for the improved beef and 5,750 households for the improved dairy cattle. The average number of improved dairy cattle per household was about 4 herds. The district with the largest number of cattle was Temeke with about 11,885 cattle (37% of the total cattle in the region), followed by Kinondoni (11,099 cattle, 34%) and Ilala (9,414 cattle, 29%), (Chart 3.73).

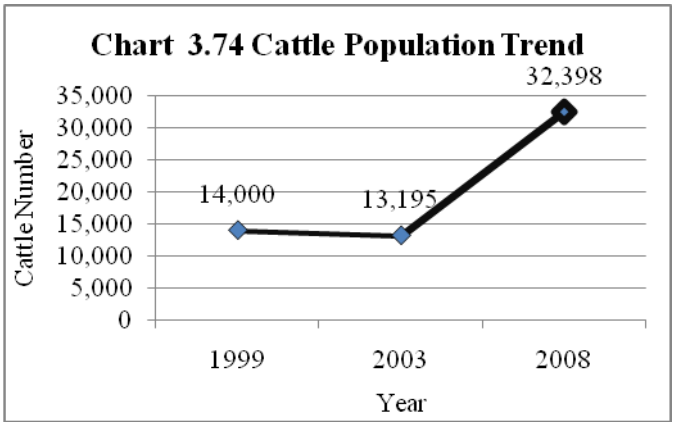
Most of the indigenous cattle were in Temeke district, while the distribution of improved beef and dairy cattle were almost the same in the three districts, (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Number of Cattle by Type

District	Number of Cattle by Type		
	Indigenous	Improved beef	Improved dairy
Kinondoni	1,483	678	8,939
Ilala	750	682	7,882
Temeke	3,878	559	7,451

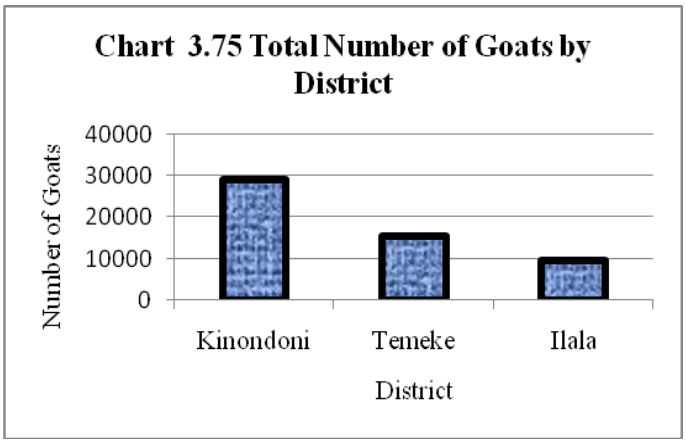
3.10.1.2 Cattle Population Trend

Cattle population in Dar es Salaam region decreased during the period of five years from 14,000 in 1999 to 13,195 cattle in 2003. From 2003, there was a large increase in the number of cattle from 13,195 to 32,398 in 2008 representing an annual growth rate of 19.7 percent, (Chart 3.74).



3.10.2 Goat Production

Goat rearing was the second most important livestock keeping activity in Dar es Salaam region. In terms of total number of goats on the Mainland, Dar es Salaam region had the least number of goats.

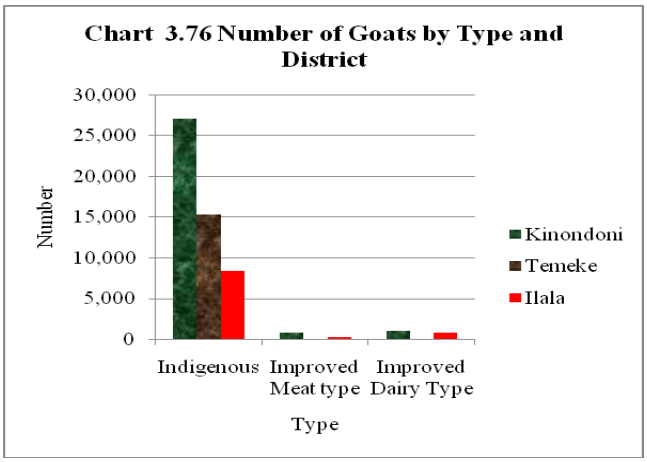


3.10.2.1 Goat Population

The number of goat-rearing-households in Dar es Salaam region was 7,540 (21% of all agricultural households in the region) with a total of 53,688 goats giving an average of 7 heads of goats per goat-rearing-household. Kinondoni district had the largest number of goats (28,850 goats, 54% of all goats in the region), followed by Temeke (15,424 goats, 29%) and Ilala (9,414 goats, 18%), (Chart 3.75).

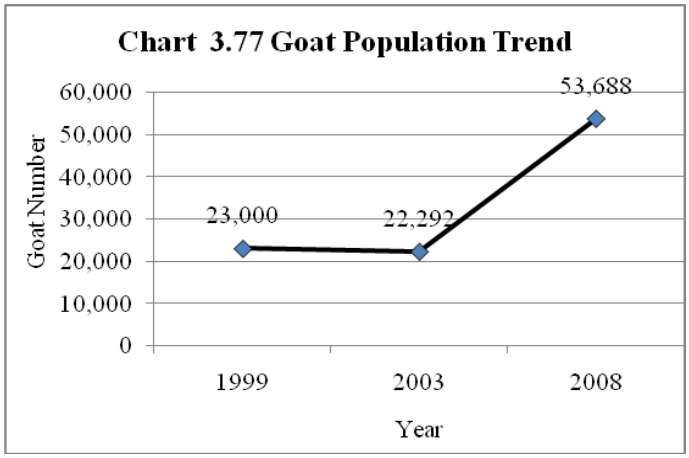
3.10.2.2 Goat Breeds

Goat husbandry in the region was dominated by the indigenous breed that constituted 94.4 percent of the total goats in the region. Indigenous goats were raised by 6,541 households. There were 233 households raising 1,115 improved meat goats (2.1% of the goat population) and 767 households raising 1,873 improved dairy goats (3.5 percent of the total goat population). Indigenous goats wer mostly raised in Kinondoni district, followed by Temeke and Ilala districts, (Chart 3.76).



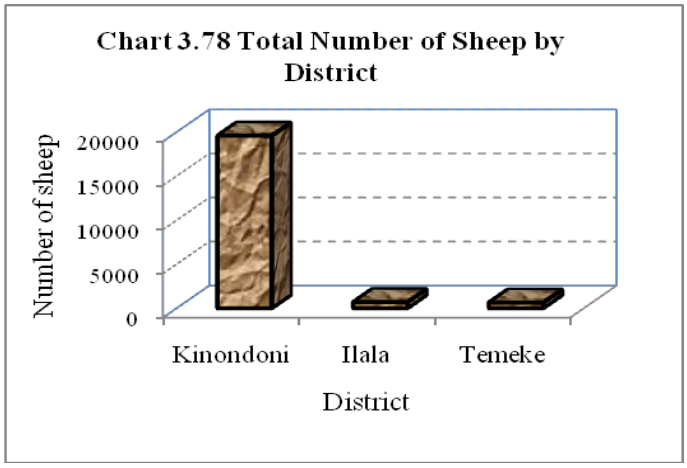
3.10.2.3 Goat Population Trend

The overall annual growth rate of goat population from 1999 to 2008 was 8.9 percent. However, between 2003 and 2008 the number of goats was more than double from 22,292 to 53,688 and the annual growth rate over the five year period was 19.2%, (Chart 3.77).



3.10.3 Sheep Production

Sheep rearing was the third most important livestock keeping activity in Dar es Salaam region after cattle and goats. The region ranked 8th out of the 21 Mainland regions and had 4.7 percent of all the sheep in Tanzania Mainland.

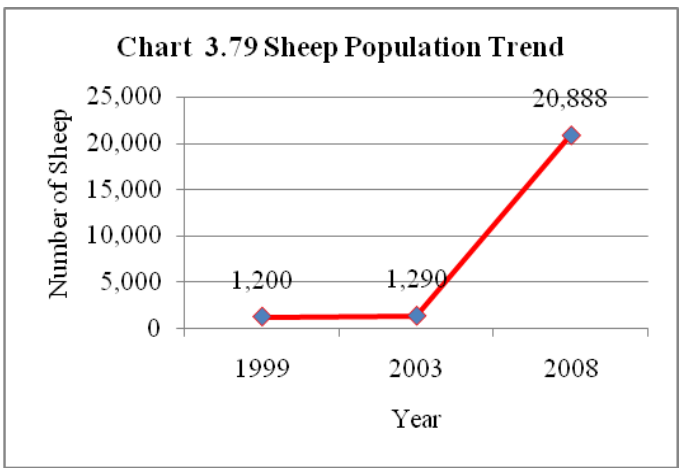


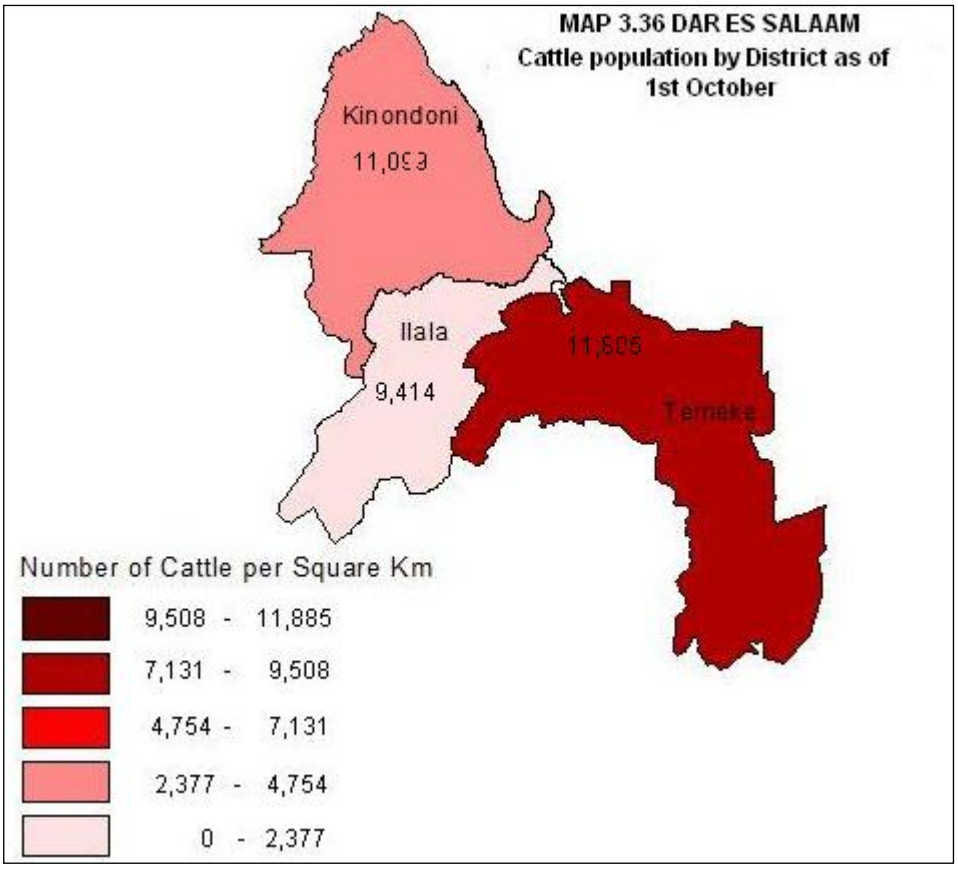
3.10.3.1 Sheep Population

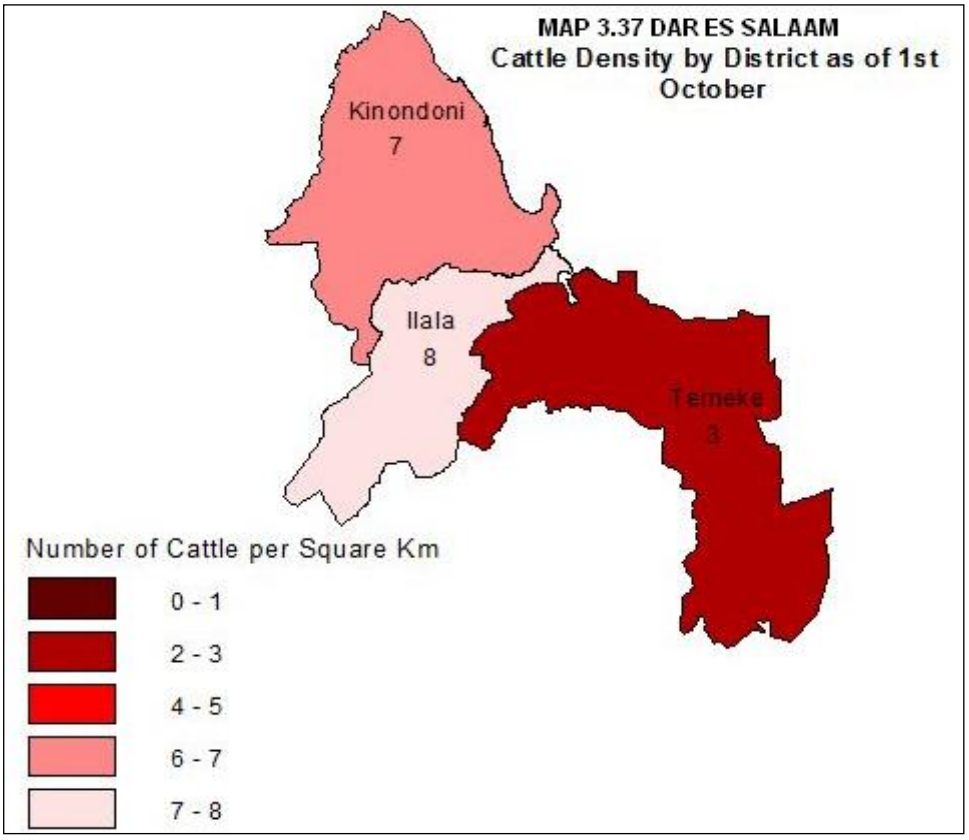
The number of sheep-rearing households was 1,005 (2% of all the agricultural households in Dar es salaam region) rearing 20,888 sheep, giving an average of 21 heads of sheep per sheep-rearing household. The district with the largest number of sheep was Kinondoni with 19,572 sheep (93.7% of the total sheep in Dar es Salaam region), followed by Ilala (682 sheep, 3.3%) and Temeke (633 sheep, 3%), (Chart 3.78). Sheep rearing was dominated by indigenous breeds.

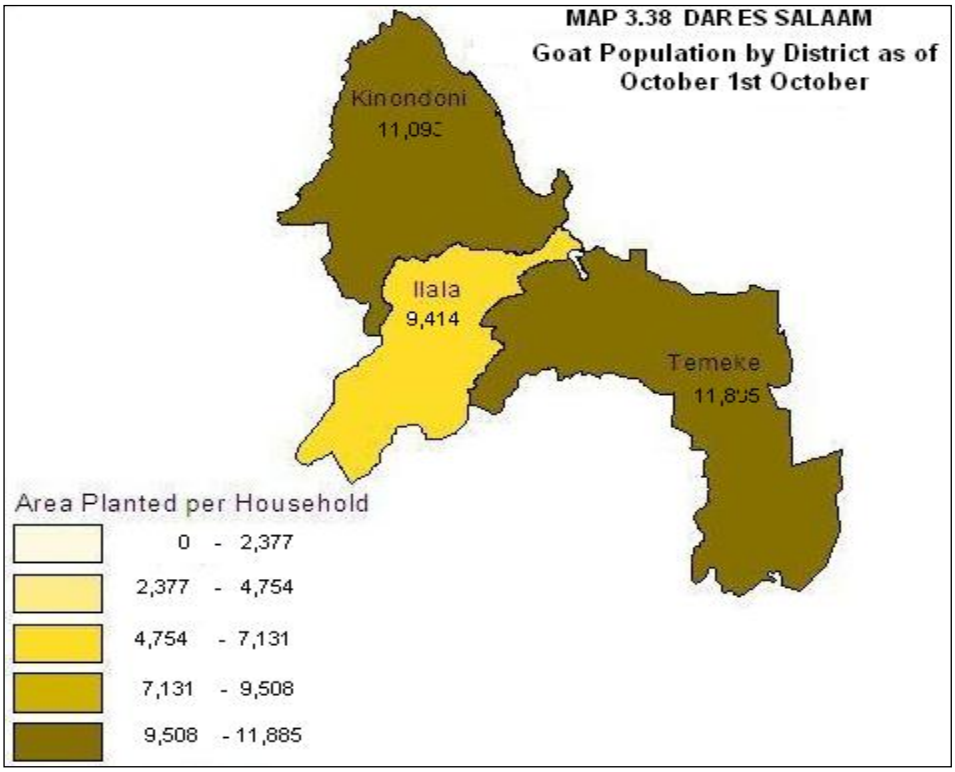
3.10.3.2 Sheep Population Trend

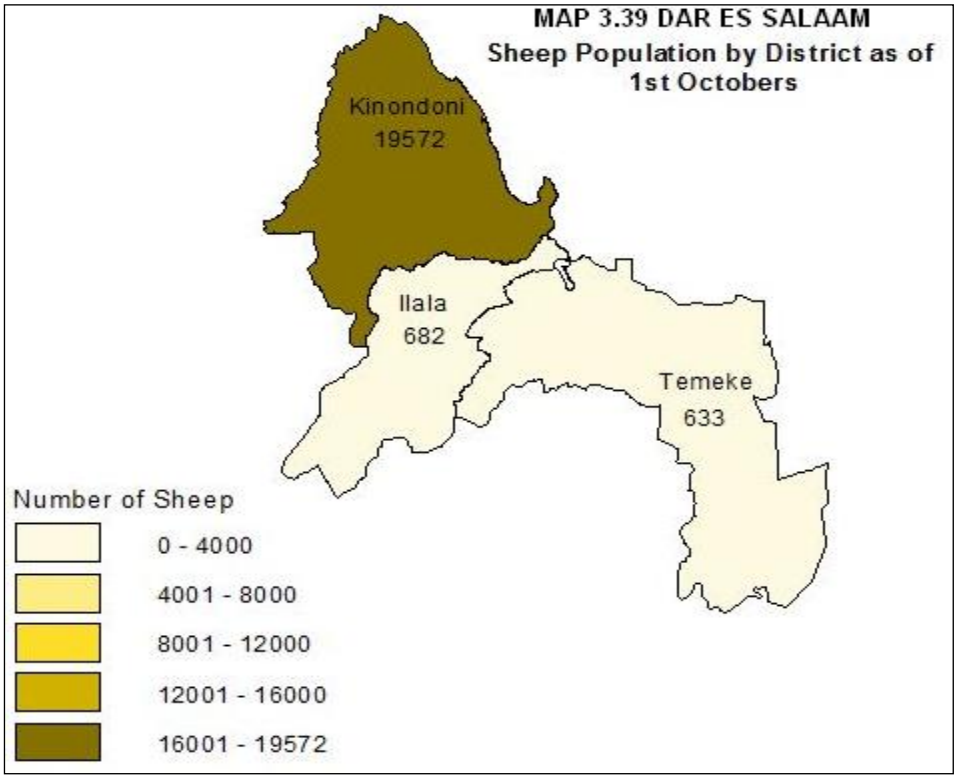
Sheep population growth was stagnant between 1999 and 2003 at around 1200 heads. Thereafter, the population grew steadily and by 2008 the number of sheep was 20,888. Between 1999 and 2008, the annual growth rate was 33.1 percent, while the growth rate between 2003 and 2008 was 75 percent, (Chart 3.79).




MAP 3.36 DAR ES SALAAM
Cattle population by District as of 1st October
Kinondoni
11,093
Ilala
9,414
11,605
Temeke
Number of Cattle per Square Km
9,508 - 11,885
7,131 - 9,508
4,754 - 7,131
2,377 - 4,754
0 - 2,377

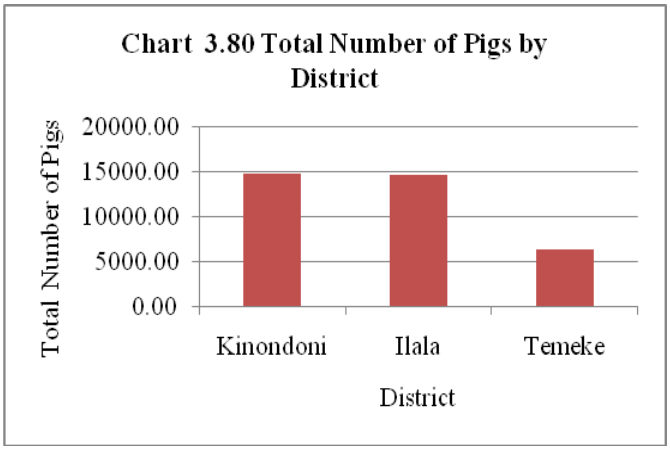

MAP 3.37 DAR ES SALAAM
Cattle Density by District as of 1st October
Kinondoni
7
Ilala
8
Temeke
3
Number of Cattle per Square Km
0 - 1
2 - 3
4 - 5
6 - 7
7 - 8


MAP 3.38 DAR ES SALAAM
Goat Population by District as of October 1st October
Kinondoni
11,09
Ilala
9,414
Temeke
11,8
Area Planted per Household
0 - 2,377
2,377 - 4,754
4,754 - 7,131
7,131 - 9,508
9,508 - 11,885


MAP 3.39 DAR ES SALAAM
Sheep Population by District as of 1st Octobers
Kinondoni
19572
Ilala
682
Temeke
633
Number of Sheep
0 - 4000
4001 - 8000
8001 - 12000
12001 - 16000
16001 - 19572

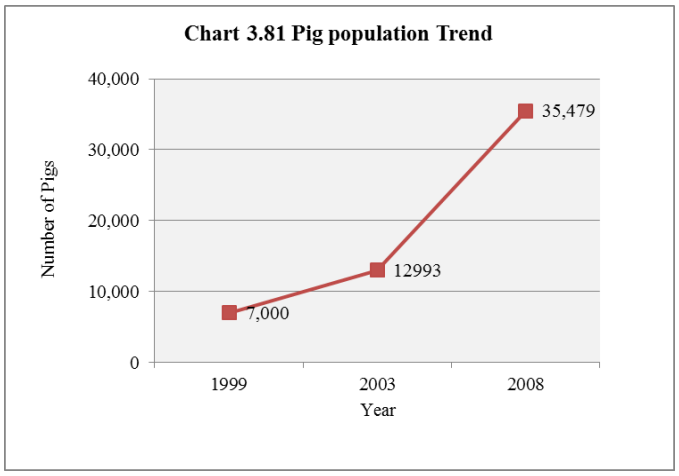
3.10.4 Pig Production

Pigs were the least important livestock keeping activity in the region after cattle, goats and sheep. However, the region ranks 5th out of the 21 Mainland regions and kept 7 percent of the total pigs on the Mainland. The number of pig-rearing households in Dar es Salaam region was 1,987 (5.7% of the total agricultural households in the region) rearing a total of 35,497 pigs. This gives an average of 18 pigs per pig-rearing household. Kinondoni and Ilala district had the highest number of pigs compared to Temeke and the two districts kept 82.5 percent of the total number of pigs (35,258 heads) in Dar es Salaam, (Chart 3.80).



Pig Population Trend

The overall annual growth rate of the pig population for the ten years period from 1999 to 2008 was 32.5 percent. During this period the pig population grew from 7,000 to 35,479 in 2008, (Chart 3.81). The increase in the number of pigs could be explained by the increase in the number of households raising pigs from 703 in 2003 to 1,987 in the year 2008.



3.10.5 Chicken Production

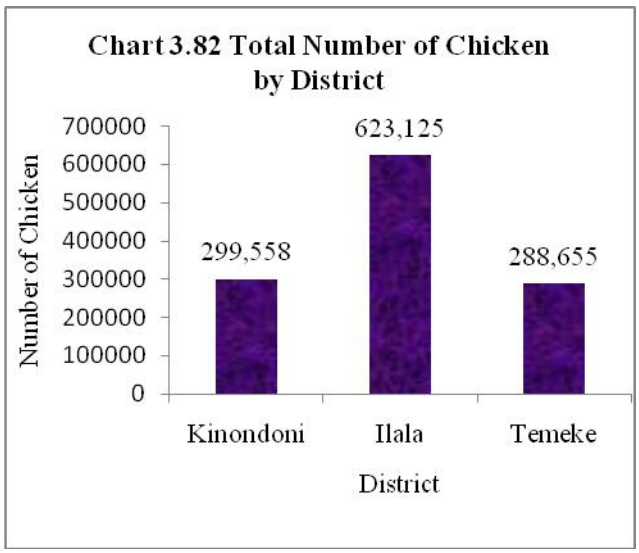
The poultry sector in Dar es Salaam region was dominated by chicken production, whereby the indigenous population comprised of 42.5 percent, while that of layers was 41.4 percent of the Tanzania Mainland total. The region contributed 3 percent to the total chicken population in Tanzania Mainland.

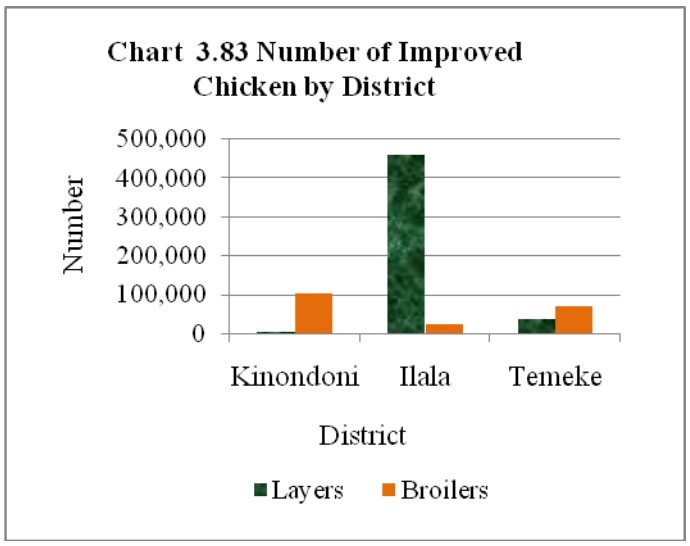
3.10.5.1 Chicken Population

The number of households keeping chicken was 26,311, raising about 1,211,340 chicken. This gives an average of 46 chicken per chicken-rearing household. The district with the largest number

of chicken was Ilala with 623,125 chicken (51% of the total chicken in the region), followed by Kinondoni (299,559 chicken, 25%) and Temeke (288,655 chicken, 24%), (Chart 3.82).

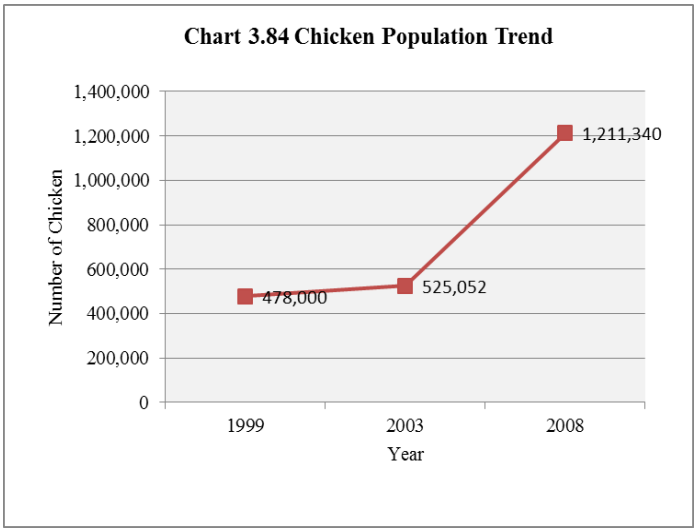
Most of the indigenous were kept in Kinondoni district (193,224 chicken, 37.6%), while Ilala kept 35.2 and 27.2 percent respectively. Layers were raised more in Ilala (91.6%), followed by Temeke (7.5%) and Kinondoni with 0.9% of the layers population, (Chart 3.83).

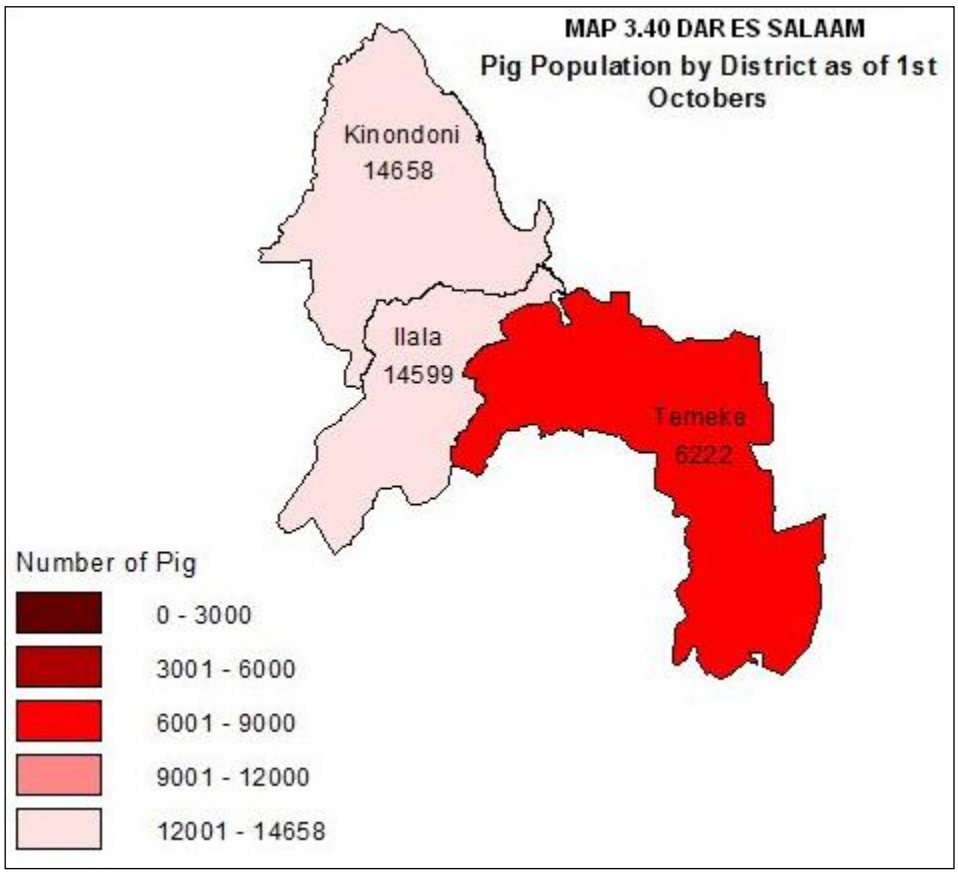


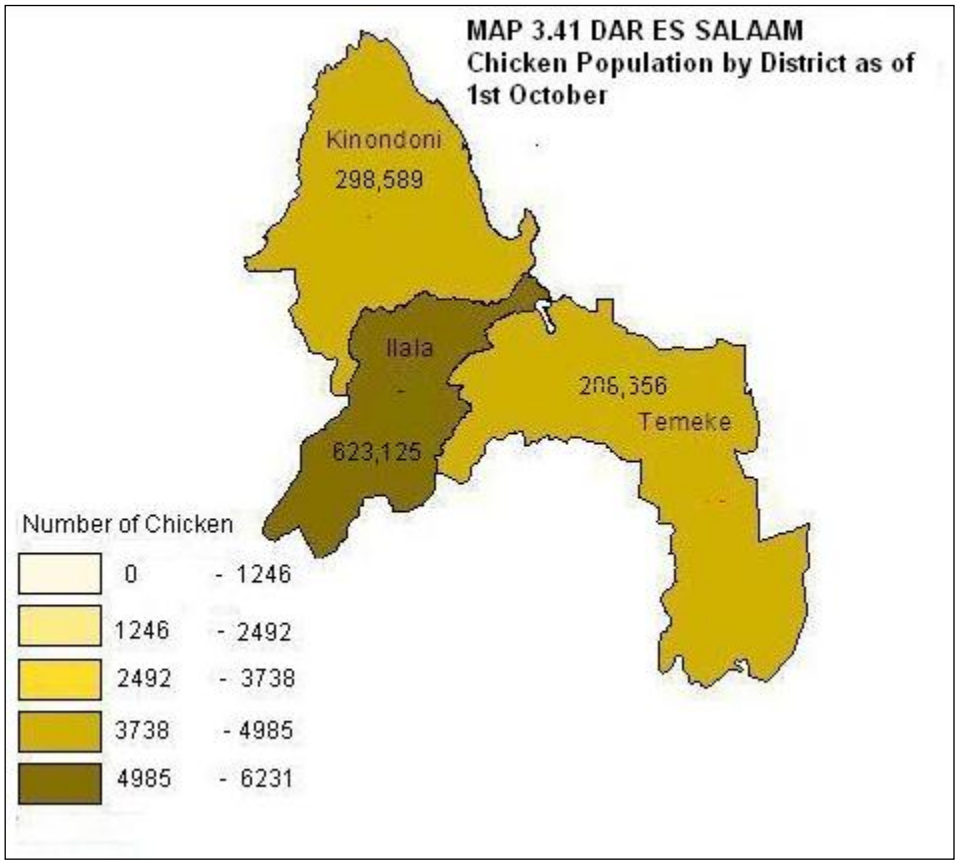


3.10.5.2 Chicken Population Trend

The chicken population trend shows a steady increase from 478,000 in 1999 to 525,053 chickens in 2003. Thereafter, the population increased at an annual rate of 18.2 percent from 525,052 in 2003 to 1,211,340 in 2008, (Chart 3.84). Most of the chicken in the region were indigenous breed. The dominance of indigenous breed makes the population trend for the indigenous chicken more-or-less the same as that of the total chicken in the region.



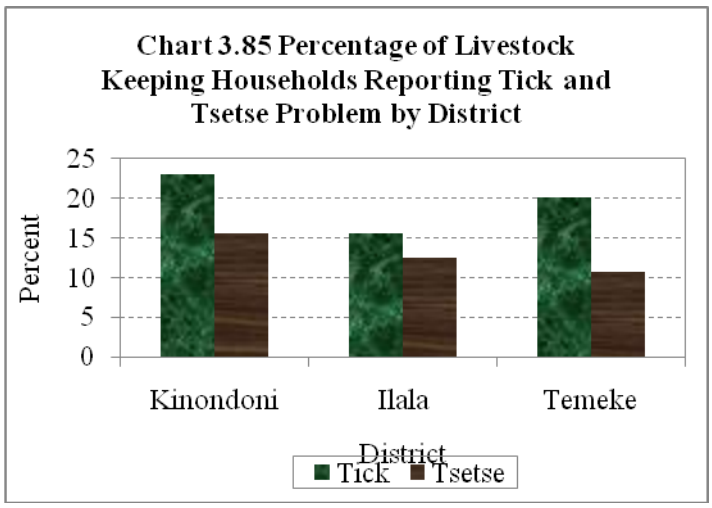

MAP 3.40 DAR ES SALAAM
Pig Population by District as of 1st Octobers
Kinondoni
14658
Ilala
14599
Temeke
6222
Number of Pig
0 - 3000
3001 - 6000
6001 - 9000
9001 - 12000
12001 - 14658


MAP 3.41 DAR ES SALAAM
Chicken Population by District as of 1st October
Kinondoni
298,589
Ilala
623,125
206,356
Temeke
Number of Chicken
0 - 1246
1246 - 2492
2492 - 3738
3738 - 4985
4985 - 6231

3.11 Pest and Parasite Incidence and Control

3.11.1 Ticks and Tse tse fly

The results indicate that 5,435 households (20 percent) and 3,585 households (13 percent of the total livestock-keeping households) reported to have encountered ticks and tsetse-fly problems respectively, indicating that ticks were the most dominant ectoparasite affecting livestock in Dar es salaam region, (Chart 3.85).



Higher incidences of ticks were encountered in Kinondoni district (23% of livestock keeping households in the district) followed by Temeke (20%) and Ilala (16%). Likewise, more incidences of Tse tse fly were noted in Kinondoni with 16 percent of the district agricultural households reporting incidences, followed by Ilala (12%), and Temeke (11%), (Chart 3.85,).

Table 3.6: Proportion of Household by Methods of Ticks and Tsetse Control

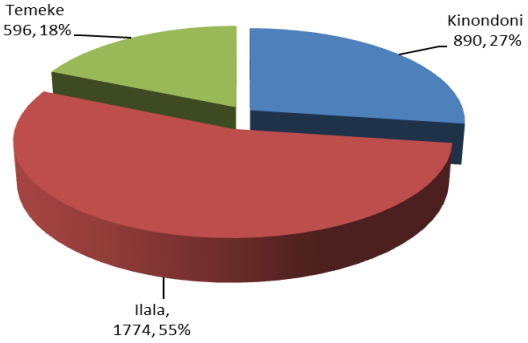
Control method	Ticks	Tsetse
Dipping	3	3
Spraying	19	15
Smearing	10	-
Trapping	-	8
Other	-	0.4
None	67	74

The most practiced method of tick controlling was spraying with 5,366 household (19 percent of all livestock-rearing households) in the region using the method. Other methods used were smearing (10%), and dipping (3%). However, over one third (67%) of the livestock-keeping households did not use any method to control ticks. The most common method used to control tsetse flies was spraying which was practiced by 4,107 households (15% percent of livestock rearing households), followed by trapping (8%) and dipping (3%). Majority of the households (74%) did not use any of the methods, (Table 3.6).

3.11.2 Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and mouth disease was uncommon and only 3,259 households (equivalent to 12%) reported to have encountered the problem. Ilala district had the highest incidence (55%) of household reporting foot and mouth disease in the region followed by Temeke (27%) and Kinondoni (18%), (Chart 3. 86).

Chart 3.86 Proportion of Households Encoutering FMD by District



3.11.3 De-worming

About 37 percent of the households de-wormed cattle, 30 percent sheep and goats and 11 percent pigs (Chart 3.87). Percentage of household deworming differed by district and specie. Kinondoni had more household deworming sheep and goats, while Ilala district had more households which dewormed cattle. Deworming of pigs was the lowest in all the district with Temeke having the least number of pig deworming households, (Chart 3.88).

Chart 3.87 Proportion of Households De-worming by Livestock Type

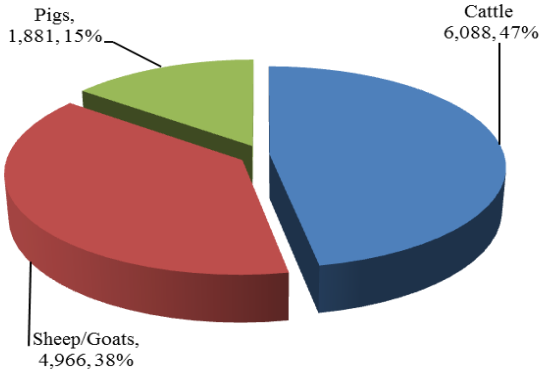
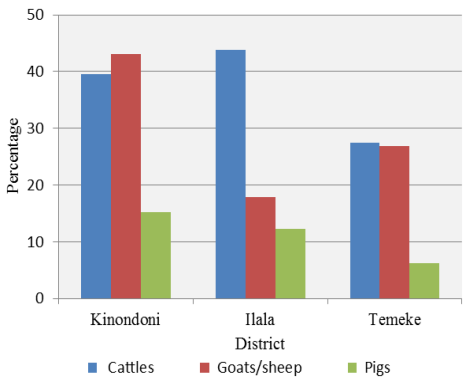


Chart 3.88 Percentage of Livestock Rearing Households that De-wormed Livestock by Livestock Type and District



3.11.4 Poultry Diseases

Newcastle and Fowl Typhoid are the most common poultry diseases in Tanzania. About 68 and 30 percent of the agricultural households reported to have encountered Newcastle and or Typhoid respectively in their chicken flocks.

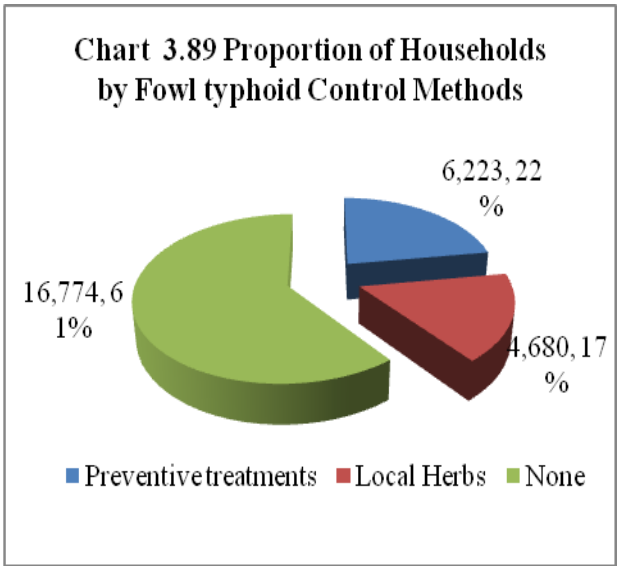
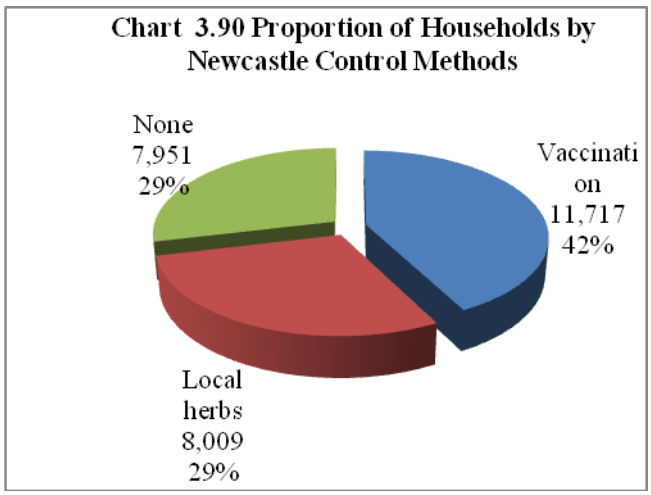


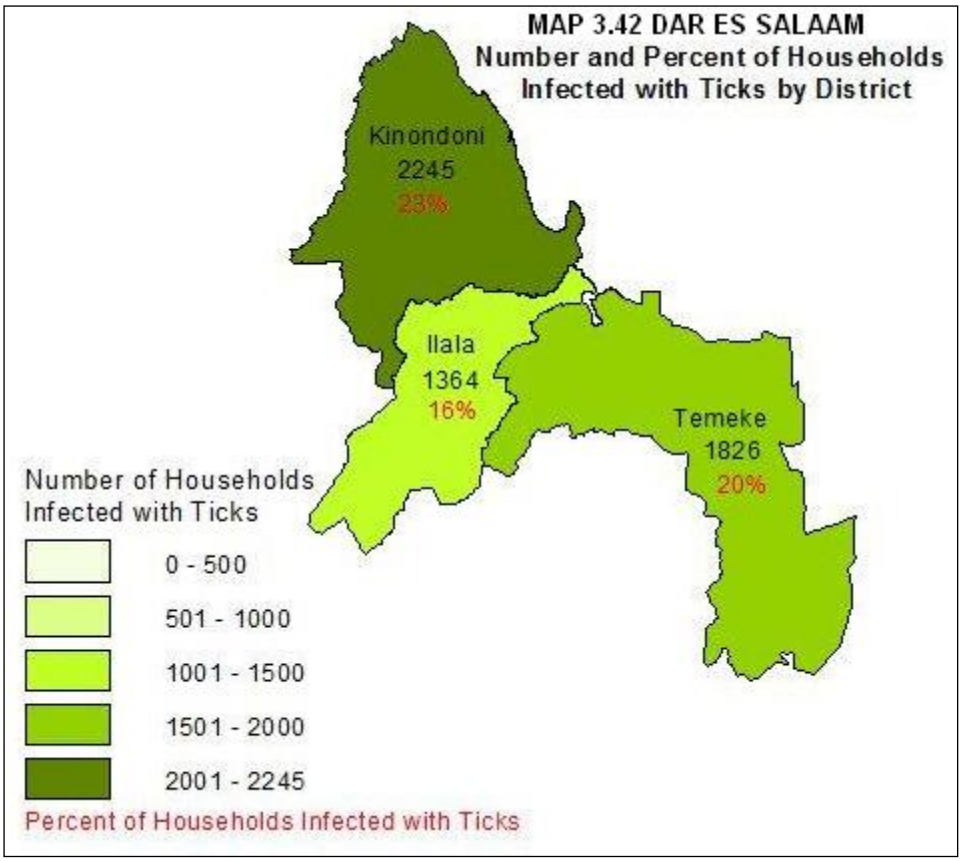
Table 3.7: Number of Household Reporting Incidences of Newcastle and Typhoid

District	Households Encountering Newcastle Disease problems		Households Encountering Fowl Typhoid Disease problems	
	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	5,804	59	2,161	22
Ilala	6,003	68	3,547	40
Temeke	6,892	76	2,608	29
Total	18,700	68	8,316	30

Higher proportion of households reporting Newcastle disease in their flock was in Temeke district (76%) followed by Ilala (68%) and Kinondoni (59%), (Table 3.7).

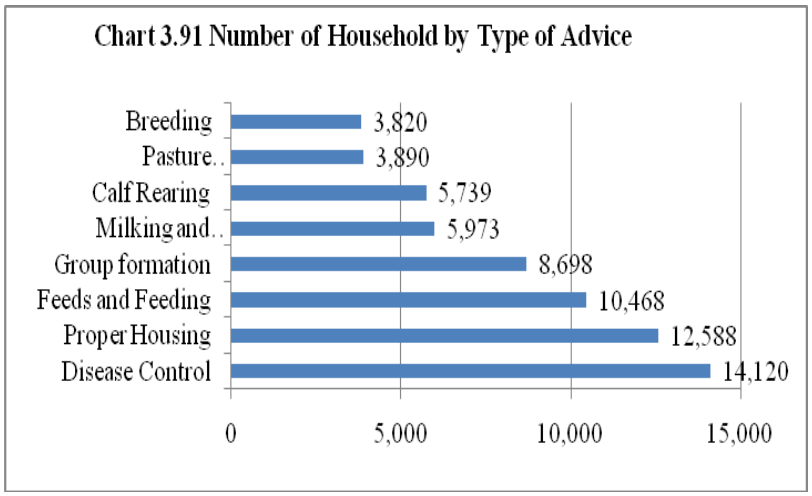
About 42 percent of the agricultural households keeping chicken vaccinated their birds against Newcastle disease. Other used local herbs (29%), while 29% did not use any of the control methods, (Chart 3.68). For typhoid only 22 percent gave prophylactic treatment against the disease, while 17% relied on local herbs and the majority (61%) did nothing to control the disease, (Chart 3.90).



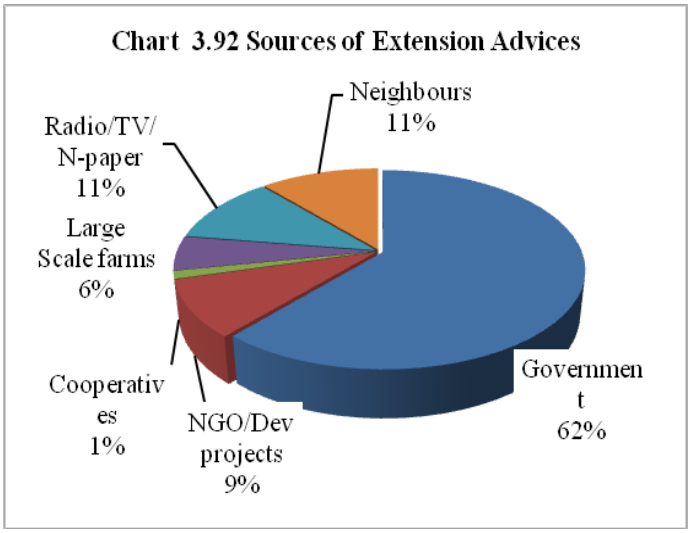

MAP 3.42 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Households
Infected with Ticks by District
Kinondoni
2245
23%
Ilala
1364
16%
Temeke
1826
20%
Number of Households
Infected with Ticks
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 2245
Percent of Households Infected with Ticks

3.12 Access to Livestock Extension Services

A total of 18,515 households (67%) reported to have received extension advices during 2007/08. The number of households that received livestock advice varied depending on the type of extension advices. Chart 3.91 shows that most of the extension advices were on disease control (14,120 households), followed by proper housing (12,588 households), Proper feeding (10,468 households), and group formation strengthening (8,698 households). Others were on milking and milking hygiene (5,973 households), calf rearing (5,739 households), pasture management (3,890 households) and Breeding (3,820 households).



The main livestock extension agent was the government which provided services to 62 percent of all households which received livestock extension services. Others were Radio/Television/Newspapers (11%), Neighbours (11%), NGOs and Development Projects (9 %), Large Scale Farms (6%) and Cooperatives (1%), (Chart 3.92).



3.13 POVERTY INDICATORS

The agricultural census collected data on poverty for the purpose of providing a base for tracking progress in poverty reduction strategies undertaken by the government.

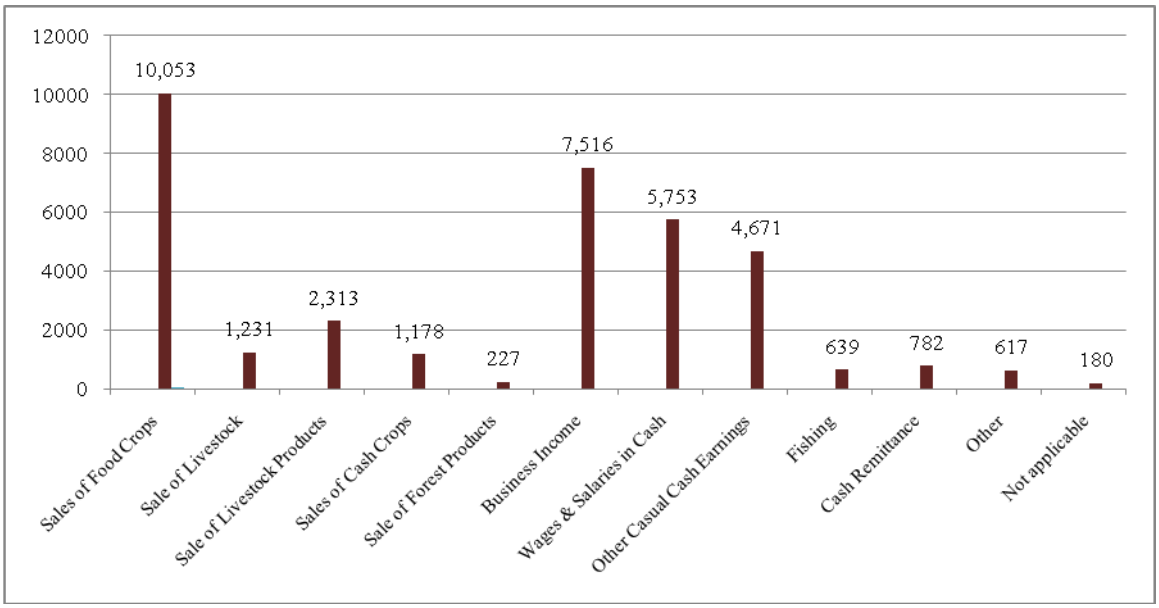
3.13.1 Main Sources of Income

The main cash income of the farming households in Dar es Salaam region was from various sources. Of the total 35,160 farming households in the region, selling of food crops was the most important source of income reported by 10,053 households (28.6 percent of the total smallholder households), followed by income from businesses 7,516 households, (21.4%), wages and salaries 5,753 households (16.4%), casual labour 4,671 households (13.4%), sale of livestock products 2,313 households (6.6%), sale of livestock 1,231 households (3.5%) and sale of cash crops 1,178 households (3.3%). Other sources of income which were important in 2002/03 census but negligible in 2007/08 including cash remittances, fishing and sale of forest products, (Chart 3.93). Comparing with 2002/03 census, there is an increase in food crop, business and wages and salaries as major sources of income and a decline of income from sale of cash crops, livestock and other sources, (Table 3.8).

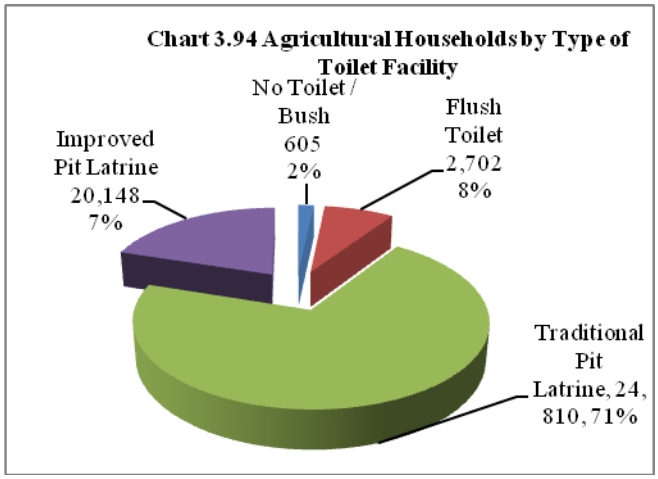
Table 3.8: Number of Agriculture Households Reporting Main Source of Income by District, 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Source of income	Kinondoni	Ilala	Temeke	Total	Percent
Sale of food crops	2457	3275	4322	10053	28.6
Sale of livestock	381	478	373	1231	3.5
Sale of livestock products	551	1092	671	2313	6.6
Sale of cash crops	297	546	335	1178	3.3
Sale of forest products	85	68	75	227	0.6
Business income	2923	1910	2682	7516	21.4
Wages & Salaries in Cash	2457	1433	1863	5753	16.4
Other Casual Cash Earnings	2500	1092	1080	4671	13.3
Fishing	254	273	112	639	1.8
Cash Remittance	0	0	782	782	2.2
Other	169	0	447	617	1.8
Not applicable	0	68	112	180	0.5
Total	**12074**	**10233**	**12853**	**35160**	**100**

Chart 3.93 Number of Farming Households by the Main Sources of Cash Income in Dar es salaam region, 2007/08 Agriculture Year.

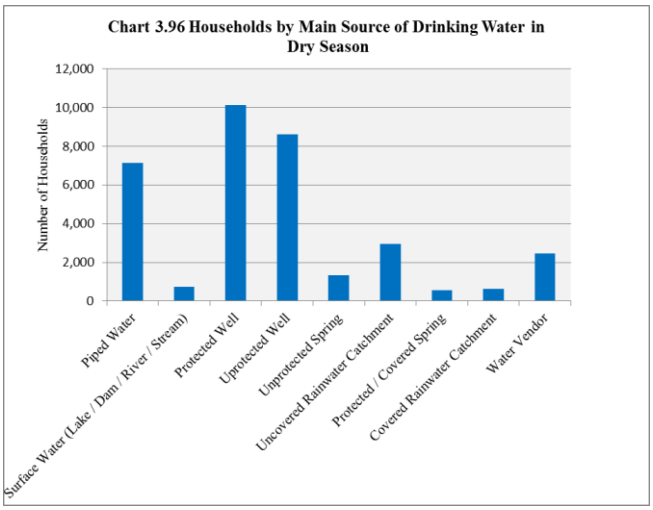


3.13.2 Type of Toilets



Most of the rural agricultural households used traditional pit latrines (24,810 households, 71% of all rural agricultural households) 7,043 households (20%) used improved pit latrine and 2,702 households (7.6%) used flush toilets. However, 605 households (1.7%) in the region had no toilet facilities (Chart 3.94). The distribution of the households without toilets within the region indicates that 68 percent were in Temeke district and 21 percent were in Kinondoni and the remaining 11 percent in Ilala district. The highest percentage of households with flush toilets were in Kinondoni district (42%) followed by Temeke district (40%). Generally, the 2007/08 survey results show that the number of households using traditional pit latrines has decreased from 83% in 2002/03 to 70% in 2007/08. Use of improved pit latrines has also decreased by almost 2%. Number of households without latrines has declined from 2.7% in 2002/03 to as low as 1.7% in 2007/08, the highest proportion being in Temeke district followed by Kinondoni.

3.13.3 Sources of Drinking Water

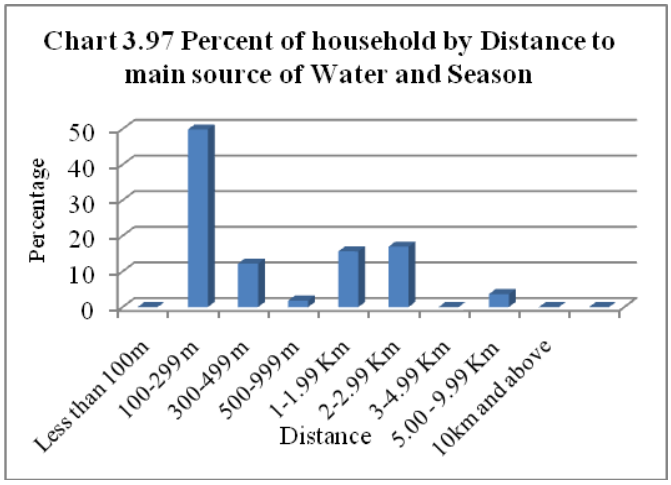


During the 2007/08 agricultural year, several sources of drinking water during dry season were reported by the farming households in Dar es Salaam region. Protected wells was the principle source of water used by 10,200 households (29%) followed by unprotected wells which were used by 27% of the households. Highest proportion of households using protected wells was recorded in Temeke (47.7%) and Ilala (45.8%) and very few (6.6%) in Kinondoni district. Piped water was third reported source of water accessed by 23% of the households. Of the 7146 households reported to use piped water 4999 (69.9%) are in Kinondoni district followed by Temeke district (16.4%) while very few (13.3%) in Ilala district. Other sources such as protected covered spring, surface waters, rain water catchments are less common in Dar es Salaam region as have been reported by less than 10%, (Table 3.9, Chart 3.96).

Table 3.9: Number of Households Reporting Main Sources of Drinking Water during Dry Season by district 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Source of water	Kinondoni	Ilala	Temeke	Total
Piped water	4999	955	1192	7146
Protected well	678	4639	4806	10123
Protected covered spring	169	68	335	573
Unprotected well	1525	3138	3949	8612
Unprotected spring	890	273	189	1349
Surface water (lake/dam/river stream	466	0	261	727
Covered rain water catchments	0	614	0	614
Uncovered rainwater catchments	847	136	1975	2958

Distance to Water Sources



Distances from home to main sources of water in the region were established during 2007/08 census. During the wet season, more than 46.2% obtained water within 100 m from their home (Chart 3.97). Majority of them (6,140 hh, 37.8%) were from Ilala district followed by Kinondoni (5,084 hh), and Temeke (5,029 hh,

30.9%). About 14% of the households reported getting water more than 1 km where the majority were reported to be in Kinondoni (77.3%) followed by Temeke (22.7%). No household fetched water more than one (1) km in Ilala district, (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Number of Agriculture Households reporting Distance to Sources of Drinking Water during Wet Season by district 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 100m	100-299 m	300-499 m	500-999 m	1-1.99 Km	Total
Kinondoni	5,084	635	635	1,906	3,813	**12,074**
Ilala	6,140	2,047	0	2,047	0	**10,233**
Temeke	5,029	2,794	0	3,912	1,118	**12,853**
Total	**16,253**	**5,476**	**635**	**7,865**	**4,930**	**35,160**

Comparison between dry and wet seasons is presented in Table 3.10 and 3.11. The results shows that the availability of water close to households increases during the wet season since the number of households obtaining water less that 100 meters increased from 16,253 in dry season to 17,524 in wet season. The number of households which fetched water at a distance of one kilomemter and above increased from 4,930 to 7,225 households.

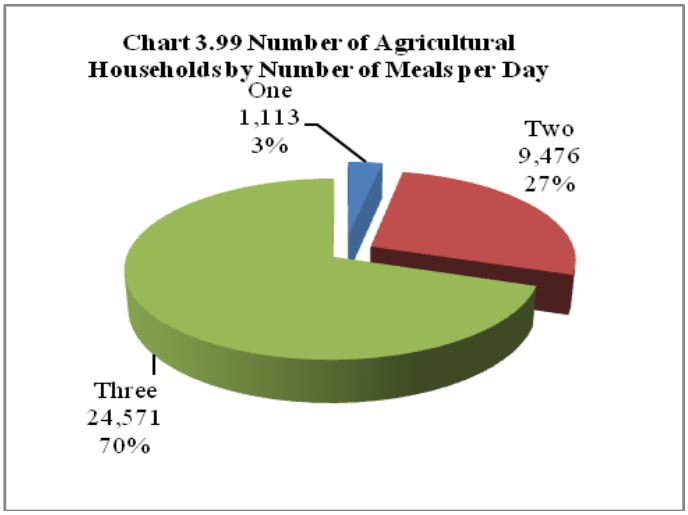
Table 3.11: Number of Agriculture Households reporting Distance to Sources of Drinking Water during Dry Season by district 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 100m	100-299 m	300-499 m	500-999 m	1-1.99 Km	3-4.99 Km	Total
Kinondoni	6,355	0	635	0	3,813	1,271	**12,074**
Ilala	6,140	2,047	0	1,023	1,023	0	**10,233**
Temeke	5,029	2,235	0	4,471	1,118	0	**12,853**
Total	**17,524**	**4,282**	**635**	**5,494**	**5,954**	**1,271**	**35,160**

3.13.4 Food Consumption Pattern

3.13.4.1 Number of Meals per Day

The majority of households in the region (24,571 households) normally had 3 meals per day (70 percent of the households in the region) followed by 2 meals per day (27 percent) and 1 meal per day (3 percent), (Chart 3.99).



The results show an increase in the number of households eating three meals by 7% compared to 2002/03 census results and a decrease in the number of households eating two and one meals a day by 4.9% and 1.3% respectively. Temeke district had the largest percentage of households eating one meal per day and also had the highest percentage of households eating 3 meals per day, (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Number of Agricultural Households reporting Number of Meals the household normally has per day by district, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	One	Two	Three	**Total**
Kinondoni	169	3,432	8,473	**12,074**
Ilala	273	2,729	7,231	**10,233**
Temeke	671	3,316	8,867	**12,853**
Total	**1,113**	**9,476**	**24,571**	**35,160**

3.13.4.2 Meat Consumption Frequencies

The number of agricultural households that consumed meat during the week preceding the census was 26,416 (75% of the agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region) with 12,470 households (35.4 % of those who consumed meat) consuming meat only once during the respective followed by those who had meat twice during the week (27.4%) and three times per week (7.7%). Very few households had meat four times or more times during the respective week. A total of 8,744 households(24.9 percent) of the agricultural households did not eat meat during the week preceding the census (Table 3.13 and Map 3.46). Comparing with 2002/03 census number of household who did not eat meat in the preceding week has declined by 11.4% from 36.2% to 24.8% in 2007/08 agriculture year. Similarly number of households eating meat at least once per week has increased by almost 12% from only 63.3% in 2002/03 to as high as 75% in 2007/08, (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13:Number of Agriculture Households reporting Number of Days consumed Meat during the proceeding week by district, 2007/08 Agriculture Year

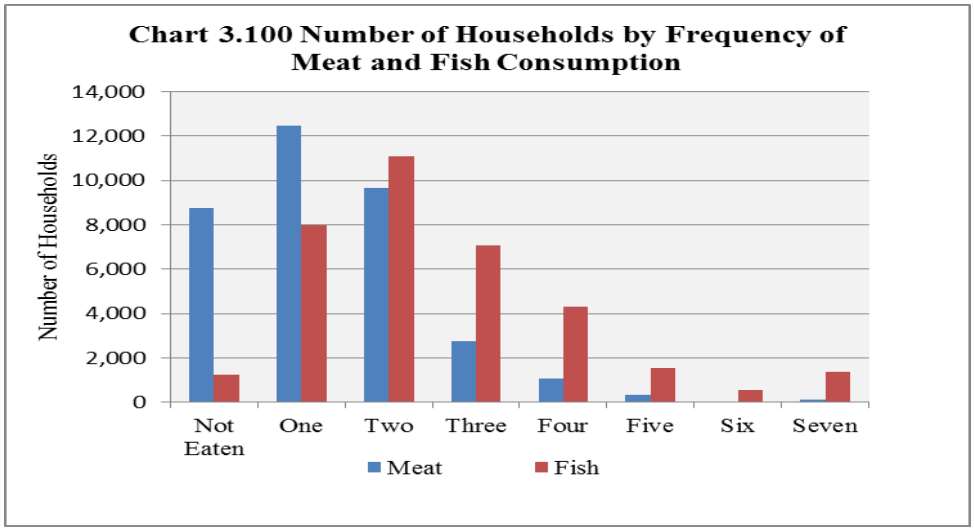
District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	**Total**
Kinondoni	2,500	4,999	3,304	1,017	169	85	0	0	**12,074**
Ilala	1,774	3,820	3,070	682	614	205	0	68	**10,233**
Temeke	4,471	3,651	3,278	1,043	298	37	37	37	**12,853**
Total	**8,744**	**12,470**	**9,653**	**2,742**	**1,081**	**327**	**37**	**105**	**35,160**

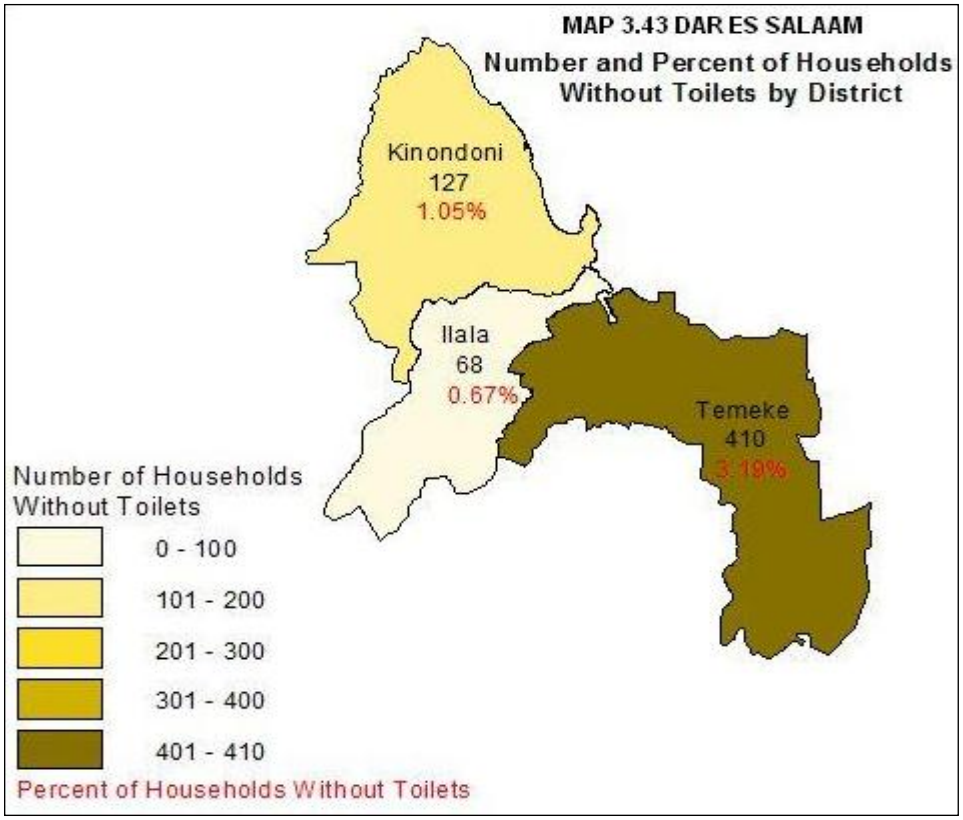
3.13.4.3 Fish Consumption Frequencies

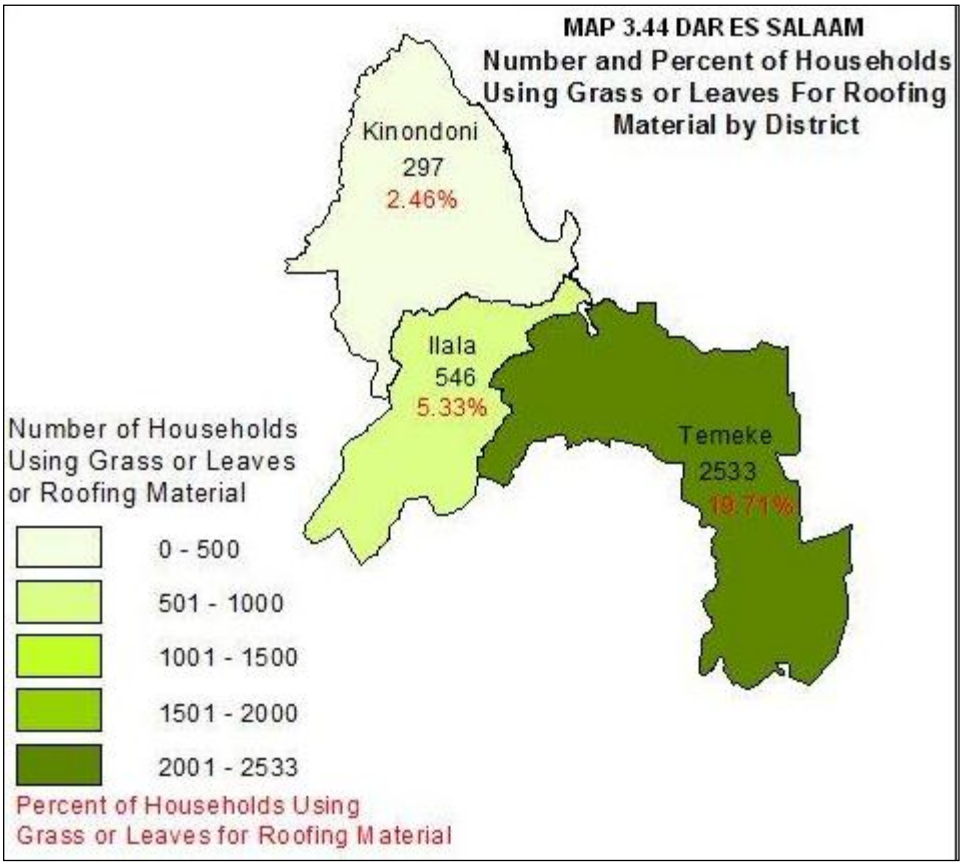
The number of agricultural households that consumed fish during the week preceding the census was 33,929 (96% of the total agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region) with 11,087 households (32.7% of those who consumed fish) consuming fish twice during the respective week. This was followed by those who had fish once times (23.5%) and three times per week (20.8%). In general, the percentage of households that consumed fish twice or more during the week in the region was 25,983 (76.5% of the agricultural households that ate fish in the region during the respective period). About 3.5 percent of the agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region did not eat fish during the week preceding the census (Table 3.14, Chart 3.100). Comparing with 2002/03 census results, the number of households which did not consume fish in the preceding week has declined by 6.5% from 10.1% percent to 3.5% in 2007/08. Similarly, the number of households which consumed fish per week has increased from 90% in 2002/03 to 96% in 2007/08

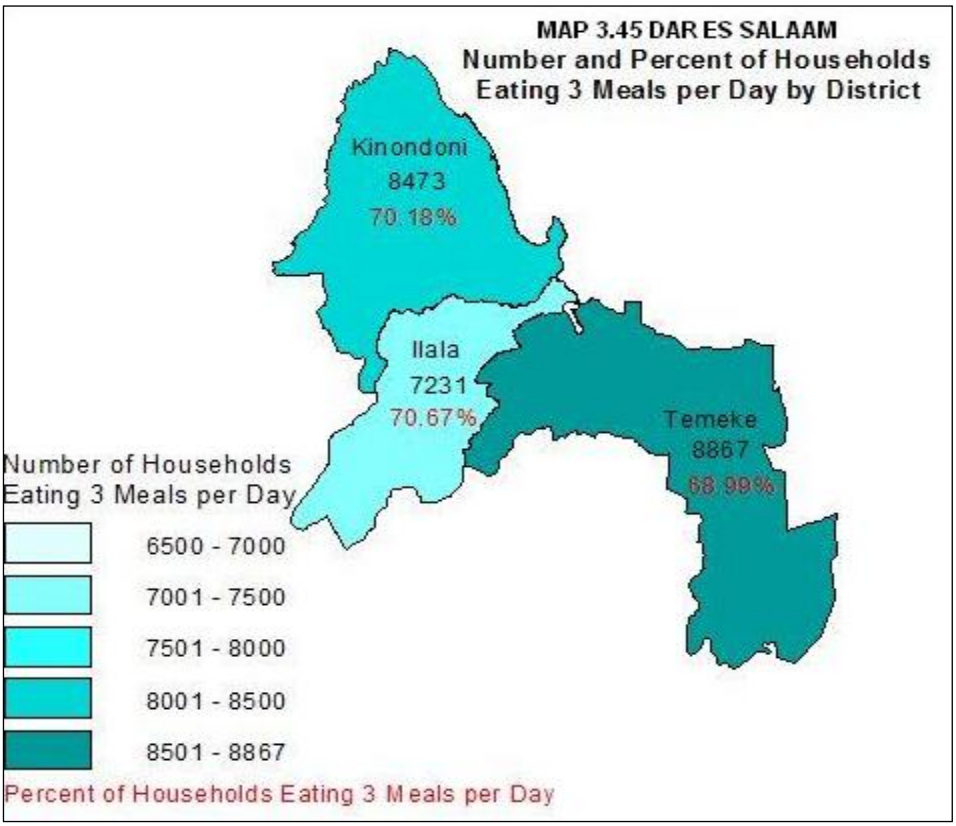
Table 3.14: Number of Agriculture Households by frequency of Consuming Fish during the proceeding week by district, 2007/08 Agriculture Year

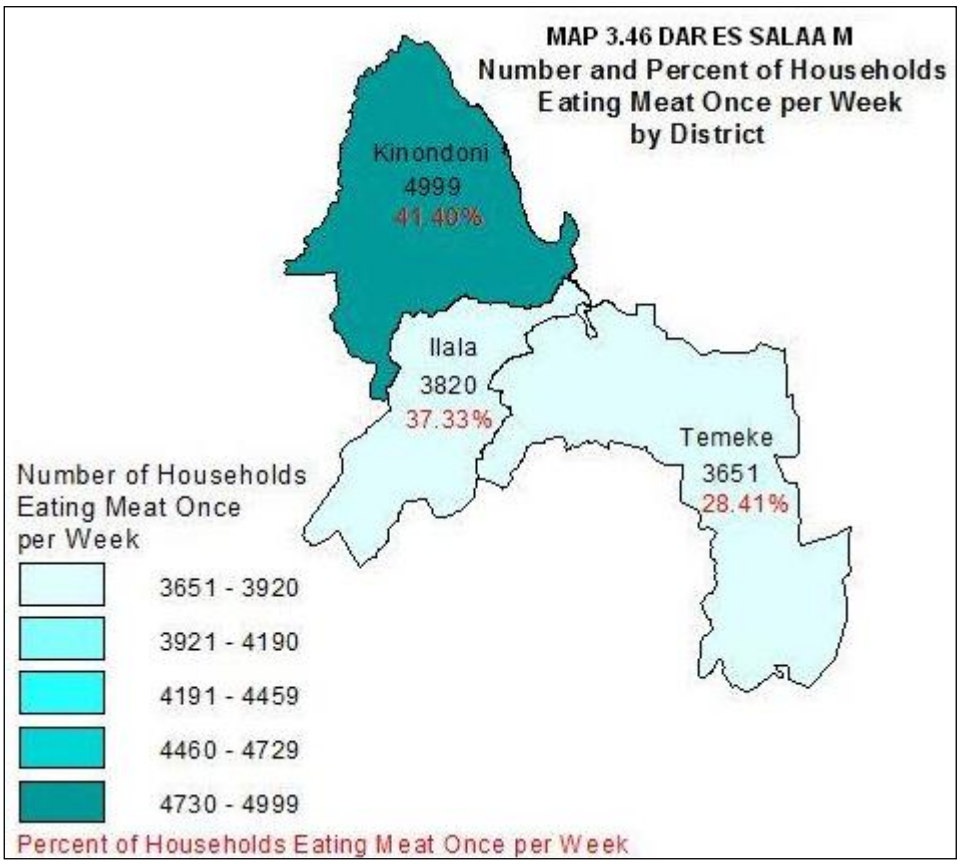
District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
Kinondoni	381	2,923	3,982	2,500	1,440	508	212	127	**12,074**
Ilala	478	3,684	3,752	1,296	750	205	0	68	**10,233**
Temeke	373	1,378	3,353	3,278	2,124	820	335	1,192	**12,853**
Total	**1,231**	**7,986**	**11,087**	**7,074**	**4,314**	**1,533**	**547**	**1,387**	**35,160**




MAP 3.43 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Households
Without Toilets by District
Kinondoni
127
1.05%
Ilala
68
0.67%
Temeke
410
3.19%
Number of Households
Without Toilets
0 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 300
301 - 400
401 - 410
Percent of Households Without Toilets


MAP 3.44 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Households
Using Grass or Leaves For Roofing
Material by District
Kinondoni
297
2.46%
Ilala
546
5.33%
Temeke
2533
19.71%
Number of Households
Using Grass or Leaves
or Roofing Material
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 2533
Percent of Households Using
Grass or Leaves for Roofing Material


MAP 3.45 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Households
Eating 3 Meals per Day by District
Kinondoni
8473
70.18%
Ilala
7231
70.67%
Temeke
8867
68.99%
Number of Households
Eating 3 Meals per Day
6500 - 7000
7001 - 7500
7501 - 8000
8001 - 8500
8501 - 8867
Percent of Households Eating 3 Meals per Day


MAP 3.46 DAR ES SALAA M
Number and Percent of Households
Eating Meat Once per Week
by District
Kinondoni
4999
41.40%
Ilala
3820
37.33%
Temeke
3651
28.41%
Number of Households
Eating Meat Once
per Week
3651 - 3920
3921 - 4190
4191 - 4459
4460 - 4729
4730 - 4999
Percent of Households Eating Meat Once per Week

3.13.5 Food Security

In Dar es Salaam region, 20,036 households (57% of the total agricultural households in the region) reported that they never experienced problems in satisfying the household food requirement. This is slightly higher than that of 2002/03 census results where only 35% rarely experience food insecurity problem. At the other end, 26.9% indicated that they seldomly experienced food shortage while very few 3.8% and 1.6% of the agricultural households faced food shortage often and always respectively, (Table 3.15). Looking across the districts, Temeke followed by Kinondoni seemed to have many farming households facing food shortage than Ilala district.

Table 3.15: Number of Households reporting the Status of food Satisfaction of the Household during the preceding year by district, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Kinondoni	8,939	1,610	890	381	254	12,074
Ilala	4,503	3,820	1,569	205	136	10,233
Temeke	6,594	4,024	1,304	745	186	12,853
Total	20,036	9,454	3,763	1,331	577	35,160
Percentage	57	26.9	10.7	3.8	1.6	100

3.13.6 Types of Roofing Materials used

The most used roofing material (for the main dwelling) was iron sheets used by 30,837 households or 87.7 percent of the rural agricultural households followed by grass and/or leaves (9.6%). Over the period of two censuses there has been a decline in grass thatched roofs from 32.6% in 2002/03 to 9.6% in 2007/08. Similarly, the number of houses which used corrugated iron sheet has increased by almost 25% from 61% in 2002/03 to 87.7% in 2007/08. Other roofing materials were grass/mud (0.6%), tiles (1.7%), asbestos (0.2%), concrete (0.1%) and other (0.1%). Temeke district had the highest percentage of households with grass/leaves roofing (75%) followed by Ilala (16%) and Kinondoni (9%), (Chart 3.101, Table 3.16).

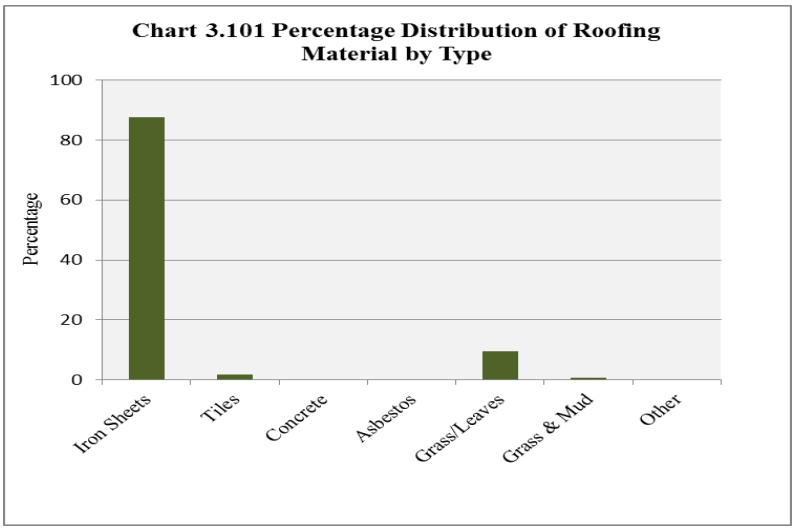


Table 3.16: Number of Households reporting Average Number of Rooms and Type of Buildings by districts, 2007/08 Agricultural Year.

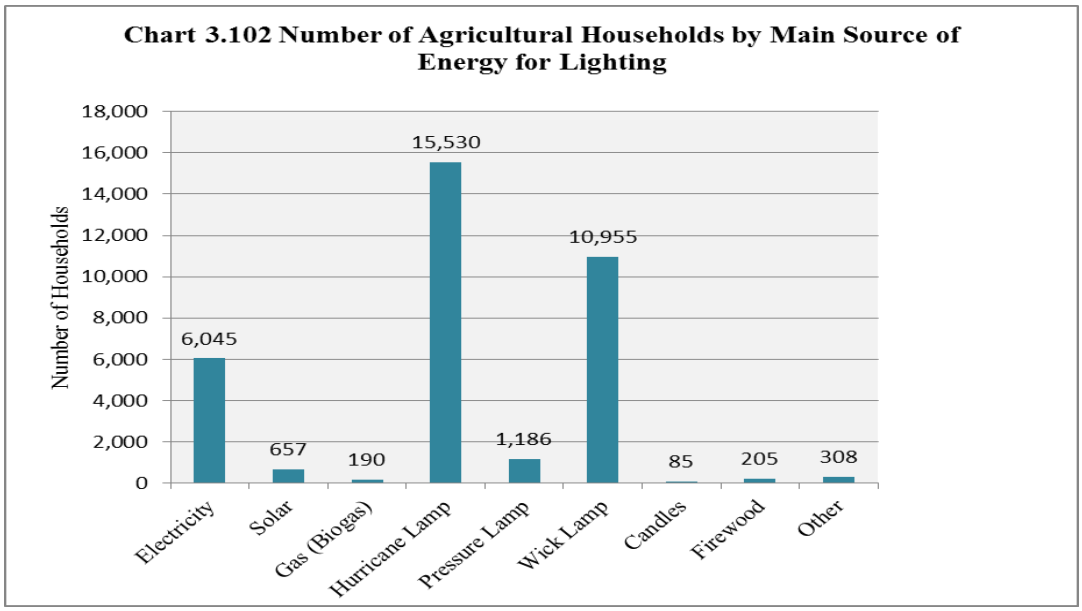
District	Roofing Materials								
	Number of rooms	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ Leaves	Grass & Mud	Other	**Total**
Kinondoni	3	11,438	212	0	0	297	85	42	**12,074**
Ilala	3	9,414	205	0	68	546	0	0	**10,233**
Temeke	3	9,984	186	37	0	2,533	112	0	**12,853**
Total	3	30,837	603	37	68	3,376	196	42	**35,160**
Percentage		**87.7**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**9.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**

3.13.7 Sources of Lighting Energy

Hurricane lamp was the most common source of lighting energy in the region used by 15,530 households (44.2%) of the total rural households followed by wick lamp reported by 10,955 households (31.2%), mains electricity (17.2%), pressure lamp (3.4%), solar (1.9%), firewood (0.6%), candle (0.2%) and gas or biogas (0.5%) (Chart 3.102). Number of farming households using electricity as a source of lighting energy has increased from 5.4% in 2002/03 to 17.2% in 2007/08. The number of households using hurricane lumps has also increased from 36.5% in 2002/03 to 44.2% in 2007/08. The use of wick lump has declined from 51.9% in 2002/03 to 31.2% (10,955 households), (Table 3.17).

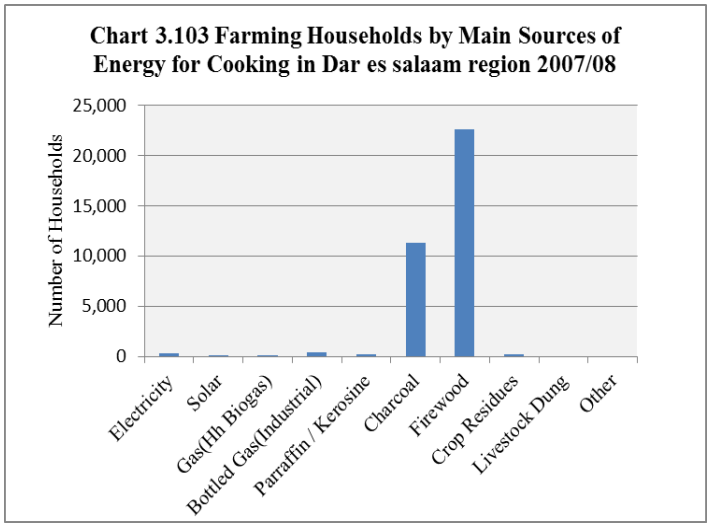
Table 3.17: Agriculture Households by Source of Lighting Energy by District in 2007/08 Agricultural Year

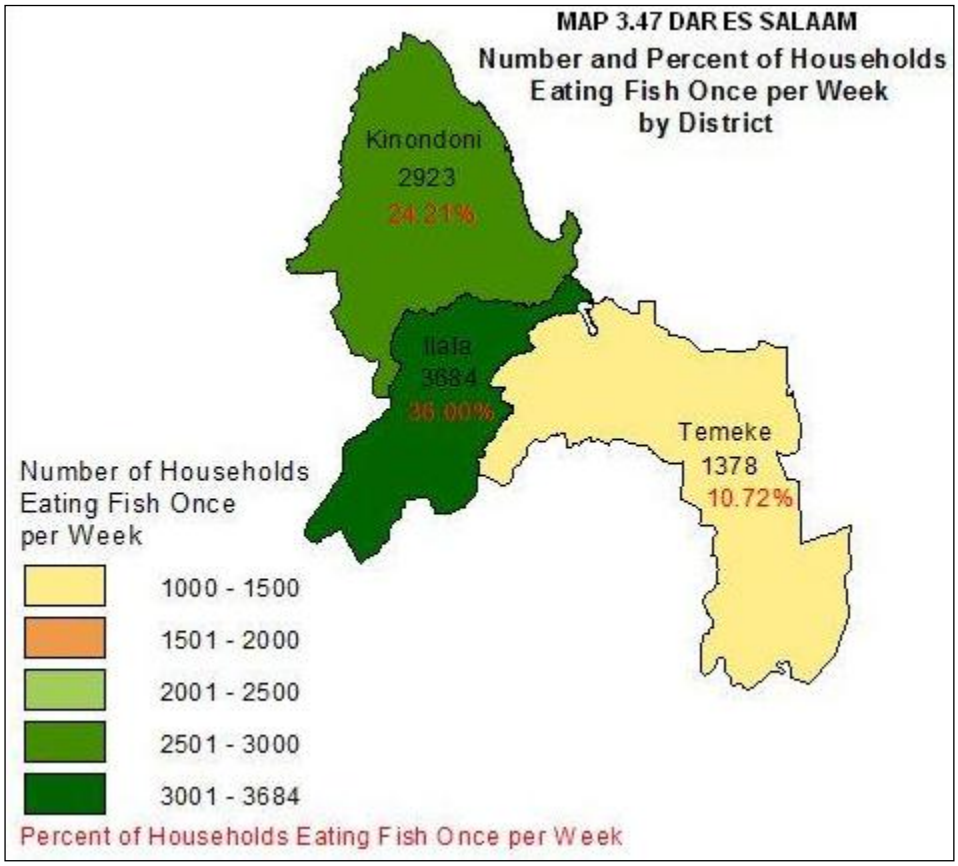
District	Electricity	Solar	Gas (Biogas)	Hurricane Lamp	Pressure Lamp	Wick Lamp	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Kinondoni	2,669	297	85	5,762	466	2,627	85	0	85	**12,074**
Ilala	1,774	136	68	4,366	273	3,411	0	205	0	**10,233**
Temeke	1,602	224	37	5,402	447	4,918	0	0	224	**12,853**
Total	6,045	657	190	15,530	1,186	10,955	85	205	308	**35,160**
%	**17.2**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**44.2**	**3.4**	**31.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**



3.13.8 Sources of Energy for Cooking

The most prevalent source of energy for cooking was firewood used by 22,597 households or 64.3 percent of all the rural agricultural households in Dar es salaam region followed by charcoal (32%) and bottled gas (1.1%). The rest of the energy sources accounted for 2.4 percent. These were mains electricity (0.9%), paraffin/kerosene (0.6%) crop residues (0.5%), gas/biogas (0.3%), solar (0.1%), and livestock dung (0.0%), (Chart 3.103).




MAP 3.47 DAR ES SALAAM
Number and Percent of Households Eating Fish Once per Week by District
Kinondoni
2923
24.21%
Ilala
3684
36.00%
Temeke
1378
10.72%
Number of Households Eating Fish Once per Week
1000 - 1500
1501 - 2000
2001 - 2500
2501 - 3000
3001 - 3684
Percent of Households Eating Fish Once per Week

4 DAR ES SALAAM REGIONAL PROFILE

The number of agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region was 35,160 out of which 21,786 (62%) were involved in growing crops only, 2,986 (8%) were rearing livestock only and 10,320 (29%) were involved in crop production as well as livestock keeping. Most of the agricultural households in Dar es Salaam region ranked selling of food crops as an activity that provides most of their cash income (10,053 hh, 28.6%) followed by income from businesses (7,516 hh, 21.4%), wages and salaries (5,753 hh, 16.4%). Temeke had the largest number of agricultural households (4,322 hh, 43%) which reported selling of food crops as the most important activity for cash income followed by Ilala district (3,275 hh, 33%). Kinondoni district had the smallest number of agricultural households (2,457 hh) which reported selling of food crops as the most important activity for cash income. Dar es Salaam region had a total literacy rate of 88.4 percent.

Amongst the annual and vegetable crops, cereals were the main type of crops grown in the region. Cereals particulary maize and paddy were planted on 10,221 ha (53.1% of the planted area in the region), followed by roots and tuber crops and fruit and vegetables, each of which occupied 18% of the total planted area.Pulses particulary cowpeas occupied 8% of the planted area while oilseed and oil nut crops occupied a much smaller planted area, 3%.The total number of cattle in the region was 32,398 and the region ranked 19th of the 21 regions in Tanzania Mainland. The number of indigenous cattle in Dar es Salaam region was 6,108 (19% of the total number of cattle in the region), improved beef cattle (1,919 cattle, 6%) and improved dairy cattle (24,372 cattle, 75%). Other species include goats, sheep, pigs and chickens.

4.1 DISTRICT PROFILES

The following district profiles highlight the characteristics of each district and compare them in relation to population, main crops and livestock production and productivity, access to services and resources and levels of poverty.

4.1.1 Kinondoni

Kinondoni district had the second largest number of agricultural households in the region (12,074 hh, 34.3%). Most of the smallholders were involved in livestock keeping only, followed by crop and livestock production. Some households were involved in fish farming. The main source of cash income activity for smallholder households in Kinondoni district was the business followed bysales of food crops and wages and salaries. Kinondoni had the second highest literacy rate in Dar es

Salaam (89.3%) after Ilala. The district also had the highest literacy rate for the male heads of household in the region, but was the least for female headed households. Land utilization per household was 0.8 ha and it had the largest percentage land utilization i.e. 92 percent. During the long rains, the district had the lowest planted area per household (0.48 ha/hh). Kinondoni district ranked second in terms of area planted with cereals (31% of the total area). The district had the highest production of maize per unit area (0.97 t/ha).Area planted with paddy was very small and the district accounted for only 9% of total area in the region. Land area planted with sweet potatoes was moderately low (8.4% of the total planted areawith the crop).

Cowpeas planted area was the highest in Kinondoni district with 564 ha (38.3%). The district also ranked second in groundnuts planted area with 205 ha (38.8%). Vegetable production was also important in the district, and it ranked second in production of tomatoes, chillies, cabbage and amaranths. Permanent crops (coconuts, cashew nuts, oranges, mangoes etc) were also grown and the district ranked second in terms of area under these crops (27.9%). Use of draught animals and improved seeds were moderate. However, the district was second in terms of area planted with fertilizers (25.2%) and in the use of pesticides (26.9%). Only 31% of the agricultural households stored crops. Access to extension service was lowest in the region with only 135 of household accessing the services.

The district ranked highest in the number of goats (54%), and sheep (93.7%) and was second in terms of number of cattle (34%) and chicken (25%). The district had the largest number of households which reported tsetse and tick problems. Newcastle disease has affected chicken and about 60% of the households reported to have encountered the disease in their flocks. Kinondoni district had the second highest percentage of the households with no toilet facilities (21% of regional total). It had the highest proportion (69.9%) of the households accessing piped water and most of them (79%) got water from a distance less than 1 km. The district also had the second highest number of households eating three meals per day and had more households after Temeke experiencing food insecurity. Few households (9%) had their roof thatched with grass/leaves.

4.1.2 Ilala

Ilala district had the lowest number of agricultural households in the region (10,233 hh, 29.1%). Most smallholders were involved in crops only (6,736 hh) followed by crop and livestock production (3,940 hh). Some households were involved in fish farming. The main source of income activity for smallholder households in Ilala district was business (2,923 hh).Ilala had the highest literacy rate among smallholder households (91.7%) and this is reflected by the relatively high level

of school attendance in the district. The literacy rate of heads of household was about 35%. It had the lowest utilized land area per household (0.7 ha/hh) and the percentage of land utilization was 89 percent. The area planted during the long rains was 0.52 ha per household. The district was the least in terms of area planted with cereals, with a total planted area of 2,762 ha (26.9% of total area under cereals in the region).

Maize production per unit area was the least in the region (0.75 t/ha). The district ranked second in paddy production accounting for 23.6 percent of the total area under paddy in the region. The district was also important in roots and tuber production, whereby area under sweet potatoes accounted for 31 percent of the total planted area in the region. Other roots and tuber crops include cassava, however, production was generally low and the district accounted for only 21% of the total planted area. The district was least in cowpeas production with 403 ha (27.4 % of total area). Groundnuts were also grown in small quantities. The district ranked the lowest in terms of vegetable production and was least in area planted with permanent crops (20.8% of total area under permanent crops). It was the least in the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Only 31% of the agricultural households stored crops and few agricultural households (14%) accessed crop extension services and most of it was from the government. The district had the largest number of chicken (51%), but ranked lowest in the number of cattle, goats and sheep. It had the lowest number of households reporting tick problems (10%), but ranked first in households reporting foot and mouth disease. About 68% of the households reported incidence of Newcastle disease. The district had the lowest percentage of households with no toilet facilities (11% of the regional total) and the proportion of households accessing piped water was the lowest (13.3%) in the region. The district ranked second in terms of households with grass/leaves thatched houses.

4.1.3 Temeke

Temeke district had the largest number of agricultural households in the region (12,853 hh, 36.6%) Most of the smallholders were involved in crops only (8,979 hh) followed by crops and livestock production (3,651 hh). Some households were involved in fish farming. The main source of income activity for smallholder households in Temeke district was the selling of food crops followed by business income. Temeke district had the lowest literacy rate of 84.7 percent, with the literacy rate of heads of household being 34 percent.

It had the largest utilized land area per household (1 ha) but ranked third in terms of land utilization (79%). The district had the largest area planted per household during the long rainy season (0.72

ha/hh). The district had the largest area planted with cereals (4,310 ha, 42% of total area under cereals) and it contributed 48.9 percent of the total cereal production in the region. Production of maize per ha was the second highest after Kinondoni (0.9 t/ha). Most of the paddy was grown in Temeke and the district accounted for 67.4% of the total area under paddy. It had the highest area planted with sweet potatoes accounting for 60.6 percent of total area, and ranked second in cowpeas planted area (504 ha, 34.3% of total area). Other annual crops include groundnuts and the district was leading with a total of 222 ha (42%). Temeke district was important in vegetable production and ranked highest in tomato, chilies, cabbage and amaranths production accounting for 46.5%, 52.8%, 65.3% and 45.7%. It had the largest area planted with permanent crops (51.1%). The crops include coconuts, cashew nuts, oranges and mangoes. Likewise, the district ranked highest in the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides whereby the areas under fertilizer and pesticides were 53 ha and 32.4 ha respectively.

The use of irrigation was also highest in Temeke compared to other districts and most of the households (39%) stored crops. The district had relatively higher number of households (22.9%) accessing crop extension services and almost all of this is from the government. The district had the largest number of cattle (37%) and ranked second in the number of goats (29%) and sheep (3.3%) and third in the number of chicken (24%). It had a moderate number of household (14%) reporting tick problems and had the lowest incidence of Tsetse fly infestations. Incidences of New castle disease were the highest in Temeke district with 76% of the household reporting the cases. Temeke district had the highest percentage of households with no toilet facilities (68% of those without toilet). About 16% of the households had access to piped water however, only 28% got water from a distance less than 1 km. It had the largest proportion of households reporting to have one meal per day and a high proportion of the households facing food insecurity. The district also had the highest proportion (75%) of the household with grass/leaves thatched houses.

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Appendix II: TABLES

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD

2.1: Number of Households by type of Household and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Rural Households involved in Agriculture	% of Total Rural Households	Rural households NOT involved in Agriculture	% of Total Rural Households	Total Rural Households	% of Total Households	Number of Urban Households	% of Total Households	Total Number of Households
Kinondoni	12,074	71.2	4,888	28.8	16,962	5.9	270,355	94.10	287,317
Ilala	10,233	77.6	2,946	22.4	13,179	8.1	150,448	91.95	163,627
Temeke	12,853	60.6	8,347	39.4	21,200	10.2	185,946	89.77	207,146
Total	35,160	68.5	16,181	31.5	51,341	7.8	606,749	92.20	658,090

2.2: Number of Agriculture Households by Type of Holding by District during 2007/08 Agriculture year

District	Crops Only		Livestock Only		Pastoralist		Crops & Livestock		Total Number of Households	Total Number of Households Growing Crops	Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%	Number of households	%			
Kinondoni	6,736	56	1,398	12	0	0.0	3,940	33	12,074	6,736	5,338
Ilala	6,072	59	1,364	13	68	0.7	2,729	27	10,233	6,072	4,161
Temeke	8,979	70	224	2	0	0.0	3,651	28	12,853	8,979	3,875
Total	21,786	62	2,986	8	68	0.2	10,320	29	35,160	21,786	13,374

2.3: Number of Agriculture Households By Type and Size of Holding 2007/08 Agricultural Year - Dar es Salaam Region

	2.1 Type of Agriculture Household									
	Crops only		Livestock only		Pastoralist		Crops and Livestock		Total	
Size of Holding	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0.01 - 0.50	8,235	57.1	2,398	16.6	68	0.5	3,724	25.8	14,426	100
0.51 - 1.00	4,751	63	339	4	0	0.0	2,461	33	7,551	100
1.01 - 1.50	2,858	69	127	3	0	0.0	1,130	27	4,116	100
1.51 - 2.00	1,380	63	80	4	0	0.0	745	34	2,206	100
2.01 - 2.50	1,950	74	0	0	0	0.0	699	26	2,649	100
2.51 - 3.00	649	74	0	0	0	0.0	234	26	883	100
3.01 - 3.50	540	79	0	0	0	0.0	148	21	688	100
3.51 - 4.00	329	82	0	0	0	0.0	75	18	404	100
4.01 -4.50	298	47	42	7	0	0.0	297	47	637	100
4.51 -5.00	271	65	0	0	0	0.0	149	35	420	100
Above 5	524	44	0	0	0	0.0	658	56	1,182	100
Total	21,786	62	2,986	8	68	0.2	10,320	29	35,160	100

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Male		Female		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074
Ilala	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233
Temeke	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853
Total	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160

3.2: Number of Household Members classified by District and Sex

District	Male		Female		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	32,494	50	32,663	50	65,156
Ilala	29,881	53	26,606	47	56,487
Temeke	34,126	50	34,648	50	68,774
Total	96,500	51	93,917	49	190,417

3.3: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Sex and Age Group, 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Dar es Salaam Region

Age Group	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 4	7,397	49	7,811	51	15,208	100
5 - 9	11,093	49	11,400	51	22,493	100
10 - 14	14,274	52	13,302	48	27,576	100
15 - 19	14,760	52	13,582	48	28,341	100
20 - 24	10,306	57	7,814	43	18,121	100
25 - 29	5,780	43	7,544	57	13,324	100
30 - 34	3,951	38	6,374	62	10,325	100
35 - 39	4,505	40	6,657	60	11,161	100
40 - 44	3,770	44	4,761	56	8,531	100
45 - 49	6,226	60	4,170	40	10,397	100
50 - 54	4,275	58	3,131	42	7,406	100
55 - 59	3,402	60	2,265	40	5,667	100
60 - 64	1,998	57	1,488	43	3,486	100
65 - 69	1,809	61	1,164	39	2,974	100
70 - 74	1,434	64	811	36	2,245	100
75 - 79	651	46	768	54	1,419	100
80 - 84	462	57	344	43	807	100
Above 85	407	43	529	57	937	100
Total	96,500	51	93,917	49	190,417	100

3.4 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Marital Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Married						Not Married					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Kinondoni	9,151	93	678	7	9,829	100	508	57	381	43	890	100
Ilala	7,641	94	478	6	8,118	100	273	50	273	50	546	100
Temeke	9,202	93	745	7	9,947	100	335	64	186	36	522	100
Total	25,994	93	1,900	7	27,894	100	1,117	57	840	43	1,957	100

Cont. 3.4 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Marital Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Living together						Separated					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Kinondoni	297	100	0	0	297	100	85	33	169	67	254	100
Ilala	68	50	68	50	136	100	136	18	614	82	750	100
Temeke	149	57	112	43	261	100	298	24	969	76	1,267	100
Total	514	74	180	26	694	100	519	23	1,752	77	2,271	100

Cont. 3.4 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Marital Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Widowed						Total					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Kinondoni	127	16	678	84	805	100	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074	100
Ilala	136	20	546	80	682	100	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233	100
Temeke	186	22	671	78	857	100	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853	100
Total	450	19	1,894	81	2,344	100	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160	100

3.5: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Survival of Male Parent, Sex of Head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Yes						No					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	5,465	85	974	15	6,439	100	4,702	83	932	17	5,634	100
Ilala	5,185	84	955	16	6,140	100	3,070	75	1,023	25	4,093	100
Temeke	5,663	80	1,453	20	7,116	100	4,508	79	1,192	21	5,700	100
Total	16,313	83	3,382	17	19,695	100	12,280	80	3,147	20	15,428	100

Cont. 3.5 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Survival of Male Parent, Sex of Head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Don't know						Total					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074	100
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233	100
Temeke	0	0	37	100	37	100	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853	100
Total	0	0	37	100	37	100	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160	100

3.6: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Survival of Female Parent, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Yes						No					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	3,474	88	466	12	3,940	100	6,566	82	1,440	18	8,007	100
Ilala	4,025	88	546	12	4,571	100	4,230	75	1,433	25	5,662	100
Temeke	3,763	81	894	19	4,657	100	6,296	78	1,788	22	8,084	100
Total	11,262	86	1,906	14	13,168	100	17,092	79	4,661	21	21,754	100

Cont. 3.6: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Survival of Female Parent, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Don't know						Total					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	127	100	0	0	127	100	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074	100
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233	100
Temeke	112	100	0	0	112	100	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853	100
Total	239	100	0	0	239	100	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160	100

3.7: Number of Household Members Who Can Read and Write Languages by Type of Language and District

District	Swahili		Swahili & English		Any Other Language		Don't Read / Write		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	39,950	66.5	13,726	22.8	0	0.0	6,439	10.7	60,115
Ilala	39,227	74.3	9,210	17.4	0	0.0	4,366	8.3	52,803
Temeke	40,348	64.8	12,406	19.9	0	0.0	9,537	15.3	62,291
Total	119,524	68.2	35,342	20.2	0	0.0	20,343	11.6	175,209

3.8: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Status of writing and reading Languages, Sex of Head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Swahili						Swahili & English					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	6,609	84	1,271	16	7,880	100	2,881	88	381	12	3,262	100
Ilala	5,867	82	1,296	18	7,163	100	2,183	86	341	14	2,524	100
Temeke	6,743	86	1,118	14	7,861	100	2,049	81	484	19	2,533	100
Total	19,219	84	3,685	16	22,904	100	7,113	85	1,207	15	8,320	100

Cont. 3.8 :Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Status of writing and reading Languages, Sex of Head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Any Other Language						Don't Read / Write					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	73	254	27	932	100
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	38	341	63	546	100
Temeke	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	56	1,080	44	2,459	100
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,261	57	1,676	43	3,937	100

Cont. 3.8 Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Status of writing and reading Languages, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Total					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Kinondoni	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074	100
Ilala	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233	100
Temeke	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853	100
Total	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160	100

3.9: Number of Agricultural Household Members reporting Literacy levels by Sex of Member and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Male						Female						Total					
	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read and Write		Total		Can Read and Write		Cannot Read and Write		Total		Can Read and Write		Cannot Read and Write		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	28,045	93	2,203	7	30,248	100	25,630	86	4,236	14	29,867	100	53,676	89	6,439	11	60,115	100
Ilala	26,811	96	1,160	4	27,970	100	21,626	87	3,206	13	24,832	100	48,436	92	4,366	8	52,803	100
Temeke	27,346	89	3,539	11	30,885	100	25,408	81	5,998	19	31,406	100	52,754	85	9,537	15	62,291	100
Total	82,201	92	6,902	8	89,103	100	72,665	84	13,441	16	86,106	100	154,866	88	20,343	12	175,209	100

3.10: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by sex of head and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Kinondoni	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074
Ilala	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233
Temeke	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853
Total	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160

3 .11: Number of Household Members by Education Status and District

	School Attendance							
	Attending School		Completed		Never Attended to School		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	22,665	33	31,604	36	5,846	31	60,115	34
Ilala	22,308	32	26,538	30	3,957	21	52,803	30
Temeke	23,769	35	29,655	34	8,867	47	62,291	36
Total	68,742	100	87,797	100	18,670	100	175,209	100

3.12: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Education Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Attending School						Completed					
District	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Kinondoni	297	100	0	0	297	100	9,193	85	1,652	15	10,845	100
Ilala	136	67	68	33	205	100	7,914	84	1,501	16	9,414	100
Temeke	149	67	75	33	224	100	8,606	85	1,527	15	10,133	100
Total	582	80	143	20	725	100	25,713	85	4,681	15	30,393	100

Cont..3.12: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households by Education Status, sex of head and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Never Attended to School						Total					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Kinondoni	678	73	254	27	932	100	10,167	84	1,906	16	12,074	100
Ilala	205	33	409	67	614	100	8,255	81	1,978	19	10,233	100
Temeke	1,416	57	1,080	43	2,496	100	10,171	79	2,682	21	12,853	100
Total	2,298	57	1,744	43	4,042	100	28,593	81	6,567	19	35,160	100

3.13: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Education Level											
	Under Standard One		Standard One		Standard Two		Standard Three		Standard Four		Standard Five	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	424	1	297	1	508	2	2,033	6	381	1
Ilala	136	1	205	1	409	2	273	1	1,501	6	136	1
Temeke	0	0	261	1	298	1	745	3	1,118	4	522	2
Total	136	0	889	1	1,004	1	1,526	2	4,652	5	1,039	1

Cont.. 3.13: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and DISTRICT, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Education Level											
	Standard Six		Standard Seven		Standard Eight		Training After Primary Education		Pre Form One		Form One	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	212	1	19,233	61	763	2	297	1	127	0	85	0
Ilala	409	2	18,556	70	478	2	409	2	68	0	0	0
Temeke	298	1	19,485	66	484	2	224	1	75	0	186	1
Total	919	1	57,274	65	1,724	2	929	1	270	0	271	0

Cont.. 3.13: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and DISTRICT, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Education Level											
	Form Two		Form Three		Form Four		Form Five		Form Six		Training After Secondary Education	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	593	2	254	1	3,093	10	42	0	381	1	1,271	4
Ilala	478	2	0	0	2,251	8	0	0	136	1	614	2
Temeke	335	1	149	1	2,943	10	37	0	447	2	782	3
Total	1,406	2	403	0	8,287	9	80	0	965	1	2,667	3

Cont… 3.13: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of Formal Education Completion and DISTRICT, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Education Level							
	University & Other Tertiary Education		Adult Education		Not applicable		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	974	3	508	2	127	0	31,604	100
Ilala	341	1	136	1	0	0	26,538	100
Temeke	373	1	894	3	0	0	29,655	100
Total	1,688	2	1,539	2	127	0	87,797	100

3.14: Number of Heads of Agricultural Households By Level of Formal Education Completion and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Primary Education		Post Primary Education		Adult Education		No Education		Total	
District	Number	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	7,287	60	3,474	29	339	3	974	8	12,074	100
Ilala	7,027	69	2,456	24	136	1	614	6	10,233	100
Temeke	7,563	59	2,422	19	410	3	2,459	19	12,853	100
Total	21,876	62	8,351	24	885	3	4,047	12	35,160	100

3.15: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Level of involvement in Farming Activity and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Involvement in Farming									
	Works Full-time on Farm		Works Part-time on Farm		Rarely Works on Farm		Never Works on Farm		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	16,141	27	11,904	20	13,853	23	18,217	30	60,115	100
Ilala	12,962	25	4,025	8	18,147	34	17,669	33	52,803	100
Temeke	16,355	26	6,408	10	17,585	28	21,943	35	62,291	100
Total	45,458	26	22,337	13	49,584	28	57,829	33	175,209	100

3.16: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Main Activity and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Main Activity											
	Crop/Seaweed Farming		Livestock Keeping / Herding		Livestock Pastoralist		Fishing		Government / Parastatal		Private - NGO / Mission / etc	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	14,404	24	2,542	4	0	0	42	0	42	0	2,923	5
Ilala	12,348	23	1,842	3	68	0	68	0	0	0	1,433	3
Temeke	16,839	27	1,192	2	0	0	1,080	2	37	0	1,602	3
Total	43,591	25	5,576	3	68	0	1,191	1	80	0	5,958	3

Cont..3.16: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Main Activity and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Main Activity											
	Self Employed (Non Farming) with Employees		Self Employed (Non Farming) without Employees		Self Employed (Non Farming) without Employees		Unpaid Family Helper (Non Agriculture)		Not Working & Available		Not Working & Unavailable	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	4,406	7	1,949	3	3,347	6	805	1	1,271	2	127	0
Ilala	2,251	4	1,978	4	3,002	6	1,160	2	1,092	2	273	1
Temeke	2,459	4	2,608	4	3,986	6	1,416	2	708	1	112	0
Total	9,116	5	6,535	4	10,335	6	3,380	2	3,070	2	512	0

Cont..3.16: Number of Agricultural Household Members By Main Activity and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Main Activity								Total	
	Housemaker / Housewife		Student		Unable to Work / Too Old / Retired / Sick / Disabled		Other			
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	3,050	5	21,945	37	2,966	5	297	0	60,115	100
Ilala	2,524	5	22,513	43	2,251	4	0	0	52,803	100
Temeke	2,571	4	24,030	39	3,651	6	0	0	62,291	100
Total	8,145	5	68,487	39	8,868	5	297	0	175,209	100

LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP

4.1: Number of Farming Households by Type of Land Ownership/Tenure and District for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Land ownership/tenure														
	Leased / Certificate of Ownership		Owned under Customary Law		Bought		Rented		Borrowed		Households with area Share - cropped		Households with area under Other forms of Tenure		Total number of households
	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	
Kinondoni	1,525	12.6	2,584	21.4	5,762	47.7	254	2.1	2,500	20.7	551	4.6	254	2.1	12,074
Ilala	1,023	10.0	887	8.7	7,163	70.0	955	9.3	1,569	15.3	68	0.7	136	1.3	10,233
Temeke	298	2.3	6,371	49.6	5,029	39.1	1,229	9.6	2,049	15.9	112	0.9	969	7.5	12,853
Total	2,846	8.1	9,842	28.0	17,954	51.1	2,439	6.9	6,118	17.4	731	2.1	1,359	3.9	35,160

4.2: Area of Land (ha) by Ownership/Tenure and District for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Land Ownership/Tenure							
	Area leased / Certificate of Ownership	Area owned under Customary Law	Area Bought	Area rented	Area Borrowed	Area Share - cropped	Area under Other forms of Tenure	Total area
Kinondoni	3,934	1,947	4,331	133	2,268	251	206	13,070
Ilala	1,795	1,015	5,940	552	1,056	55.23921	69	10,483
Temeke	434	11,260	6,316	999	1,060	60	1,610	21,739
Total	6,163	14,221	16,586	1,685	4,384	367	1,885	45,291

4.3: Number of Agriculture Households by Whether All Land Available to the Household Was Used during 2007/08 agriculture year and District

District	Was all Land Available to the Hh Used During 2007/08?				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Kinondoni	9,151	76	2,923	24	12,074
Ilala	7,027	69	3,206	31	10,233
Temeke	9,612	75	3,241	25	12,853
Total	25,789	73	9,371	27	35,160

4.4: Number of Agriculture Households by Whether they Consider Having Sufficient Land for the Household and District during 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Do you Consider that you have sufficient land for the Hh?				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Kinondoni	3,898	32	8,176	68	12,074
Ilala	2,319	23	7,914	77	10,233
Temeke	4,694	37	8,159	63	12,853
Total	10,911	31	24,249	69	35,160

4.5: Number of Agriculture Households By Whether Female Members of the Household Own or Have Customary Right to Land By District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Do any Female Members of the Hh own or have customary right to Land				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Kinondoni	3,516	29	8,558	71	12,074
Ilala	1,637	16	8,596	84	10,233
Temeke	3,390	26	9,463	74	12,853
Total	8,544	24	26,616	76	35,160

4.6: Number of Agriculture Households by Type of Land Use and District for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Type of land use											
	Households under Temporary Mono Crops		Households under Temporary Mixed Crops		Households under Permanent Mono Crops		Households under Permanent Mixed Crops		Households under Permanent / Annual Mix		Households under Pasture	
District	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%
Kinondoni	4,448	25	3,177	18	2,076	12	1,737	10	2,923	16	805	5
Ilala	5,935	33	2,115	12	1,774	10	2,661	15	2,592	14	478	3
Temeke	8,904	37	2,273	10	2,533	11	3,167	13	3,204	13	298	1
Total	19,288	32	7,565	13	6,383	11	7,564	13	8,719	15	1,581	3

Cont..4.6: Number of Agriculture Households by Type of Land Use and District for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Type of land use													
	Households under Fallow		Households under Natural Bush		Households under Planted Trees		Households Rented to Others		Households Unusable		Households of Uncultivated Usable Land		Total number of households	%
District	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%		
Kinondoni	890	5	0	0	254	1	42	0	847	5	593	3	17,793	100
Ilala	1,433	8	136	1	68	0	136	1	478	3	341	2	18,147	100
Temeke	1,751	7	186	1	0	0	186	1	149	1	1,192	5	23,844	100
Total	4,073	7	323	1	322	1	365	1	1,474	2	2,126	4	59,783	100

4.7: Area of Land (ha) by Land Use and District for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Land use area												
	Area under Temporary Mono Crops	Area under Temporary Mixed Crops	Area under Permanent Mono Crops	Area under Permanent Mixed Crops	Area under Permanent / Annual Mix	Area under Pasture	Area under Fallow	Area under Natural Bush	Area under Planted Trees	Area Rented to Others	Area Unusable	Area of Uncultivated Usable Land	Total area (ha)
Kinondoni	2,689	1,489	1,161	1,816	2,430	1,454	716	.	163	17	875	259	13,070
Ilala	2,812	1,201	766	2454	1,795	69	1,091	48	41	35	115	55	10,483
Temeke	7,166	1,287	1,839	3,253	2,734	502	2,919	196	.	196	49	1,599	21,739
Total	12,667	3,977	3,766	7,524	6,959	2,024	4,726	244	204	248	1,038	1,913	45,291
%	28	9	8	17	15	4	10	1	0	1	2	4	100

TOTAL ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLES PRODUCTION SHORT AND LONG RAINY SEASONS

5.1 Number of Household Members Owning Most of the Crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Kinondoni District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Maize	2,330	78.6	635	21.4	2,966	100.0	3,135	61.2	1,991	38.8	5,126	100.0
Paddy	169	57.1	127	42.9	297	100.0	424	50.0	424	50.0	847	100.0
Sorghum	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Finger Millet	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
CEREALS	2,500	76.6	763	23.4	3,262	100.0	3,559	59.6	2,415	40.4	5,973	100.0
Cassava	42	33.3	85	66.7	127	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sweet Potato	339	72.7	127	27.3	466	100.0	593	63.6	339	36.4	932	100.0
Irish potatoes	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Yams	85	100.0	0	.0	85	100.0	85	100.0	0	.0	85	100.0
ROOTS & TUBERS	466	68.8	212	31.3	678	100.0	678	66.7	339	33.3	1,017	100.0
Mung Bean	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cowpeas	635	32.6	1,313	67.4	1,949	100.0	763	39.1	1,186	60.9	1,949	100.0
Green gram	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bambaranuts	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
PULSES	678	34.0	1,313	66.0	1,991	100.0	763	39.1	1,186	60.9	1,949	100.0
Sunflower	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Simsim	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0
Groundnut	424	83.3	85	16.7	508	100.0	254	85.7	42	14.3	297	100.0
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	466	84.6	85	15.4	551	100.0	297	87.5	42	12.5	339	100.0

Cont..5.1 Number of Household members owning most of the crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the agriculture year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Kinondoni District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Okra	297	53.8	254	46.2	551	100.0	254	60.0	169	40.0	424	100.0
Turmeric	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bitteer Aubergine	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	169	100.0	0	.0	169	100.0
Onion	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cabbage	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0
Tomatoes	212	71.4	85	28.6	297	100.0	169	80.0	42	20.0	212	100.0
Spinach	169	66.7	85	33.3	254	100.0	169	57.1	127	42.9	297	100.0
Chillies	254	66.7	127	33.3	381	100.0	254	66.7	127	33.3	381	100.0
Amaranths	212	31.3	466	68.8	678	100.0	127	60.0	85	40.0	212	100.0
Pumpkins	0	.0	381	100.0	381	100.0	85	50.0	85	50.0	169	100.0
Cucumber	42	100.0	0	.0	42	100.0	85	100.0	0	.0	85	100.0
Egg Plant	169	100.0	0	.0	169	100.0	169	80.0	42	20.0	212	100.0
Water Mellon	169	80.0	42	20.0	212	100.0	169	80.0	42	20.0	212	100.0
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	1,652	53.4	1,440	46.6	3,093	100.0	1,695	70.2	720	29.8	2,415	100.0
Jute	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
CASH CROPS	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	5,762	60.2	3,813	39.8	9,574	100.0	6,990	59.8	4,702	40.2	11,693	100.0

5.2: Number of Household members owning most of the crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Ilala District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Maize	2,319	92	205	8	2,524	100	1,706	74	614	26	2,319	100
Paddy	-	-	136	100	136	100	2,524	80	614	20	3,138	100
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finger Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	100	-	-	136	100
CEREALS	2,319	87	341	13	2,661	100	4,366	78	1,228	22	5,594	100
Cassava	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	100			68	100
Sweet Potato	68	33	136	67	205	100	1,569	77	478	23	2,047	100
Irish potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	100	-	-	68	100
Yams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOTS & TUBERS	68	33	136	67	205	100	1,706	78	478	22	2,183	100
Mung Bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowpeas	1,637	92	136	8	1,774	100	955	78	273	22	1,228	100
Green gram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bambaranuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PULSES	1,637	92	136	8	1,774	100	955	78	273	22	1,228	100
Sunflower	68	100	-	-	68	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simsim	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	100	-	-	68	100
Groundnut	136	67	68	33	205	100	341	63	205	38	546	100
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	205	75	68	25	273	100	409	67	205	33	614	100

Cont..5.2: Number of Household Members Owning Most of the Crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08Short and Long Season - Ilala District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Okra	409	67	205	33	614	100	341	83	68	17	409	100
Turmeric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bitter Aubergine	68	100	-	-	68	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onion	68	100	-	-	68	100	68	100	-	-	68	100
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	205	75	68	25	273	100	68	100	-	-	68	100
Spinach	68	25	205	75	273	100	68	50	68	50	136	100
Chilies	68	50	68	50	136	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amaranths	682	67	341	33	1,023	100	-	-	68	100	68	100
Pumpkins	273	57	205	43	478	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	273	100	-	-	273	100	205	100	-	-	205	100
Egg Plant	68	50	68	50	136	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Mellon	136	67	68	33	205	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	2,319	65	1,228	35	3,547	100	750	79	205	21	955	100
Jute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH CROPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,549	77	1,910	23	8,459	100	8,186	77	2,388	23	10,574	100

5.3: Number of Household members owning most of the crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the agriculture year 2007/08 Short and Long Season- Temeke District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Maize	410	84.6	75	15.4	484	100.0	2,124	85.1	373	14.9	2,496	100.0
Paddy	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	3,577	63.2	2,086	36.8	5,663	100.0
Sorghum	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0
Finger Millet	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
CEREALS	447	85.7	75	14.3	522	100.0	5,737	70.0	2,459	30.0	8,196	100.0
Cassava	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sweet Potato	298	61.5	186	38.5	484	100.0	2,943	73.1	1,080	26.9	4,024	100.0
Irish potatoes	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Yams	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
ROOTS & TUBERS	298	61.5	186	38.5	484	100.0	2,943	73.1	1,080	26.9	4,024	100.0
Mung Bean	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cowpeas	857	47.9	931	52.1	1,788	100.0	708	63.3	410	36.7	1,118	100.0
Green gram	37	50.0	37	50.0	75	100.0	75	50.0	75	50.0	149	100.0
Bambaranuts	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0
PULSES	931	49.0	969	51.0	1,900	100.0	820	62.9	484	37.1	1,304	100.0
Sunflower	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Simsim	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Groundnut	75	33.3	149	66.7	224	100.0	522	82.4	112	17.6	633	100.0
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	75	33.3	149	66.7	224	100.0	522	82.4	112	17.6	633	100.0

Cont..5.3: Number of Household members owning most of the crop by Sex of the Main Owner and Crop for the agriculture year 2007/08 Short and Long Season- Temeke District

	SHORT RAINY						LONG RAINY					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Crop	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Okra	1,192	74.4	410	25.6	1,602	100.0	1,155	86.1	186	13.9	1,341	100.0
Turmeric	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Bitteer Aubergine	37	50.0	37	50.0	75	100.0	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0
Onion	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cabbage	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Tomatoes	261	87.5	37	12.5	298	100.0	112	100.0	0	.0	112	100.0
Spinach	75	100.0	0	.0	75	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Chillies	149	50.0	149	50.0	298	100.0	75	100.0	0	.0	75	100.0
Amaranths	410	91.7	37	8.3	447	100.0	112	75.0	37	25.0	149	100.0
Pumpkins	37	50.0	37	50.0	75	100.0	149	66.7	75	33.3	224	100.0
Cucumber	335	100.0	0	.0	335	100.0	112	75.0	37	25.0	149	100.0
Egg Plant	37	50.0	37	50.0	75	100.0	37	100.0	0	.0	37	100.0
Water Mellon	745	95.2	37	4.8	782	100.0	112	100.0	0	.0	112	100.0
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	3,278	80.7	782	19.3	4,061	100.0	1,900	85.0	335	15.0	2,235	100.0
Jute	0	.0	37	100.0	37	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
CASH CROPS	0	.0	37	100.0	37	100.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Total	5,029	69.6	2,198	30.4	7,228	100.0	11,922	72.7	4,471	27.3	16,392	100.0

5.4 Number of Household members owning most of the crop by Sex of the Main Owner, Season and District for the Agriculture Year 2007/08

	SHORT RAINY SEASON						LONG RAINY SEASON					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	3,177	62.5	1,906	37.5	5,084	100.0	3,855	60.7	2,500	39.3	6,355	100.0
Ilala	3,547	78.8	955	21.2	4,503	100.0	4,775	76.9	1,433	23.1	6,208	100.0
Temeke	2,980	65.6	1,565	34.4	4,545	100.0	7,190	69.9	3,092	30.1	10,283	100.0
Total	9,705	42.5	4,426	19.4	14,131	61.9	15,821	69.3	7,024	30.7	22,845	100.0

5.5 Planted Area by District, Season and Sex of Household Members Owning Most of the Crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08

	SHORT RAINY SEASON						LONG RAINY SEASON					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
District	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Kinondoni	1,734	63	484	38	2,219	100	2,030	61	870	39	2,900	100
Ilala	1,614	79	283	21	1,897	100	2,774	77	451	23	3,225	100
Temeke	1,661	66	497	34	2,158	100	5,584	70	1,574	30	7,157	100
Total	5,009	69	1,265	31	6,273	100	10,387	69	2,895	31	13,282	100

5.6: Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (Tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy Season Agricultural Year 2007/08

	Maize				Paddy			
District	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	8,092	2,783	1,592	1	1,144	397	208	1
Ilala	4,844	1,698	1,268	1	3,275	1,043	713	1
Temeke	2,980	1,325	1,191	1	5,663	2,974	2,406	1
Total	15,916	5,807	4,051	1	10,081	4,414	3,328	1

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

	Sorghum				**Finger Millet**			
District	**Number of Household**	**Actual Planted Area (ha)**	**Quantity Harvested (tons)**	**Yield (tons/ha)**	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Ilala	0	.	.	.	136	20.7	8.9	0.4
Temeke	37	3	4	1	37	7.5	18.6	2.5
Total	37	3	4	1	174	28.3	27.5	1.0

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Irish potatoes				Yams			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	0	.	.	.	169	142.5	108.7	0.8
Ilala	68	15.2	4.4	0.3	0	.	.	.
Temeke	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Total	68	15.2	4.4	0.3	169	142.5	108.7	0.8

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Mung Bean				Cowpeas			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	42	2.6	9.3	3.6	3,898	563.8	110.7	0.2
Ilala	0	.	.	.	3,002	403.2	118.3	0.3
Temeke	37	7.5	22.4	3.0	2,906	504.4	201.4	0.4
Total	80	10.1	31.7	3.1	9,805	1,471.4	430.4	0.3

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Green gram				Bambaranuts			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Ilala	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Temeke	224	26.8	38.0	1.4	37	3.8	1.3	0.3
Total	224	26.8	38.0	1.4	37	3.8	1.3	0.3

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Sunflower				Simsim			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	0	.	.	.	85	70.8	4.6	0.1
Ilala	68	8.3	6.8	0.8	68	27.6	8.3	0.3
Temeke	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Total	68	8.3	6.8	0.8	153	98.5	12.8	0.1

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Groundnut				Okra			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	805	205	54	0.3	974	87.3	346.3	4.0
Ilala	750	102	30	0.3	1,023	139.5	257.9	1.8
Temeke	857	222	79	0.4	2,943	1,135.6	2,060.2	1.8
Total	2,412	529	163	0.3	4,941	1,362.4	2,664.4	2.0

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Turmeric				Bitter Aubergine			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	42	9	2	0.2	212	26.6	144.9	5.4
Ilala	0	.	.	.	68	20.7	75.0	3.6
Temeke	0	.	.	.	112	12.1	29.7	2.5
Total	42	9	2	0.2	392	59.4	249.6	4.2

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Onion				Cabbage			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	0	.	.	.	85	7.7	83.2	10.8
Ilala	136	21	14	0.7	0	.	.	.
Temeke	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.
Total	136	21	14	0.7	85	7.7	83.2	10.8

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Tomatoes				Spinach			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	508	66	201	3.1	551	48.9	464.4	9.5
Ilala	341	86	159	1.9	409	46.1	111.5	2.4
Temeke	410	67	313	4.7	75	26.4	93.9	3.6
Total	1,259	218	673	3.1	1,035	121.4	669.9	5.5

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Chillies				Amaranths			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	763	62	212	3.4	890	101.9	365.4	3.6
Ilala	136	19	59	3.0	1,092	170.1	829.4	4.9
Temeke	373	87	297	3.4	596	84.0	979.7	11.7
Total	1,272	168	568	3.4	2,577	356.0	2,174.5	6.1

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Pumpkins				Cucumber			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	551	38	227	5.9	127	6.2	41.5	6.7
Ilala	478	61	28	0.5	478	96.7	368.4	3.8
Temeke	298	27	165	6.2	484	214.9	771.7	3.6
Total	1,326	126	420	3.3	1,089	317.8	1,181.6	3.7

Cont. 5.6 : Number of Agricultural Households, Area Planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested (tonnes) during Short & Long Rainy SEASON Agricultural Year 2007/08

District	Egg Plant				Water Mellon			
	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Number of Household	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Kinondoni	381	63	180	2.8	424	140.1	802.9	5.7
Ilala	136	28	133	4.8	205	45.3	436.6	9.6
Temeke	112	7	24	3.6	894	524.1	3,141.4	6.0
Total	629	98	338	3.5	1,522	709.6	4,380.9	6.2

5.7: Number of Crop Growing Households and Area Planted (ha) by Season and District

District	Short Rainy Season		Long Rainy Season		Total area planted (hectare)	% Area planted in short rainy season
	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)		
Kinondoni	4,533	2,219	6,058	2,900	5,118	43.34
Ilala	4,503	1,897	6,208	3,225	5,122	37.04
Temeke	4,433	2,158	9,873	7,157	9,315	23.17
Total	13,469	6,273	22,139	13,282	19,555	32.08

5.8: Number of crop growing Households Planting Crops by Season and District

District	Short Rainy Season		Long Rainy Season		Total Number of Crop Growing households
	Number of households Growing Crops	Number of households NOT Growing Crops	Number of households Growing Crops	Number of households NOT Growing Crops	
Kinondoni	4,533	7,541	12,074	6,058	16,607
Ilala	4,503	5,731	10,233	6,208	14,736
Temeke	4,433	8,420	12,853	9,873	17,287
Total	13,469	21,691	35,160	22,139	48,629

5.9: Number of Agriculture Households by Area Planted (ha) and crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Kinondoni District

Crop	SHORT RAINY		LONG RAINY		SHORT & LONG SEASON	
	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)
Maize	2,330	1,007	635	126	2,966	1,133
Paddy	169	46	127	21	297	67
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finger Millet	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEREALS	**2,500**	**1,053**	**763**	**147**	**3,262**	**1,200**
Cassava		0	4,618	1,896	4,618	1,896
Sweet Potato	339	54	127	10	466	63
Irish potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yams	85	133	-	-	85	133
ROOTS & TUBERS	424	187	4,745	1,906	5,169	2,093
Mung Bean	42	3	-	-	42	3
Cowpeas	635	129	1,313	143	1,949	272
Green gram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bambaranuts	-	-	-	-	-	-
PULSES	678	132	1,313	143	1,991	274
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simsim	42	2	-	-	42	2
Groundnut	424	113	85	26	508	139
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**466**	**115**	**85**	**26**	551	141
Okra	297	33	254	22	551	55
Turmeric	42	9	-	-	42	9
Bitteer Aubergine	42	4	-	-	42	4
Onion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	42	4	-	-	42	4
Tomatoes	212	27	85	13	297	40
Spinach	169	18	85	11	254	29
Chillies	254	33	127	3	381	36
Amaranths	212	27	466	64	678	90
Pumpkins	-	-	381	29	381	29
Cucumber	42	4	-	-	42	4
Egg Plant	169	34	-	-	169	34
Water Mellon	169	55	42	6	212	61
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	1,652	248	1,440	148	3,093	396
Jute	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH CROPS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,762	1,734	3,813	484	9,574	2,219

5.10 : Number of Agriculture Households by Area Planted (ha) and crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Ilala District

Crop	SHORT RAINY		LONG RAINY		SHORT & LONG SEASON	
	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)
Maize	2,524	935	2,319	763	4,844	1,698
Paddy	136	14	3,138	1,029	3,275	1,043
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finger Millet	-	-	136	21	136	21
CEREALS	2,661	949	5,594	1,813	8,255	2,762
Cassava	-	-	3,752	1,109	3,752	1,109
Sweet Potato	205	41	2,047	1,011	2,251	1,052
Irish potatoes	-	-	68	15	68	15
Yams	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOTS & TUBERS	205	41	5,867	2,135	6,071	2,176
Mung Bean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowpeas	1,774	281	1,228	123	3,002	403
Green gram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bambaranuts	-	-	-	-	-	-
PULSES	1,774	281	1,228	123	3,002	403
Sunflower	68	8	-	-	68	8
Simsim	-	-	68	28	68	28
Groundnut	205	44	546	58	750	102
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**273**	**52**	**614**	**85**	887	138
Okra	614	84	409	55	1,023	139
Turmeric	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bitteer Aubergine	68	21	-	-	68	21
Onion	68	7	68	14	136	21
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	273	37	68	48	341	86
Spinach	273	36	136	10	409	46
Chillies	136	19	-	-	136	19
Amaranths	1,023	167	68	4	1,092	170
Pumpkins	478	61	-	-	478	61
Cucumber	273	69	205	28	478	97
Egg Plant	136	28	-	-	136	28
Water Mellon	205	45	-	-	205	45
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	3,547	574	955	159	4,503	733
Jute	-	-	-	-	-	-
CASH CROPS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,459	1,897	10,574	3,225	19,033	5,122

5.11: Number of Agriculture Households by Area Planted (ha) and crop for the Agriculture Year 2007/08 Short and Long Season - Temeke District

Crop	SHORT RAINY		LONG RAINY		SHORT & LONG SEASON	
	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)	Number of Household	Planted Area (hectare)
Maize	484	143	2,496	1,182	2,980	1,325
Paddy	-	-	5,663	2,974	5,663	2,974
Sorghum	-	-	37	3	37	3
Finger Millet	37	8	-	-	37	8
CEREALS	522	150	8,196	4,159	8,718	4,310
Cassava	**-**	**-**	4,806	2,016	4,806	2,016
Sweet Potato	484	193	4,024	1,862	4,508	2,056
Irish potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yams	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROOTS & TUBERS	484	193	8,830	3,878	9,314	4,072
Mung Bean	37	8	-	-	37	8
Cowpeas	1,788	317	1,118	188	2,906	504
Green gram	75	5	149	22	224	27
Bambaranuts	-	-	37	4	37	4
PULSES	1,900	329	1,304	214	3,204	543
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simsim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundnut	224	103	633	119	857	222
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**224**	**103**	**633**	**119**	857	222
Okra	1,602	500	1,341	635	2,943	1,136
Turmeric	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bitteer Aubergine	75	11	37	1	112	12
Onion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	298	56	112	11	410	67
Spinach	75	26	-	-	75	26
Chillies	298	68	75	19	373	87
Amaranths	447	67	149	17	596	84
Pumpkins	75	2	224	25	298	27
Cucumber	335	170	149	45	484	215
Egg Plant	75	5	37	2	112	7
Water Mellon	782	475	112	49	894	524
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	4,061	1,381	2,235	803	6,296	2,184
Jute	37	2	-	-	37	2
CASH CROPS	37	2	-	-	37	2
Total	7,228	2,158	16,392	7,157	23,620	9,315

5.12 : Area planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested by Season and Crop for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year- Kinondoni

Crop	SHORT RAINY SEASON			LONG RAINY SEASON			SHORT & LONG RAINY SEASON		
	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Maize	1,133	625	0.55	1,650	967	0.59	2,783	1,592	0.57
Paddy	67	37	0.56	330	171	0.52	397	208	0.52
Sorghum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finger Millet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CEREALS	**1,200**	**662**	**0.55**	**1,980**	**1,138**	**0.57**	**3,180**	**1,800**	**0.57**
Cassava				1,896	2,717	1.43	1,896	2,717	1.43
Sweet Potato	63	92	1.45	222	224	1.01	285	316	1.11
Irish potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yams	133	106	0.80	10	3	0.28	143	109	0.76
ROOTS & TUBERS	**196**	**198**	**1.01**	**2,127**	**2,944**	**1.38**	**2,323**	**3,142**	**1.35**
Mung Bean	3	9	3.62	.	.	.	3	9	3.62
Cowpeas	272	52	0.19	292	59	0.20	564	111	0.20
Green gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bambaranuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PULSES	**274**	**62**	**0.22**	**292**	**59**	**0.20**	**566**	**120**	**0.21**
Sunflower	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Simsim	2	1	0.53	69	3	0.05	71	5	0.06
Groundnut	139	39	0.28	66	15	0.23	205	54	0.26
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**141**	**40**	**0.28**	**135**	**19**	**0.14**	**276**	**59**	**0.21**
Okra	55	305	5.53	32	41	1.28	87	346	3.97
Turmeric	9	2	0.25	.	.	.	9	2	0.25
Bitteer Aubergine	4	6	1.48	22	139	6.21	27	145	5.45
Onion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cabbage	4	32	7.41	3	51	15.01	8	83	10.79
Tomatoes	40	151	3.80	26	50	1.90	66	201	3.05
Spinach	29	287	9.89	20	178	8.93	49	464	9.50
Chillies	36	111	3.10	26	101	3.85	62	212	3.42
Amaranths	90	284	3.14	11	82	7.10	102	365	3.59
Pumpkins	29	90	3.16	10	136	13.93	38	227	5.90
Cucumber	4	32	7.41	2	10	5.16	6	42	6.72
Egg Plant	34	67	1.97	30	114	3.85	63	180	2.84
Water Mellon	61	265	4.31	79	538	6.83	140	803	5.73
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	**396**	**1,633**	**4.13**	**261**	**1,438**	**5.50**	**657**	**3,071**	**4.67**
Jute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASH CROPS	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Total	2,219	2,620	1.18	2,900	2,881	0.99	5,118	5,501	1.07

5.13: Area planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested by Season and Crop for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year-Ilala

Crop	SHORT RAINY SEASON			LONG RAINY SEASON			SHORT & LONG RAINY SEASON		
	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Maize	935	592	0.63	763	675	0.89	1,698	1,268	0.75
Paddy	14	3	0.25	1,029	710	0.69	1,043	713	0.68
Sorghum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Finger Millet	.	.	.	21	9	0.43	21	9	0.43
CEREALS	**949**	**596**	**0.63**	**1,813**	**1,394**	**0.77**	**2,762**	**1,990**	**0.72**
Cassava	.	.	.	1,109	3,304	2.98	1,109	3,304	2.98
Sweet Potato	41	31	0.77	1,011	781	0.77	1,052	812	0.77
Irish potatoes	.	.	.	15	4	0.29	15	4	0.29
Yams	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROOTS & TUBERS	**41**	**31**	**0.77**	**2,135**	**4,089**	**1.92**	**2,175**	**4,121**	**1.89**
Mung Bean	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cowpeas	281	77	0.27	123	42	0.34	403	118	0.29
Green gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bambaranuts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PULSES	**281**	**77**	**0.27**	**123**	**42**	**0.34**	**403**	**118**	**0.29**
Sunflower	8	7	0.82	.	.	.	8	7	0.82
Simsim	.	.	.	28	8	0.30	28	8	0.30
Groundnut	44	11	0.25	58	19	0.33	102	30	0.30
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**52**	**18**	**0.34**	**85**	**27**	**0.32**	**138**	**45**	**0.33**
Okra	84	169	2.01	55	89	1.61	139	258	1.85
Turmeric	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bitteer Aubergine	21	75	3.62	.	.	.	21	75	3.62
Onion	7	0	-	14	14	0.99	21	14	0.66
Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tomatoes	37	105	2.80	48	55	1.13	86	159	1.86
Spinach	36	43	1.21	10	68	6.68	46	112	2.42
Chillies	19	59	3.03	.	.	.	19	59	3.03
Amaranths	167	761	4.57	4	68	19.00	170	829	4.88
Pumpkins	61	28	0.46	.	.	.	61	28	0.46
Cucumber	69	287	4.15	28	82	2.96	97	368	3.81
Egg Plant	28	133	4.82	.	.	.	28	133	4.82
Water Mellon	45	437	9.64	.	.	.	45	437	9.64
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	**574**	**2,096**	**3.65**	**159**	**375**	**2.36**	**733**	**2,471**	**3.37**
Jute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASH CROPS	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Total	1,897	2,817	1.49	3,225	2,641	0.82	5,122	5,458	1.07

5.14: Area planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested by Season and Crop for the 2007/08 Agriculture Year-Temeke

	SHORT RAINY SEASON			LONG RAINY SEASON			SHORT & LONG RAINY SEASON		
Crop	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Maize	143	102	0.71	1,182	1,090	0.92	1,325	1,191	0.90
Paddy	.	.	.	2,974	2,406	0.81	2,974	2,406	0.81
Sorghum	.	.	.	3	4	1.07	3	4	1.07
Finger Millet	8	19	2.47	.	.	.	8	19	2.47
CEREALS	**150**	**120**	**0.80**	**4,159**	**3,500**	**0.84**	**4,310**	**3,620**	**0.84**
Cassava	.	.	.	2,016	5,162	2.56	2,016	5,162	2.56
Sweet Potato	193	386	2.00	1,862	5,658	3.04	2,056	6,044	2.94
Irish potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yams	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROOTS & TUBERS	**193**	**386**	**2.00**	**3,878**	**10,820**	**2.79**	**4,072**	**11,205**	**2.75**
Mung Bean	8	22	2.96	.	.	.	8	22	2.96
Cowpeas	317	133	0.42	188	69	0.37	504	201	0.40
Green gram	5	1	0.13	22	37	1.67	27	38	1.41
Bambaranuts	.	.	.	4	1	0.35	4	1	0.35
PULSES	**329**	**155**	**0.47**	**214**	**108**	**0.50**	**543**	**263**	**0.48**
Sunflower	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Simsim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Groundnut	103	27	0.27	119	52	0.44	222	79	0.36
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**103**	**27**	**0.27**	**119**	**52**	**0.44**	**222**	**79**	**0.36**
Okra	500	914	1.83	635	1,146	1.80	1,136	2,060	1.81
Turmeric	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bitteer Aubergine	11	15	1.30	1	15	19.76	12	30	2.46
Onion	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tomatoes	56	242	4.36	11	71	6.43	67	313	4.70
Spinach	26	94	3.56	.	.	.	26	94	3.56
Chillies	68	215	3.17	19	82	4.35	87	297	3.43
Amaranths	67	771	11.44	17	209	12.57	84	980	11.66
Pumpkins	2	7	3.13	25	158	6.44	27	165	6.16
Cucumber	170	689	4.06	45	83	1.83	215	772	3.59
Egg Plant	5	17	3.18	2	7	4.94	7	24	3.57
Water Mellon	475	3,028	6.37	49	114	2.32	524	3,141	5.99
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	**1,381**	**5,991**	**4.34**	**803**	**1,885**	**2.35**	**2,184**	**7,876**	**3.61**
Jute	2	4	2.47	.	.	.	2	4	2.47
CASH CROPS	**2**	**4**	**2.47**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**4**	**2.47**
Total	2,158	6,684	3.10	7,157	11,202	1.57	9,315	17,885	1.92

5.15: Area planted (ha) and Quantity Harvested by Season and Crop for the 2007/08 AgricultureYear-DAR ES SALAAM REGION

	SHORT RAINY SEASON			LONG RAINY SEASON			SHORT & LONG RAINY SEASON		
Crop	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)	Actual Planted Area (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tons)	Yield (tons/ha)
Maize	2,211	1,319	0.60	3,596	2,732	0.76	5,807	4,051	0.70
Paddy	81	41	0.50	4,333	3,287	0.76	4,414	3,328	0.75
Sorghum	.	.	.	3	4	1.07	3	4	1.07
Finger Millet	8	19	2.47	21	9	0.43	28	27	0.97
CEREALS	**2,299**	**1,378**	**0.60**	**7,953**	**6,032**	**0.76**	**10,252**	**7,410**	**0.72**
Cassava				5,020	11,183	2.23	5,020	11,183	2.23
Sweet Potato	298	509	1.71	3,095	6,663	2.15	3,393	7,172	2.11
Irish potatoes	.	.	.	15	4	0.29	15	4	0.29
Yams	133	106	0.80	10	3	0.28	143	109	0.76
ROOTS & TUBERS	**442**	**641**	**1.45**	**8,140**	**17,853**	**2.19**	**8,570**	**18,468**	**2.15**
Mung Bean	10	32	3.13	.	.	.	10	32	3.13
Cowpeas	869	261	0.30	602	169	0.28	1,471	430	0.29
Green gram	5	1	0.13	22	37	1.67	27	38	1.41
Bambaranuts	.	.	.	4	1	0.35	4	1	0.35
PULSES	**884**	**294**	**0.33**	**628**	**208**	**0.33**	**1,512**	**501**	**0.33**
Sunflower	8	7	0.82	.	.	.	8	7	0.82
Simsim	2	1	0.53	96	12	0.12	98	13	0.13
Groundnut	286	77	0.27	243	87	0.36	529	163	0.31
OIL SEEDS & OIL NUTS	**296**	**85**	**0.29**	**339**	**98**	**0.29**	**636**	**183**	**0.29**
Okra	640	1,388	2.17	722	1,276	1.77	1,362	2,664	1.96
Turmeric	9	2	0.25	.	.	.	9	2	0.25
Bitteer Aubergine	36	96	2.65	23	153	6.66	59	250	4.20
Onion	7	0	-	14	14	0.99	21	14	0.66
Cabbage	4	32	7.41	3	51	15.01	8	83	10.79
Tomatoes	133	498	3.75	85	175	2.05	218	673	3.09
Spinach	91	424	4.64	30	246	8.17	121	670	5.52
Chillies	123	385	3.13	45	183	4.06	168	568	3.38
Amaranths	324	1,816	5.60	32	358	11.32	356	2,175	6.11
Pumpkins	92	125	1.36	34	294	8.57	126	420	3.32
Cucumber	243	1,007	4.14	75	174	2.33	318	1,182	3.72
Egg Plant	67	217	3.24	31	121	3.90	98	338	3.45
Water Mellon	582	3,729	6.41	128	652	5.10	710	4,381	6.17
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	**2,351**	**9,720**	**4.13**	**1,223**	**3,698**	**3.02**	**3,574**	**13,418**	**3.75**
Jute	2	4	2.47	.	.	.	2	4	2.47
CASH CROPS	**2**	**4**	**2.47**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**4**	**2.47**
Total	**6,273**	**12,121**	**1.93**	**13,282**	**16,723**	**1.26**	**19,555**	**28,844**	**1.47**

PERMANENT CROPS

5.16: Number of Households Planting Permanent Crops by District , 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Have Crops/Fruit Trees		Does Not Have Crops/Fruit Trees		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	7,541	62.5	4,533	37.5	12,074	100.0
Ilala	5,731	56.0	4,503	44.0	10,233	100.0
Temeke	9,202	71.6	3,651	28.4	12,853	100.0
Total	22,473	63.9	12,687	36.1	35,160	100.0

5.17: Planted Area and Area Harvested by Type of Planting and District

District	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)
	Number of household	Area	Number of household	Area	Number of household	Area	
Kinondoni	2,923	1,273	5,677	4,773	7,541	6,045	4,993
Ilala	3,411	1,852	4,093	2,658	5,731	4,510	3,379
Temeke	4,694	3,406	7,600	7,643	9,202	11,049	6,659
Total	11,028	6,531	17,370	15,073	22,473	21,604	15,032

5.18: Area Planted, Area Harvested, Quantity Harvested and Yield by Type of Permanent Crop _ Kinondoni

Crop	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tonnes)	Yield(kg/ha)
Cashewnut	154	40	36	898
Banana	420	381	1,222	3206
Mango	555	424	1,921	4527
Pigeon pea	32	30	22	749
Coconut	1,266	1,044	1,940	1859
Orange	1,140	1,041	1,984	1906
Sugarcane	18	18	64	3629
Palm oil	66	58	40	683
Other	2,395	1,957	3,366	1720
Total	6,045	4,993	10,596	

5.19: Area Planted, Area Harvested, Quantity Harvested and Yield by Type of Permanent Crop _Ilala

Crop	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tonnes)	Yield(kg/ha)
Cashewnut	683	296	244	823
Banana	130	109	314	2887
Mango	314	277	421	1521
Pigeon pea	43	43	16	365
Coconut	862	637	1,514	2375
Orange	509	415	998	2407
Sugarcane	42	42	491	11566
Palm oil	66	58	40	683
Other	1,841	1,502	4,013	2672
Total	4,490	3,379	8,051	

5.20: Area Planted, Area Harvested, Quantity Harvested and Yield by Type of Permanent Crop _Temeke

Crop	Area Planted (ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Quantity Harvested (tonnes)	Yield(kg/ha)
Cashewnut	3,930	1,684	1,676	995
Banana	530	434	2,022	4655
Mango	932	593	3,215	5420
Pigeon pea	55	32	41	1296
Coconut	2,070	1,207	4,368	3621
Orange	426	311	1,015	3263
Sugarcane	7	7	10	1529
Palm oil	82	82	3	37
Other	3,017	2,309	8,220	3559
Total	11,049	6,659	20,570	

5.21: Mono and Mixed Crops by Area Planted, Area Harvested and Quantity Harvested, Type of Planting Crops and District

District	Cashewnut								Banana							
	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)
	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons
Kinondoni	169	11	1,186	143	1,229	154	40	36	890	141	2,203	280	2,796	420	381	1,222
Ilala	819	160	1,842	524	1,910	683	296	244	682	88	1,160	41	1,569	130	109	314
Temeke	1,714	885	3,428	3,045	3,800	3,930	1,684	1,676	782	197	2,086	333	2,161	530	434	2,022
Total	2,702	1,055	6,456	3,712	6,939	4,767	2,021	1,956	2,354	426	5,449	654	6,526	1,080	924	3,557

Cont. 5.21: Mono and Mixed Crops by Area Planted, Area Harvested and Quantity Harvested, Type of Planting Crops and District

District	Mango								Orange							
	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)
	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons
Kinondoni	508	73	1,398	482	1,737	555	424	1,921	508	75	2,457	1,065	2,627	1,140	1,041	1,984
Ilala	1,023	115	1,296	199	1,637	314	277	421	1,160	185	2,456	324	2,729	509	415	998
Temeke	1,341	230	3,278	702	3,502	932	593	3,215	559	173.223	1,527	253	1,714	426	311	1,015
Total	2,873	418	5,973	1,382	6,876	1,800	1,295	5,557	2,227	433	6,441	1,642	7,069	2,075	1,767	3,998

Cont. 5.21: Mono and Mixed Crops by Area Planted, Area Harvested and Quantity Harvested, Type of Planting Crops and District

District	Pigeon pea								Coconut							
	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)
	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons
Kinondoni	127	9	254	23	381	32	30	22	508	120	2,330	1,147	2,711	1,266	1,044	1,940
Ilala	273	31	205	12	478	43	43	16	1,364	241	2,797	621	3,070	862	637	1,514
Temeke	373	37	261	18	522	55	32	41	1,453	415	4,173	1,655	4,471	2,070	1,207	4,368
Total	**773**	**77**	**720**	**53**	**1,380**	**130**	**105**	**80**	**3,326**	**775**	**9,300**	**3,423**	**10,252**	**4,198**	**2,888**	**7,823**

Cont. 5.21: Mono and Mixed Crops by Area Planted, Area Harvested and Quantity Harvested, Type of Planting Crops and District

District	Sugar Cane								Palm Oil							
	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)
	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons
Kinondoni	0	.	42	18	42	18	18	64	0	.	254	66	254	66	58	40
Ilala	205	42	136	1	273	42	42	491	478	39	478	47	546	86	58	12
Temeke	75	6	186	1	186	7	7	10	75	37	186	45	186	82	82	3
Total	279	47	365	19	502	67	67	565	552	76	918	158	986	234	197	54

Cont. 5.21: Mono and Mixed Crops by Area Planted, Area Harvested and Quantity Harvested, Type of Planting Crops and District

District	Cloves								Other							
	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)	Area of Plants/Trees/Bushes in Mono Crop (ha)		Area Covered by Permanent Crop in Mixed Crop (ha)		Total Area Planted (ha) Mono+Mixed Area		Area harvested (ha)	Quantity harvested (tons)
	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Number of households	Area	Area	tons
Kinondoni	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2,118	845	5,465	1,550	7,117	2,395	1,957	3,366
Ilala	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3,752	952	4,571	889	7,163	1,841	1,502	4,013
Temeke	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	4,098	1,426	6,333	1,591	8,233	3,017	2,309	8,220
Total	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9,968	3,223	16,369	4,030	22,514	7,253	5,768	15,599

CROP STORAGE AND MARKETING

5.22: Number of households Storing Crops Season and District

	SHORT RAINY SEASON					LONG RAINY SEASON					SHORT & LONG SEASON				
District	Number of households storing crops	%	Number of households not storing crops	%	Total	Number of households storing crops	%	Number of households not storing crops	%	Total	Number of households storing crops	%	Number of households not storing crops	%	Total
Kinondoni	3,135	69	1,398	31	4,533	4,830	80	1,229	20	6,058	7,965	75	2,627	25	10,591
Ilala	2,865	0	1,637	0	4,503	5,117	82	1,092	18	6,208	7,982	75	2,729	25	10,711
Temeke	1,900	0	2,533	0	4,433	8,159	83	1,714	17	9,873	10,059	70	4,247	30	14,306
Total	7,900	59	5,569	41	13,469	18,105	82	4,034	18	22,139	26,005	73	9,603	27	35,608

5.23: Number of Crop Producing households reporting Selling agricultural produce during 2007/08 by District and Season

	SHORT RAINY SEASON					**LONG RAINY SEASON**				
District	Number of households that sold	%	Number of households that did not sold	%	Total number of households	Number of households that sold	%	Number of households that did not sold	%	Total number of households
Kinondoni	2,372	52	2,161	48	4,533	2,161	36	3,898	64	6,058
Ilala	2,456	0	2,047	0	4,503	2,524	41	3,684	59	6,208
Temeke	3,800	0	633	0	4,433	6,445	65	3,428	35	9,873
Total	**8,628**	**64**	**4,841**	**36**	**13,469**	**11,130**	**50**	**11,009**	**50**	**22,139**

INPUTS USE

5.24 Number of Households and Planted Area by Organic Fertilizer Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Organic Fertilizer Use						% of Planted area using Organic Fertilizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Number of Households NOT using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Kinondoni	1,737	715	2,796	1,504	4,533	2,219	32.2
Ilala	2,115	663	2,388	1,234	4,503	1,897	35.0
Temeke	1,751	841	2,682	1,317	4,433	2,158	39.0
Total	5,603	2,219	7,866	4,054	13,469	6,273	35.4

5.25 Number of Households and Planted Area by Organic Fertilizer Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Organic Fertilizer Use						% of Planted area using Organic Fertilizer
	Number of Households using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Number of Households NOT using Organic Fertilizer	Planted Area NOT Applied with Organic Fertilizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Kinondoni	1,864	914	4,194	1,986	6,058	2,900	31.5
Ilala	1,842	690	4,366	2,535	6,208	3,225	21.4
Temeke	3,055	1,903	6,818	5,254	9,873	7,157	26.6
Total	6,761	3,507	15,378	9,775	22,139	13,282	26.4

5.26: Number of Households and Planted Area by Fungicide Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Fungicide Use						% of Planted area using Fungicide
	Number of Households using Fungicide	Planted Area Applied with Fungicide	Number of Households NOT using Fungicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Fungicide	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Kinondoni	508	163	4,025	2,055	4,533	2,219	7.4
Ilala	478	60	4,025	1,837	4,503	1,897	3.2
Temeke	1,416	845	3,018	1,313	4,433	2,158	39.2
Total	2,402	1,069	11,067	5,205	13,469	6,273	17.0

5.27: Number of Households and Planted Area by Fungicide Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Fungicide Use						
	Number of Households using Fungicide	Planted Area Applied with Fungicide	Number of Households NOT using Fungicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Fungicide Fertlizer	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	% of Planted area using Fungicide Fertlizer
Kinondoni	635	144	5,423	2,756	6,058	2,900	5.0
Ilala	341	90	5,867	3,135	6,208	3,225	2.8
Temeke	559	356	9,314	6,802	9,873	7,157	5.0
Total	1,535	590	20,603	12,692	22,139	13,282	4.4

5.28: Number of Households and Planted Area by Herbicide Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Herbicide Use						
	Number of Households using Herbicide	Planted Area Applied with Herbicide	Number of Households NOT using Herbicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Herbicide	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	% of Planted area using Herbicide
Kinondoni	85	30	4,448	2,189	4,533	2,219	1.4
Ilala	136	28	4,366	1,869	4,503	1,897	1.5
Temeke	112	47	4,322	2,111	4,433	2,158	2.2
Total	333	105	13,136	6,169	13,469	6,273	1.7

5.29: Number of Households and Planted Area by Herbicide Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Herbicide Use						
	Number of Households using Herbicide	Planted Area Applied with Herbicide	Number of Households NOT using Herbicide	Planted Area NOT Applied with Herbicide	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	% of Planted area using Herbicide
Kinondoni	424	176	5,634	2,724	6,058	2,900	6.1
Ilala	68	48	6,140	3,177	6,208	3,225	1.5
Temeke	37	41	9,835	7,116	9,873	7,157	0.6
Total	529	266	21,610	13,016	22,139	13,282	2.0

5.30: Number of Households and Planted Area by Improved seed Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Improved Seed						% of Planted area using Improved Seed
	Number of Households using Improved Seed	Planted Area Applied with Improved Seed	Number of Households NOT using Improved Seed	Planted Area NOT Applied with Improved Seed	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Kinondoni	2,966	1,107	1,567	1,112	4,533	2,219	49.9
Ilala	3,343	1,201	1,160	696	4,503	1,897	63.3
Temeke	2,608	1,310	1,826	848	4,433	2,158	60.7
Total	8,916	3,618	4,553	2,655	13,469	6,273	57.7

5.31 Number of Households and Planted Area by Improved seed Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Improved Seed						% of Planted area using Improved seed
	Number of Households using Improved seed	Planted Area Applied with Improved seed	Number of Households NOT using Improved seed	Planted Area NOT Applied with Improved seed	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Kinondoni	3,982	1,623	2,076	1,277	6,058	2,900	56.0
Ilala	3,275	990	2,933	2,235	6,208	3,225	30.7
Temeke	3,651	2,008	6,222	5,149	9,873	7,157	28.1
Total	10,908	4,622	11,231	8,660	22,139	13,282	34.8

5.32: Number of Households and Planted Area by Local Seed Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Local Seed						% of Planted area using Local Seed
	Number of Households using Local Seed	Planted Area Applied with Local Seed	Number of Households NOT using Local Seed	Planted Area NOT Applied with Local Seed	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Kinondoni	2,796	1,059	1,737	1,159	4,533	2,219	47.7
Ilala	2,183	601	2,319	1,296	4,503	1,897	31.7
Temeke	2,496	829	1,937	1,329	4,433	2,158	38.4
Total	7,475	2,489	5,994	3,784	13,469	6,273	39.7

5.33 Number of Households and Planted Area by Local Seed Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Local Seed						% of Planted area using Local Seed
	Number of Households using Local Seed	Planted Area Applied with Local Seed	Number of Households NOT using Local Seed	Planted Area NOT Applied with Local Seed	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Kinondoni	3,474	1,185	2,584	1,715	6,058	2,900	40.9
Ilala	4,503	2,161	1,706	1,064	6,208	3,225	67.0
Temeke	8,420	5,065	1,453	2,093	9,873	7,157	70.8
Total	16,396	8,410	5,743	4,872	22,139	13,282	63.3

5.34 Number of Households and Planted Area by Insecticides Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Insecticides Seed						% of Planted area using Insecticides
	Number of Households using Insecticides	Planted Area Applied with Insecticides	Number of Households NOT using Insecticides	Planted Area NOT Applied with Insecticides	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	
Kinondoni	1,059	410	3,474	1,808	4,533	2,219	18.5
Ilala	1,910	653	2,592	1,244	4,503	1,897	34.4
Temeke	1,900	1,071	2,533	1,087	4,433	2,158	49.6
Total	4,869	2,135	8,600	4,139	13,469	6,273	34.0

5.35 Number of Households and Planted Area by Insecticides Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Insecticides Seed						% of Planted area using Insecticides
	Number of Households using Insecticides	Planted Area Applied with Insecticides	Number of Households NOT using Insecticides	Planted Area NOT Applied with Insecticides	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	
Kinondoni	1,483	751	4,575	2,149	6,058	2,900	25.9
Ilala	1,637	413	4,571	2,811	6,208	3,225	12.8
Temeke	1,229	911	8,643	6,246	9,873	7,157	12.7
Total	4,349	2,076	17,789	11,206	22,139	13,282	15.6

5.36: Number of Households and Planted Area by Irrigation Use and District - SHORT RAINY SEASON

District	Irrigation Seed						
	Number of Households using Irrigation	Planted Area Applied with Irrigation	Number of Households NOT using Irrigation	Planted Area NOT Applied with Irrigation	Total Number of Households Planting in VULI	Total Planted Area in VULI	% of Planted area using Irrigation
Kinondoni	1,059	457	3,474	1,762	4,533	2,219	20.6
Ilala	1,910	736	2,592	1,161	4,503	1,897	38.8
Temeke	1,863	894	2,571	1,264	4,433	2,158	41.4
Total	4,832	2,087	8,637	4,186	13,469	6,273	33.3

5.37: Number of Households and Planted Area by Irrigation Use and District - LONG RAINY SEASON

District	Irrigation Seed						
	Number of Households using Irrigation	Planted Area Applied with Irrigation	Number of Households NOT using Irrigation	Planted Area NOT Applied with Irrigation	Total Number of Households Planting in MASIKA	Total Planted Area in MASIKA	% of Planted area using Irrigation
Kinondoni	1,186	279	4,872	2,621	6,058	2,900	9.6
Ilala	1,569	739	4,639	2,486	6,208	3,225	22.9
Temeke	1,565	795	8,308	6,363	9,873	7,157	11.1
Total	4,320	1,812	17,819	11,470	22,139	13,282	13.6

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENTS

6.1: Number of Agriculture Households that used Agricultural Equipment/Asset by type and District for 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Equipment/Asset Name												Total number of Agricultural Households
	Sword		Hand Hoe		Hand Sprayer		Grater, Chiper, Oil Press na Oil Mill		Oxplough		Oxplanter		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	11,735	97.2	11,735	97.2	3,347	27.7	42	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,074
Ilala	10,028	98.0	10,097	98.7	2,251	22.0	68	0.7	0	0.0	68	0.7	10,233
Temeke	12,555	97.7	12,592	98.0	2,869	22.3	37	0.3	149	1.2	0	0.0	12,853
Total	34,318	97.6	34,424	97.9	8,467	24.1	148	0.4	149	0.4	68	0.2	35,160

Cont. 6.1.: Number of Agriculture Households that used Agricultural Equipment/Asset by type and District for 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Equipment/Asset Name												Total Number of Agricultural Households
	Ox cart		Trekta		Tractor plough		Tractor Harrow		Castrated bulls		Uncastrated bulls		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	42	0.4	42.4	0.4	127.1	1.1	84.7	0.7	42.4	0.4	296.6	2.5	12,074
Ilala	136	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.4	1.3	10,233
Temeke	37	0.3	74.5	0.6	74.5	0.6	37.3	0.3	149.0	1.2	372.6	2.9	12,853
Total	216	0.6	116.9	0.3	201.6	0.6	122.0	0.3	191.4	0.5	805.5	2.3	35,160

Cont. 6.1.: Number of Agriculture Households that used Agricultural Equipment/Asset by type and District for 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Equipment/Asset Name										Total number of Agricultural Households
	Cow		Donkey		Thrasher		Power tiller		Rigder		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	466	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,074
Ilala	478	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,233
Temeke	447	3.5	0	0.0	75	0.6	37	0.3	75	0.6	12,853
Total	1,391	4.0	0	0.0	75	0.2	37	0.1	75	0.2	35,160

6. 2: Number of Agricultural Equipment/Asset Owned by type and District for 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Equipment/Asset Name											
	Sword		Hand Hoe		Hand Sprayer		Grater, Chiper, Oil Press na Oil Mill		Oxplough		Oxplanter	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	21,352	34.1	31,011	49.6	3,770	6.0	85	0.1	.	.	.	.
Ilala	15,691	34.9	23,877	53.1	2,388	5.3	68	0.2	.	.	1,501	3.3
Temeke	22,987	32.4	37,293	52.5	3,129	4.4	37	0.1	1,267	1.8	.	.
Total	60,029	33.6	92,181	51.6	9,288	5.2	190	0.1	1,267	0.7	1,501	0.8

Cont. 6.2 : Number of Agricultural Equipment/Asset owned by type and District for 2007/08 agriculture year

	Equipment/Asset Name											
	Ox cart		Trekta		Tractor plough		Tractor Harrow		Castrated bulls		Uncastrated bulls	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	932	1.49	42	0.1	1,059	1.7	1,864	3.0	85	0.1	508	0.8
Ilala	136	0.30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	0.3
Temeke	820	1.2	149	0.2	857	1.2	37	0.1	373	0.5	1,043	1.5
Total	1,888	1.1	191	0.1	1,916	1.1	1,901	1.1	457	0.3	1,688	0.9

Cont. 6. 2 : Number of Agricultural Equipment/Asset owned by type and District for 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Equipment/Asset Name									
	Cow		Donkey		Thrasher		Power tiller		Rigder	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,864	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilala	1,160	2.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Temeke	2,012	2.8	.	.	857	1.2	75	0.1	75	0.1
Total	5,036	2.8	.	.	857	0.5	75	0.0	75	0.0

6.3 : Number of Agricultural Households that Used Tractors/Draft Animals to Cultivate Land By Type and District for 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Oxen		Bulls		Cows		Donkeys		Tractor		Power Tiller	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	50.0	42	50.0	0	0.0
Ilala	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.
Temeke	298	88.9	37	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	298	71.0	37	8.9	0	0.0	42	10.1	42	10.1	0	0.0

6.4: Number of Tractors/Draft animals Owned by Type and District for 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Oxen		Bulls		Cows		Donkeys		Tractor		Power Tiller	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	100	.	.
Ilala	68	50	.	.	68	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Temeke	298	8	149	4	894	24	.	.	.	.	2,310	63
Total	366	10	149	4	962	25	.	.	42	1	2,310	60

IRRIGATION

6.5: Number of Agriculture Households reporting use of Irrigation during 2007/08 agricultural Year by District

District	Households practicing irrigation		Households not practicing irrigation		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,356	11	10,718	89	12,074	100
Ilala	1,364	13	8,869	87	10,233	100
Temeke	1,826	14	11,028	86	12,853	100
Total	4,546	13	30,614	87	35,160	100

6.6: Number of Agriculture Households using irrigation by Source of Irrigation Water by District during the 2007/08 agricultural Year

District	Main Source of Irrigation Water						
	River	Lake	Canals	Dam	Tap Water	Well	Total
Kinondoni	678	127	169	42	42	297	1,356
Ilala	546	0	819	0	0	0	1,364
Temeke	782	75	671	112	186	0	1,826
Total	2,006	202	1,659	154	229	297	4,546

6.7:Number of Agriculture Households by method of used to obtain water and District during 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Main method of Obtaining Water				
	Gravity	Hand bucket	Hand pump	motor pump	Total
Kinondoni	169	805	0	381	1,356
Ilala	68	1,160	0	136	1,364
Temeke	224	1,341	112	149	1,826
Total	461	3,306	112	667	4,546

EROSION CONTROL

6.8: Number of Households with Soil Erosion Problem on their Land By District

District	Have any erosion problem on their farming land		Do not have any erosion problem on their farming land		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	974	8.1	11,099	91.9	12,074	100.00
Ilala	409	4.0	9,824	96.0	10,233	100.00
Temeke	559	4.3	12,294	95.7	12,853	100.00
Total	1,943	5.5	33,218	94.5	35,160	100.00

6.9: Number of Households with Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Facilities on their Land By District

District	Presence of Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Facilities					
	Have any erosion control/water harvesting facilities		Do not have have any erosion control/water harvesting facilities		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	805	7	11,269	93	12,074	100
Ilala	205	2	10,028	98	10,233	100
Temeke	186	1	12,667	99	12,853	100
Total	1,196	3	33,964	97	35,160	100

6.10: Number of Erosion Control/Water Harvesting Structures by Type and District as of 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Terraces	Erosion Control Bunds	Gabions / Sandbag	Vetiver Grass	Tree Belts	Water Harvesting Bunds	Drainage Ditches	Others
Kinondoni	169	593	847	42	593	2,076	254	85
Ilala	1,706	4,775	0	1,706	0	0	0	0
Temeke	335	3,278	0	0	0	0	149	0
Total	2,210	8,647	847	1,748	593	2,076	403	85

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

7.1 Number of Agriculture Households Receiving Credits by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Receiving Credit					
	Borrowed money for agriculture		Did not borrow money for agriculture		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	85	0.7	11,989	99.3	12,074	100
Ilala	273	2.7	9,960	97.3	10,233	100
Temeke	261	2.0	12,592	98.0	12,853	100
Total	618	1.8	34,542	98.2	35,160	100

7.2 :Number of Credits by sex of the household Member receiving credit from source B and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	85	100	85	100
Ilala	136	50	136	50	273	100
Temeke	112	43	149	57	261	100
Total	248	40	370	60	618	100

7.3 Number of Households receiving Credits by Main Source of credit and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

DISTRICT	Family, friend or relative		Bank		Cooperative		Savings & credit Soc		NGO/Development project		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	50.0	42	50.0	0	0.0	85	100
Ilala	0	0.0	68	25.0	68	25.0	0	0.0	68	25.0	68	25.0	273	100
Temeke	37	14.3	75	28.6	37	14.3	75	28.6	37	14.3	0	0.0	261	100
Total	37	6.0	143	23.1	105	17.1	117	18.9	148	23.9	68	11.0	618	100

7.4 Number of Households Reporting the Main reasons for Not Using Credit by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

DISTRICT	Not needed		Not available		Did not want to go into debt		Interest rate/cost too high		Did not know how to get credit	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,398	11.7	1,017	8.5	720	6.0	1,906	15.9	4,067	33.9
Ilala	1,364	13.7	819	8.2	1,569	15.8	1,296	13.0	2,729	27.4
Temeke	708	5.6	1,714	13.6	1,714	13.6	1,155	9.2	3,688	29.3
Total	3,470	10.0	3,549	10.3	4,003	11.6	4,358	12.6	10,484	30.4

Cont… 7.4 Number of Households Reporting the Main reasons for Not Using Credit by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Difficult bureaucratic procedure		Credit granted too late		Other (specify)		Don't know about credit		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	720	6.0	85	0.7	0	0.0	2,076	17.3	11,989	100
Ilala	1,501	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	682	6.8	9,960	100
Temeke	2,273	18.0	75	0.6	0	0.0	1,267	10.1	12,592	100
Total	4,494	13.0	159	0.5	0	0.0	4,025	11.7	34,542	100

7.5 Number of Households receiving Credits by Main Source of credit B and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Family, friend or relative		Bank		Cooperative		Savings & credit Soc		Trader/trade store		Private individual		NGO/Development project		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	42	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	100
Ilala	0	0	68	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	100
Temeke	37	14	112	43	0	0	37	14	0	0	0	0	75	29	261	100
Total	37	10	222	60	0	0	37	10	0	0	0	0	75	20	371	100

7.6 Number of Households receiving Credits by Main Source of credit C and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Family, friend or relative		Bank		Cooperative		Savings & credit Soc		Trader/trade store		Private individual		NGO/Development project		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	100	0	0	42	100
Ilala	0	0	68	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	100
Temeke	0	0	186	71	37	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14	261	100
Total	0	0	254	69	37	10	0	0	0	0	42	11	37	10	371	100

7.7: Provision of credit A by sex and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

DISTRICT	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	85	100	85	100
Ilala	136	50	136	50	273	100
Temeke	112	43	149	57	261	100
Total	248	40	370	60	618	100

7.8 : Provision of credit B by sex and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

DISTRICT	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	42	100	42	100
Ilala	68	100	0	0	68	100
Temeke	149	50	149	50	298	100
Total	217	53	191	47	409	100

7.9 : Provision of credit C by sex and District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

DISTRICT	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	42	100	42	100
Ilala	68	100	0	0	68	100
Temeke	37	17	186	83	224	100
Total	105	32	229	68	334	100

CROP EXTENSION

8.1: Number of Agriculture Households that received Crop Advice During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households that received Crop Advices		Households that did NOT receive Crop advices		Crop Growing Households
	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	8,515	79.8	2,161	20.2	10,676
Ilala	7,368	83.7	1,433	16.3	8,800
Temeke	7,824	61.9	4,806	38.1	12,630
Total	23,707	73.8	8,399	26.2	32,106

8.2: Number of Agriculture Households Participated in Out Grower Agreement During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Number of Households Participated in Out Grower Agreement		Number of Households NOT Participated in Out Grower Agreement		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	169	1.4	11,904	98.6	12,074	100
Ilala	205	2.0	10,028	98.0	10,233	100
Temeke	149	1.2	12,704	98.8	12,853	100
Total	523	1.5	34,637	98.5	35,160	100

8.3: Number of Agriculture Households Participated in Contract Production Agreement During the 2007/08

District	Number of Hholds Participated in Production Agreement		Number of Hholds NOT Participated in Production Agreement		Total Number of Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	127	1.1	11,947	98.9	12,074	100
Ilala	136	1.3	10,097	98.7	10,233	100
Temeke	224	1.7	12,630	98.3	12,853	100
Total	487	1.4	34,673	98.6	35,160	100

8.4: Number of Agriculture Households Receiving Extension Advice (Overall) by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total Households that received advices
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	7,032	73.3	1,356	6.1	339	1.6	678	2.2	2,500	9.3	1,567	5.8	551	1.6	8,515
Ilala	6,003	76.2	478	3.7	0	0.0	68	1.4	750	5.3	1,501	13.4	0	0.0	7,368
Temeke	6,930	72.4	484	1.1	186	0.4	969	4.1	2,273	7.9	3,465	13.1	335	0.9	7,824
Total	19,965	74.1	2,318	3.7	525	0.7	1,715	2.5	5,523	7.5	6,533	10.7	886	0.8	23,707

8.5: Number of households receiving extension advice on Spacing by district during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	5,592	80.5	254	3.7	42	0.6	169	2.4	297	4.3	551	7.9	42	0.6	6,948
Ilala	4,980	83.0	136	2.3	0	0.0	68	1.1	136	2.3	682	11.4	0	0.0	6,003
Temeke	5,775	78.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	186	2.5	410	5.6	969	13.1	37	0.5	7,377
Total	16,347	80.4	391	1.9	42	0.2	424	2.1	843	4.1	2,202	10.8	80	0.4	20,328

8.6: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of Agrochemicals by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	4,321	81.0	339	6.3	42	0.8	85	1.6	381	7.1	127	2.4	42	0.8	5,338
Ilala	4,298	76.8	205	3.7	0	0.0	68	1.2	273	4.9	750	13.4	0	0.0	5,594
Temeke	4,284	81.0	37	0.7	0	0.0	224	4.2	186	3.5	484	9.2	75	1.4	5,290
Total	12,903	79.5	581	3.6	42	0.3	376	2.3	840	5.2	1,362	8.4	117	0.7	16,222

8.7: Number of households receiving extension advice on Erosion Control by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	3,050	81.8	212	5.7	42	1.1	0	0.0	212	5.7	169	4.5	42	1.1	3,728
Ilala	3,138	79.3	136	3.4	0	0.0	68	1.7	205	5.2	409	10.3	0	0.0	3,957
Temeke	2,422	81.3	37	1.3	37	1.3	37	1.3	373	12.5	75	2.5	0	0.0	2,980
Total	8,610	80.7	386	3.6	80	0.7	105	1.0	789	7.4	653	6.1	42	0.4	10,665

8.8: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Organic Fertlizer Use by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	4,364	71.5	339	5.6	85	1.4	254	4.2	635	10.4	297	4.9	127	2.1	6,100
Ilala	4,775	77.8	273	4.4	0	0.0	68	1.1	136	2.2	887	14.4	0	0.0	6,140
Temeke	3,614	62.2	37	0.6	0	0.0	373	6.4	745	12.8	1,043	17.9	0	0.0	5,812
Total	12,753	70.6	649	3.6	85	0.5	695	3.8	1,517	8.4	2,227	12.3	127	0.7	18,052

8.9 : Number of households receiving extension advice on use of Inorganic Fertilizer by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	3,559	73.7	381	7.9	169	3.5	42	0.9	424	8.8	254	5.3	0	0.0	4,830
Ilala	3,070	75.0	205	5.0	0	0.0	68	1.7	205	5.0	546	13.3	0	0.0	4,093
Temeke	2,422	66.3	112	3.1	37	1.0	224	6.1	335	9.2	484	13.3	37	1.0	3,651
Total	9,050	72.0	698	5.5	207	1.6	334	2.7	964	7.7	1,284	10.2	37	0.3	12,574

8.10: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of Improved Seeds by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	5,211	71.5	508	7.0	42	0.6	212	2.9	593	8.1	508	7.0	212	2.9	7,287
Ilala	4,912	76.6	409	6.4	0	0.0	68	1.1	273	4.3	750	11.7	0	0.0	6,413
Temeke	3,912	68.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	335	5.8	447	7.8	857	14.9	186	3.2	5,737
Total	14,035	72.2	918	4.7	42	0.2	615	3.2	1,313	6.8	2,116	10.9	398	2.0	19,437

8.11 : Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of Mechanization by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														Total Number of Households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	2,118	71	127	4.3	42	1.4	42	1.4	424	14.3	85	2.9	127	4.3	2,966
Ilala	2,729	71.4	68	1.8	0	0.0	68	1.8	546	14.3	409	10.7	0	0.0	3,820
Temeke	2,757	84.1	112	3.4	0	0.0	75	2.3	149	4.5	149	4.5	37	1.1	3,278
Total	7,604	75.6	307	3.1	42	0.4	185	1.8	1,118	11.1	643	6.4	164	1.6	10,064

8.12 : Number of households receiving extension advice on Irrigation Technology by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Source of Crop Extension												
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Total Number of Households
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	2,033	70.6	169	5.9	42	1.5	212	7.4	212	7.4	212	7.4	2,881
Ilala	2,047	66.7	136	4.4	0	0.0	68	2.2	341	11.1	478	15.6	3,070
Temeke	1,490	66.7	37	1.7	75	3.3	186	8.3	149	6.7	298	13.3	2,235
Total	5,570	68.0	343	4.2	117	1.4	466	5.7	702	8.6	987	12.1	8,186

8.13 Number of households receiving extension advice on Crop Storage by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

	Source of Crop Extension												
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/NewsPaper		Neighbour		Total Number of Households
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	1,822	63.2	212	7.4	85	2.9	0	0.0	635	22.1	127	4.4	2,881
Ilala	2,797	73.2	136	3.6	0	0.0	68	1.8	273	7.1	546	14.3	3,820
Temeke	2,161	69.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	1.2	298	9.6	596	19.3	3,092
Total	6,780	69.2	348	3.6	85	0.9	105	1.1	1,206	12.3	1,269	13.0	9,793

8.13: Number of households receiving extension advice on Vermin Control by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	Source of Crop Extension														
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/Television/News Paper		Neighbour		Other (Specify)		Total Number of Households
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kinondoni	1,779	62.7	212	7.5	127	4.5	0	0.0	381	13.4	297	10.4	42	1.5	2,838
Ilala	2,592	67.9	68	1.8	0	0.0	68	1.8	205	5.4	887	23.2	0	0.0	3,820
Temeke	1,341	65.5	112	5.5	37	1.8	0	0.0	186	9.1	373	18.2	0	0.0	2,049
Total	5,713	65.6	392	4.5	164	1.9	68	0.8	772	8.9	1,556	17.9	42	0.5	8,708

AGRICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS

9.1 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Land		Ownership of Land		Poor Soil Cultivation Equipment		Soil Fertility	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	2,372	19.65	1,229	10.18	1,059	8.77	678	5.61
Ilala	2,865	28.00	341	3.33	2,047	20.00	409	4.00
Temeke	1,341	10.43	671	5.22	2,459	19.13	484	3.77
Total	6,579	18.71	2,240	6.37	5,565	15.83	1,571	4.47

Cont. 9.1: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Improved Seed		Irrigation Facilities		Access to Chemical Inputs		Cost of Inputs	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	254	2.11	169	1.40	85	0.70	1,779	14.74
Ilala	273	2.67	0	0.00	136	1.33	819	8.00
Temeke	633	4.93	149	1.16	112	0.87	1,676	13.04
Total	1,160	3.30	318	0.91	333	0.95	4,274	12.16

Cont. 9.1 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Extension Services		Access to Forest Resources		Hunting and Gathering		Access to Potable Water	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	339	2.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,398	11.58
Ilala	205	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	614	6.00
Temeke	633	4.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	186	1.45
Total	1,177	3.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,198	6.25

Cont. 9.1 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Credit		Access to Off Farm Income		Threshing		Harvesting	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	720	5.96	254	2.11	0	0	0	0
Ilala	1,296	12.67	68	0.67	0	0	0	0
Temeke	1,900	14.78	298	2.32	0	0	0	0
Total	3,916	11.14	620	1.76	0	0	0	0

Cont. 9.1 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Crop Storage		Crop Processing		Marketing Information		Higher Transport Costs	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0.00	42	0.35	42	0.35
Ilala	0	0	0	0.00	273	2.67	68	0.67
Temeke	0	0	0	0.00	186	1.45	37	0.29
Total	0	0	0	0.00	502	1.43	148	0.42

Cont. 9.1 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Destruction by Animals		Stealing		Pest and Disease		Local Government Taxation	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	169	1.40	85	0.70	254	2.11	0	0.00
Ilala	0	0.00	136	1.33	136	1.33	68	0.67
Temeke	186	1.45	186	1.45	298	2.32	0	0.00
Total	356	1.01	407	1.16	689	1.96	68	0.19

Cont. 9.1 :.Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the FIRST most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint					
	Extended dry spell		Crop Farmers/Livestock keepers Conflicts		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,144	9.47	0	0.00	12,074	100.00
Ilala	273	2.67	205	2.00	10,233	100.00
Temeke	1,341	10.43	75	0.58	12,853	100.00
Total	2,758	7.84	279	0.79	35,160	100.00

9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Land		Ownership of Land		Poor Soil Cultivation Equipment		Soil Fertility	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,059	8.77	1,059	8.77	1,059	8.77	890	7.37
Ilala	273	2.67	1,160	11.33	1,842	18.00	1,023	10.00
Temeke	335	2.60	745	5.78	1,639	12.72	745	5.78
Total	1,667	4.74	2,964	8.42	4,540	12.90	2,658	7.55

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Improved Seed		Irrigation Facilities		Access to Chemical Inputs		Cost of Inputs	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	974	8.07	169	1.40	381	3.16	2,033	16.84
Ilala	682	6.67	273	2.67	205	2.00	1,433	14.00
Temeke	1,080	8.38	149	1.16	1,118	8.67	1,788	13.87
Total	2,737	7.78	591	1.68	1,704	4.84	5,254	14.93

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Extension Services		Access to Forest Resources		Hunting and Gathering		Access to Potable Water	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	381	3.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,144	9.47
Ilala	478	4.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	136	1.33
Temeke	931	7.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	335	2.60
Total	1,790	5.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,616	4.59

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Access to Credit		Access to Off Farm Income		Threshing		Harvesting	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,271	10.53	212	1.75	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ilala	1,023	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0
Temeke	1,304	10.12	373	2.89	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	3,598	10.22	584	1.66	0	0.0	0	0.0

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Crop Storage		Crop Processing		Marketing Information		Higher Transport Costs	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	42	0	0	0.00	42	0.35	127	1.05
Ilala	0	0	136	1.33	136	1.33	341	3.33
Temeke	37	0	37	0.29	149	1.16	112	0.87
Total	80	0	174	0.49	328	0.93	580	1.65

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint							
	Destruction by Animals		Stealing		Pest and Disease		Local Government Taxation	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	85	0.70	127	1.05	169	1.40	_	_
Ilala	0	0.00	273	2.67	205	2.00	_	_
Temeke	224	1.73	522	4.05	559	4.34	_	_
Total	308	0.88	922	2.62	933	2.65	_	_

Cont. 9.2 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the SECOND most important Constraint by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Constraint					
	Extended dry spell		Crop Farmers/Livestock keepers Conflicts		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	847	7.02	0	0.00	12,074	100.00
Ilala	546	5.33	68	0.67	10,233	100.00
Temeke	633	4.91	75	0.58	12,890	100.00
Total	2,026	5.76	143	0.41	35,197	100.00

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

9.3: Total Number Households Rearing Cattle by District during 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Households rearing cattle		Households NOT rearing cattle		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	2,584	21	9,490	79	12,074	100
Ilala	2,319	23	7,914	77	10,233	100
Temeke	1,565	12	11,288	88	12,853	100
Total	6,468	18	28,692	82	35,160	100

9.4: Number of Cattle by Type and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Indigenous			Improved Beef			Improved Dairy			Total		
	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%
Kinondoni	297	1,483	13	297	678	6	2,288	8,939	81	2,881	11,099	100
Ilala	273	750	8	409	682	7	2,047	7,982	85	2,729	9,414	100
Temeke	522	3,875	33	224	559	5	1,416	7,451	63	2,161	11,885	100
Total	1,091	6,108	19	929	1,919	6	5,750	24,372	75	7,770	32,398	100

9.5: Number of Households Rearing Cattle, Number of Cattle and Average Number of Cattle per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Herd Size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Number of Cattle	Average Number of Cattle per Household
1 - 5	4,542	70	13,259	3
6 - 10	1,459	23	10,950	8
11 - 15	276	4	3,701	13
16 - 20	80	1	1,470	18
21 - 30	75	1	1,639	22
31 - 40	37	1	1,378	37
Total	6,468	100	32,398	5

9.6: Total Number of Cattle by Cattle Breed and Economic Function, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Cattle Types	Indigenous	Improved		Total Cattle	%
		Beef	Diary		
Castrated Bulls (Oxen)	539	174	894	1,607	5
Un-castrated Bulls	680	344	1,376	2,400	7
Cows	1,762	238	13,259	15,259	47
Steers	303	37	185	526	2
Heifers	1,311	414	3,607	5,332	16
Male Calves	579	355	2,059	2,992	9
Female Calves	934	358	2,991	4,283	13
Total	6,108	1,919	24,372	32,398	100

9.7: Total Number of improved Beef Cattle by Category of cattle and District During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Un-castrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Kinondoni	.	0	127	17	169	25	.	0	85	8	212	42	85	8	678	100
Ilala	136	14	68	14	68	14	.	.00	68	14	68	14	273	29	682	100
Temeke	37	14	149	43	.		37	14	261	14	75	14	.		559	100
Total	174	8	344	21	238	16	37	3	414	12	355	25	358	14	1919	100

9.8 : Total Number of improved Diary Cattle by Category of cattle and District During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Un-castrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Kinondoni	466	3	551	8	3982	34	42	1	2118	25	805	14	974	15	8939	100
Ilala	205	2	341	8	4844	44	68	2	819	15	546	11	1160	19	7982	100
Temeke	224	2	484	10	4433	41	75	1	671	14	708	13	857	19	7451	100
Total	894	2	1376	8	13259	39	185	1	3607	19	2059	13	2991	17	24372	100

9.9 : Total Number Households rearing Cattle and Method of Cattle Identification by District during, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Branding		Cattle Clan		Ear notching		Colour		Earings		Others		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	169	5.1	678	20.5	0	.0	1,398	42.3	212	6.4	847	25.6	3,304	100.0
Ilala	0	.0	546	17.4	136	4.3	1,364	43.5	136	4.3	955	30.4	3,138	100.0
Temeke	0	.0	708	27.1	149	5.7	782	30.0	149	5.7	820	31.4	2,608	100.0
Total	169	1.9	1,931	21.3	285	3.2	3,545	39.2	497	5.5	2,622	29.0	9,050	100.0

9.10 : Number of Agriculture Households Rearing Goats by District during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Raising goats		Not raising goats		Total	Total livestock keeping households
	No of households	%	No of households	%		
Kinondoni	3,516	29.1	8,558	70.9	12,074	100.0
Ilala	1,637	16.0	8,596	84.0	10,233	100.0
Temeke	1,863	14.5	10,990	85.5	12,853	100.0
Total	7,016	20.0	28,144	80.0	35,160	100.0

9.11: Number of Goats by Type and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Indigenous			Improved for Meat			Improved Dairy			Total	
	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats
Kinondoni	3,177	27,028	93.7	127	805	2.8	593	1,017	3.5	3,898	28,850
Ilala	1,501	8,323	88.4	68	273	2.9	136	819	8.7	1,706	9,414
Temeke	1,863	15,349	99.5	37	37	0.2	37	37	0.2	1,937	15,424
Total	6,541	50,701	94.4	233	1,115	2.1	767	1,873	3.5	7,540	53,688

9.12: Number of Households Rearing Goats, Head of Goats and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008- Dar es salaam Region

Herd Size	Goat rearing households		Herd of Goats		Average Goats per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	15,231	83.4	29,429	54.8	2
5 - 9	2,266	12.4	14,352	26.7	6
10 - 14	519	2.8	5,681	10.6	11
15 - 19	202	1.1	3,109	5.8	15
30 - 39	37	0.2	1,118	2.1	30
Total	18,255	100.0	53,688	100.0	3

9.13: Total Number of Goats by Category and Type of Goat as of 1st October 2008 - Dar es salaam Region

Category	Indigenous		Improved Meat		Improved Dairy		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Billy Goat	8,409	83.6	588	5.8	1,058	10.5	10,056	18.7
Castrated Goat	3,036	100.0	.	-	.	-	3,036	5.7
She Goat	27,184	96.7	459	1.6	475	1.7	28,118	52.4
Male Kid	5,868	97.5	68	1.1	85	1.4	6,021	11.2
She Kid	6,204	96.1	.	-	254	3.9	6,458	12.0
Total	50,701	94.4	1,115	2.1	1,873	3.5	53,688	100

9.14: Total Number of Indigenous Goat by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	3,898	14.4	1,906	7.1	15,124	56.0	3,304	12.2	2,796	10.3	28,850	100.0
Ilala	1,978	23.8	273	3.3	4,161	50.0	887	10.7	1,023	12.3	9,414	100.0
Temeke	2,533	16.5	857	5.6	7,898	51.5	1,676	10.9	2,384	15.5	15,424	100.0
Total	8,409	16.6	3,036	6.0	27,184	53.6	5,868	11.6	6,204	12.2	53,688	100.0

9.15: Number of Improved Goats for Meat by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Goat Flock Structure											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	551	68	0	0	254	32	0	0	0	0	805	100
Ilala	0	0	0	0	205	75	68	25	0	0	273	100
Temeke	37	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	100
Total	588	53	0	0	459	41	68	6	0	0	1,115	100

9.16: Number of Households rearing Sheep and Number of Sheep by District as of 1st October 2008

District	No. HHs	%	Total Sheep	%
Kinondoni	508	51	19,572	94
Ilala	273	27	682	3
Temeke	224	22	633	3
Total	1,005	100	20,888	100

9.17: Number of Improved Dairy Goats by Category and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Goat Flock Structure											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	339	33	0	0	339	33	85	8	254	25	1,017	100
Ilala	682	83	0	0	136	17	0	0	0	0	819	100
Temeke	37	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	100
Total	1,058	57	0	0	475	25	85	5	254	14	1,873	100

9.18: Milk Production from Goat By Season and District, during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Number of Milked goat		Average milk production per goat per day		Average number of days goats are milked		Average price per litre per season	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
District	Sum	Sum	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Kinondoni	169	212	1.3	1.4	62	68	633	633
Ilala	68	.	.5	.	30	.	.	.
Temeke	149	112	1.0	.8	90	90	600	600
Total	387	324	1.0	1.2	61	74	621	621

9.19: Number of Households Rearing Sheep by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Number of households raising or managing sheep	%	Number of households not raising or managing sheep	%	Number of agriculture households	Total livestock keeping households
Kinondoni	508	4.2	11,565	95.8	12,074	5,338
Ilala	273	2.7	9,960	97.3	10,233	4,161
Temeke	224	1.7	12,630	98.3	12,853	3,875
Total	1,005	2.9	34,155	97.1	35,160	13,374

9.20 : Total Number of Indigenous Sheep by Category of Sheep and District as of 1st October 2007/08 Agriculture year

District	Number of Indigenous					Total
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Kinondoni	254	466	18,429	212	212	19,572
Ilala	136	.	409	68	68	682
Temeke	335	.	261	.	37	633
Total	726	466	19,099	280	317	20,888

9.21: Number of Households rearing Sheep, Head of Sheep and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Dar es salaam Region

Herd size	Sheep Rearing Households	%	Herd of sheep	Average Per Household
1 - 4	2,052	94.17	3,137	2
5 - 9	42	1.94	212	5
10 - 14	42	1.94	593	14
40+	42	1.94	16,946	400
Total	2,179	100.00	20,888	10

9.22: Number of Households Raising Pigs by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	During the 2007/2008 Agriculture Year					
	Rearing Pigs		Not rearing pigs		Total	
	No of households	%	No of households	%	No of households	%
Kinondoni	932	7.7	11,142	92.3	12,074	100.0
Ilala	682	6.7	9,551	93.3	10,233	100.0
Temeke	373	2.9	12,481	97.1	12,853	100.0
Total	1,987	5.7	33,173	94.3	35,160	100.0

9.23: Number of Households Rearing Pigs, Head of Pigs and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 – Dar es Salaam Region

Herd Size	Pig rearing households		Herd of pigs		Average per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	402	20	1,195	3.4	3
5 - 9	460	23	3,421	9.6	7
10 - 14	264	13	2,976	8.4	11
15 - 19	185	9	3,073	8.7	17
20 - 24	75	4	1,490	4.2	20
25 - 29	111	6	3,080	8.7	28
30 - 39	253	13	8,416	23.7	33
40+	238	12	11,827	33.3	50
Total	1,987	100	35,479	100.0	18

9.24 Total Number of Pigs by Type of Pigs and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Pig Type					
	Boar	Castrated Male	Sow / Gilt	Male Piglet	She Piglet	Total
Kinondoni	847	1,313	4,236	4,872	3,389	14,658
Ilala	1,637	955	2,661	5,389	3,957	14,599
Temeke	447	1,043	1,118	1,714	1,900	6,222
Total	2,932	3,312	8,015	11,975	9,246	35,479

9.25 : Number of Pigs per Household by district as of 1st October 2008

District	Number of households	Number of pigs	Average per household
Kinondoni	932	14,658	0
Ilala	682	14,599	21
Temeke	373	6,222	17
Total	1,987	35,479	18

9.26: Number of CHICKEN by Type and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Indigenous chicken			Layers			Broilers			Total	
	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Households	Number of Chicken
Kinondoni	8,812	193224	60	297	4,575	1	212	101,759	31	9,320	299,559
Ilala	7,027	140261	21	1,296	459,669	70	136	23195	4	8,459	623,125
Temeke	8,196	180987	60	149	37,628	12	186	70040	23	8,532	288,656
Total	24,035	514473	40	1,742	501873	39	535	194995	15	26,311	1,211,340

9.27: Number of Other Livestock by Type of livestock and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Ducks	Guine pigs	Turkeys	Rabbits	Donkeys	Horses	Dogs
Kinondoni	15,209	85	3,982	212	.	.	5,253
Ilala	32,950	.	68	478	.	.	4,025
Temeke	12,034	447	447	782	.	.	820
Total	60,193	532	4,498	1,472	.	.	10,098

9.28: Number of Livestock Rearing Households De-worming Livestock by district during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	De-worming Livestock		Not De-worming Livestock		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number of Livestock Rearing households	%
Kinondoni	6,100	61	3,940	39	10,040	100
Ilala	4,912	56	3,889	44	8,800	100
Temeke	5,402	57	4,098	43	9,500	100
Total	16,414	58	11,927	42	28,341	100

9.29: Number of Households Keeping Chickens and Average Number of Chickens per Household by Flock Size as of 1st October 2008 - Dar es Salaam Region

	Indigenous chicken				Layers				Broilers			
Heard size	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Animal Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Animal Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Animal Per Household
1-49	22,007	363,014	87	16	334	4,948	1	15	42	85	0	2
50-99	1,568	96,463	91	62	136	8,186	8	60	0	.	0	.
100-299	460	54,996	25	120	552	111,093	51	201	253	46,570	22	184
300-499	0	.	0	.	273	82,410	69	302	37	16,765	14	450
500-699	0	.	0	.	242	131,506	67	544	117	63,792	33	546
700+	0	.	0	.	205	163,729	71	800	85	67,783	29	800
Total	24,035	514,473	40	21	1742	501,873	39	288	535	194,995	15	365

9.30: Number of Other Livestock by Type of livestock and District as of 1st October 2008

District	Ducks	Guine pigs	Turkeys	Rabbits	Donkeys	Horses	Dogs
Kinondoni	15,209	85	3,982	212	.	.	5,253
Ilala	32,950	.	68	478	.	.	4,025
Temeke	12,034	447	447	782	.	.	820
Total	60,193	532	4,498	1,472	.	.	10,098

PESTS AND PARASITE INCIDENCE AND CONTROL

9.31: Number of Livestock Rearing Households De-worming Livestock by district during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	De-worming Livestock		Not De-worming Livestock		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number of Livestock Rearing households	%
Kinondoni	6,100	61	3,940	39	10,040	100
Ilala	4,912	56	3,889	44	8,800	100
Temeke	5,402	57	4,098	43	9,500	100

9.32: Number of Livestock Rearing households that dewormed Livestock by type of livestock and district, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Cattles				Goats/sheep				Pigs			
	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total
Kinondoni	2,415	339	3,347	6,100	2,627	466	3,008	6,100	932	381	4,787	6,100
Ilala	2,183	478	2,319	4,980	887	1,160	2,933	4,980	614	614	3,752	4,980
Temeke	1,490	447	3,502	5,439	1,453	447	3,502	5,402	335	522	4,508	5,365
Total	6,088	1,264	9,168	16,520	4,966	2,073	9,443	16,483	1,881	1,517	13,047	16,445

9.34: Number of Livestock Rearing Households Normally Encountering Tick Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Tick Problem		No Tick Problem		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	2,245	23	2,076	21	5,465	56	9,786	100
Ilala	1,364	16	1,296	15	6,140	70	8,800	100
Temeke	1,826	20	1,080	12	6,184	68	9,090	100
Total	5,435	20	4,452	16	17,789	64	27,677	100

9.35: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tick Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Dipping		Spraying		Smearing		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	212	2	2,500	26	424	4	6,651	68	9,786	100
Ilala	273	3	1,637	19	2,047	23	4,844	55	8,800	100
Temeke	410	5	1,229	14	335	4	7,116	78	9,090	100
Total	895	3	5,366	19	2,806	10	18,611	67	27,677	100

9.36: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Tsetse Flies Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encoutering Tsetse problems		Households Without Tsetse Problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,525	16	2,754	28	5,507	56	9,786	100
Ilala	1,092	12	1,296	15	6,413	73	8,800	100
Temeke	969	11	1,826	20	6,296	69	9,090	100
Total	3,585	13	5,875	21	18,216	66	27,677	100

9.37: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tsetse Flies Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Dipping		Spraying		Trappig		None		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	169	2	1,991	20	424	4	7,160	73	42	0	9,786	100
Ilala	409	5	1,296	15	1,569	18	5,458	62	68	1	8,800	100
Temeke	224	2	820	9	186	2	7,861	86	0	0	9,090	100
Total	802	3	4,107	15	2,179	8	20,478	74	111	0	27,677	100

9.38 Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Newcastle Disease Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encountering Newcastle Disease problems		Households NOT Encountering Newcastle Disease problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	5,804	59	3,262	33	720	7	9,786	100
Ilala	6,003	68	2,388	27	409	5	8,800	100
Temeke	6,892	76	1,602	18	596	7	9,090	100
Total	18,700	68	7,252	26	1,726	6	27,677	100

9.39: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Newcastle Disease Control and District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Vaccination		Local Herbs		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	3,855	39	2,542	26	3,389	35	9,786	100
Ilala	4,434	50	2,524	29	1,842	21	8,800	100
Temeke	3,428	38	2,943	32	2,720	30	9,090	100
Total	11,717	42	8,009	29	7,951	29	27,677	100

9.40: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Fowl Typhoid Disease Control and district during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Vaccination		Local Herbs		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	1,440	15	1,949	20	6,397	65	9,786	100
Ilala	3,889	44	1,092	12	3,820	43	8,800	100
Temeke	894	10	1,639	18	6,557	72	9,090	100
Total	6,223	22	4,680	17	16,774	61	27,677	100

9.41: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Foot and Mouth Disease Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encoutering Foot and Mouth Disease		Households NOT Encoutering Foot and Mouth Disease		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	890	9	1,695	17	7,202	74	9,786	100
Ilala	1,774	20	614	7	6,413	73	8,800	100
Temeke	596	7	1,118	12	7,377	81	9,090	100
Total	3,259	12	3,426	12	20,991	76	27,677	100

9.42: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Lumpy skin Disease Problems by District during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

District	Households Encountering Lumpy skin Disease		Households NOT Encountering Lumpy skin Disease		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	890	9	1,737	18	7,160	73	9,786	100
Ilala	1,433	16	1,023	12	6,344	72	8,800	100
Temeke	745	8	1,043	11	7,302	80	9,090	100
Total	3,067	11	3,803	14	20,806	75	27,677	100

LIVESTOCK EXTENSION ADVICE

9.43: Number of households receiving extension advice by District during the 2007/08 agriculture year

District	No. of Households Receiving Extension advice	
Kinondoni	6,439	
Ilala	6,413	
Temeke	5,663	
Total	18,515	

9.44: Number of Households Receiving Advice (overall) By Source of Extension and District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension						
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large Scale Farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Total
Kinondoni	5,338	1,483	127	720	1,144	805	9,617
Ilala	5,935	341	68	68	273	614	7,300
Temeke	4,061	484	112	596	1,378	1,416	8,047
Total	15,334	2,308	307	1,385	2,795	2,835	24,963

9.45: Number of Agriculture Households Receiving Advice on Feeds and Proper Feeding by Source and District During 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/ Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	2,796	805	42	0	42	127	85	3,898
Ilala	3,479	205	0	0	0	205	0	3,889
Temeke	1,788	75	0	149	447	224	0	2,682
Total	8,064	1,084	42	149	489	555	85	10,468

9.46: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Proper Livestock Housing by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	3,389	635	42	254	297	85	42	4,745
Ilala	3,957	136	0	68	0	68	0	4,230
Temeke	2,757	112	37	149	298	186	75	3,614
Total	10,103	884	80	471	595	339	117	12,588

9.47: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Proper Milking and Milk Hygiene by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension						
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Total
Kinondoni	1,610	466	85	169	85	127	2,542
Ilala	1,910	68	0	0	0	0	1,978
Temeke	820	186	0	37	261	149	1,453
Total	4,340	721	85	207	346	276	5,973

9.48: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Livestock Fattening by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	805	508	85	212	169	127	42	1,949
Ilala	1,569	136	0	0	0	0	0	1,706
Temeke	298	37	0	37	37	112	0	522
Total	2,672	682	85	249	207	239	42	4,176

9.49: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Disease Control (dipping/spraying) by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	3,220	805	42	85	466	85	85	4,787
Ilala	4,707	136	0	0	0	205	0	5,048
Temeke	2,459	75	0	186	410	857	298	4,284
Total	10,386	1,016	42	271	876	1,146	383	14,120

9.50: Number of households Receiving Extension Advice on Herd/Flock Size and Selection by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension						
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Total
Kinondoni	1,652	424	42	212	297	42	2,669
Ilala	2,456	0	0	0	68	0	2,524
Temeke	559	37	37	37	224	112	1,006
Total	4,667	461	80	249	588	154	6,199

9.51: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Pasture Establishment by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	1,313	381	42	42	127	42	0	1,949
Ilala	1,501	0	0	0	68	0	0	1,569
Temeke	186	37	0	37	0	75	37	373
Total	3,000	419	42	80	195	117	37	3,890

9.52: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Group Formation and Strengthening by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	2,923	551	85	42	42	0	85	3,728
Ilala	3,206	68	68	0	68	68	0	3,479
Temeke	894	149	37	75	261	37	37	1,490
Total	7,024	768	190	117	371	105	122	8,698

9.53: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Calf Rearing by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	1,567	551	85	85	85	42	42	2,457
Ilala	1,842	68	0	0	68	0	0	1,978
Temeke	894	149	37	37	75	112	0	1,304
Total	4,304	768	122	122	227	154	42	5,739

9.54: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Use of Improved Bulls by District During the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension							
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Other (Specify)	Total
Kinondoni	1,356	508	42	85	0	42	42	2,076
Ilala	819	68	0	0	0	0	0	887
Temeke	596	37	37	75	112	0	0	857
Total	2,770	614	80	159	112	42	42	3,820

9.55: Number of Households Receiving Extension Advice on Livestock Feeds Processing by District during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Source of Livestock Extension						
District	Government	NGO/Dev project	Cooperative	Large scale farmer	Radio/TV/Newspapers	Neighbour	Total
Kinondoni	1,695	720	42	127	169	297	3,050
Ilala	2,865	205	0	0	0	68	3,138
Temeke	410	0	37	224	37	75	782
Total	4,970	925	80	351	207	439	6,971

9.56: Number of Agricultural Households Involved in Fish Farming and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Number of Agricultural Households Doing Fish Farming		Number of Agricultural Households NOT Doing Fish Farming		Total	
District	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	42	.4	12,031	99.6	12,074	100.0
Ilala	0	.0	10,233	100.0	10,233	100.0
Temeke	37	.3	12,816	99.7	12,853	100.0
Total	80	.2	35,080	99.8	35,160	100.0

9.57: Number of Agricultural Households by System of Farming and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Fish Farming System	
District	Dug out pond	Total
Kinondoni	85	85
Temeke	37	37
Total	122	122

9.58: Number of Agricultural Households by frequency of stocking of Fingerlings in Fish Ponds and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

	Frequency of stocking	
District	Once	Total
Kinondoni	85	85
Temeke	37	37
Total	122	122

9.59 Number of Agricultural Households involved in Honey Production/Collection and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Agricultural Households Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Agricultural Households NOT Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kinondoni	0	.0	12,074	100.0	12,074	100.0
Ilala	0	.0	10,233	100.0	10,233	100.0
Temeke	0	.0	12,853	100.0	12,853	100.0
Total	0	.0	35,160	100.0	35,160	100.0

POVERTY MODULE

10.1 Number of Households Reporting Average Number of Rooms and Type of Building Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Roofing Materials								
	Number of rooms	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Grass & Mud	Other	Total
Kinondoni	3	11,438	212	0	0	297	85	42	12,074
Ilala	3	9,414	205	0	68	546	0	0	10,233
Temeke	3	9,984	186	37	0	2,533	112	0	12,853
Total	3	30,837	603	37	68	3,376	196	42	35,160
%		87.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	9.6	0.6	0.1	100.0

10.2 Number of Households Reporting Average Number of Rooms and Type of Floor Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Number of rooms	Earth, Sand, Dung	Wood Planks, Bamboo, Palm.	Parquet Or Polished Wood	Ceramic Tiles, Terrazzo	Cement	Other	Total
	Mean	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Kinondoni	3	2,584	127	42	297	9,024	0	12,074
Ilala	3	2,661	68	0	136	7,368	0	10,233
Temeke	3	5,737	149	37	186	6,706	37	12,853
Total	3	10,982	344	80	619	23,097	37	35,160
%	3	31.2	1.0	0.2	1.8	65.7	0.1	100

10.3 Number of households by type of Wall Materials and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Wall Materials							
	Grass	Poles and Mud	Sun-Dried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Wood,Timber	Cement Blocks	Other	Total
Kinondoni	381	1,949	127	42	763	8,769	42	12,074
Ilala	205	2,115	341	136	273	7,163	0	10,233
Temeke	745	4,731	484	186	224	6,445	37	12,853
Total	1,331	8,795	953	365	1,259	22,378	80	35,160
%	3.8	25.0	2.7	1.0	3.6	63.6	0.2	100

10.4: Number of Agricultural Households reporting ownership of Assets by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Radio			Landline phone			Mobile phone			Iron			Wheelbarrow		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Kinondoni	11,227	847	12,074	339	11,735	12,074	10,040	2,033	12,074	7,202	4,872	12,074	3,728	8,346	12,074
Ilala	9,483	750	10,233	0	10,233	10,233	8,186	2,047	10,233	7,777	2,456	10,233	2,933	7,300	10,233
Temeke	11,810	1,043	12,853	186	12,667	12,853	9,947	2,906	12,853	5,849	7,004	12,853	2,608	10,245	12,853
Total	32,519	2,641	35,160	525	34,635	35,160	28,174	6,986	35,160	20,828	14,332	35,160	9,269	25,891	35,160
%	92.5	7.5	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	80.1	19.9	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0	26.4	73.6	100

cont… 10.4: Number of Agricultural Households reporting ownership of Assets by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Bicycle			Vehicle			Television / Video			Refrigerator			Motor Cycle		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Kinondoni	6,058	6,016	12,074	1,483	10,591	12,074	3,516	8,558	12,074	2,796	9,278	12,074	678	11,396	12,074
Ilala	6,822	3,411	10,233	955	9,278	10,233	2,592	7,641	10,233	1,706	8,528	10,233	887	9,346	10,233
Temeke	8,457	4,396	12,853	1,714	11,139	12,853	2,720	10,133	12,853	1,676	11,177	12,853	931	11,922	12,853
Total	21,337	13,823	35,160	4,152	31,008	35,160	8,828	26,332	35,160	6,178	28,982	35,160	2,496	32,664	35,160
%	60.7	39.3	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	25.1	74.9	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0	7.1	92.9	100

10.5: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Electricity	Solar	Gas (Biogas)	Hurricane Lamp	Pressure Lamp	Wick Lamp	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Kinondoni	2,669	297	85	5,762	466	2,627	85	0	85	12,074
Ilala	1,774	136	68	4,366	273	3,411	0	205	0	10,233
Temeke	1,602	224	37	5,402	447	4,918	0	0	224	12,853
Total	6,045	657	190	15,530	1,186	10,955	85	205	308	35,160
%	17.2	1.9	0.5	44.2	3.4	31.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	100.0

10.6: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Energy for Cooking by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Electricity	Solar	Gas(Hh Biogas)	Bottled Gas(Industrial)	Paraffin / Kerosine	Charcoal	Firewood	Crop Residues	Livestock Dung	Other	Total
Kinondoni	85	42	42	254	0	4,745	6,778	127	0	0	12,074
Ilala	68	0	68	68	68	2,933	7,027	0	0	0	10,233
Temeke	149	0	0	75	149	3,651	8,792	37	0	0	12,853
Total	302	42	111	397	217	11,329	22,597	164	0	0	35,160
%	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	32.2	64.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100

10.7: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Piped Water	Protected Well	Protected / Covered Spring	Unprotected Well	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Covered Rainwater Catchment	Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Water Vendor	Tanker Truck	Other	Total
Kinondoni	4,745	805	169	1,991	805	169	85	2,076	508	424	297	12,074
Ilala	750	4,775	68	3,206	273	0	614	136	409	0	0	10,233
Temeke	1,192	4,620	224	4,135	261	186	37	2,124	75	0	0	12,853
Total	6,687	10,200	461	9,333	1,339	356	736	4,336	992	424	297	35,160
%	19.0	29.0	1.3	26.5	3.8	1.0	2.1	12.3	2.8	1.2	0.8	100

10.8 : Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Piped Water	Protected Well	Protected / Covered Spring	Unprotected Well	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water (Lake / Dam / River / Stream)	Covered Rainwater Catchment	Uncovered Rainwater Catchment	Water Vendor	Tanker truck	Total HH
Kinondoni	4,999	678	169	1,525	890	466	0	847	1,906	593	12,074
Ilala	955	4,639	68	3,138	273	0	614	136	409	0	10,233
Temeke	1,192	4,806	335	3,949	186	261	0	1,975	149	0	12,853
Total	7,146	10,123	573	8,612	1,349	727	614	2,958	2,465	593	35,160
%	20.3	28.8	1.6	24.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	8.4	7.0	1.7	100.0

10.9: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 100m	100-299 m	300-499 m	500-999 m	1-1.99 Km	Total
Kinondoni	5,084	635	635	1,906	3,813	12,074
Ilala	6,140	2,047	0	2,047	0	10,233
Temeke	5,029	2,794	0	3,912	1,118	12,853
Total	16,253	5,476	635	7,865	4,930	35,160
%	46.2	15.6	1.8	22.4	14.0	100

10.10: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 100m	100-299 m	300-499 m	500-999 m	1-1.99 Km	3-4.99 Km	Total
Kinondoni	6,355	0	635	0	3,813	1,271	12,074
Ilala	6,140	2,047	0	1,023	1,023	0	10,233
Temeke	5,029	2,235	0	4,471	1,118	0	12,853
Total	17,524	4,282	635	5,494	5,954	1,271	35,160
%	49.8	12.2	1.8	15.6	16.9	3.6	100.0

10.11: Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Time Spent to and from Main Source of Drinking Water during Wet Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 10	10-19 Minutes	20-29 Minutes	30-39 Minutes	40-49 Minutes	50-59 Minutes	1 Hour and above	Total
Kinondoni	4,448	2,542	635	3,177	0	0	1,271	12,074
Ilala	5,117	2,047	0	2,047	0	0	1,023	10,233
Temeke	5,588	1,118	559	3,912	559	559	559	12,853
Total	15,153	5,706	1,194	9,136	559	559	2,853	35,160
%	43.1	16.2	3.4	26.0	1.6	1.6	8.1	100.0

10.12 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Time Spent to and from Main Source of Drinking Water during Dry Season by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Less than 10 Minutes	10 - 19 Minutes	20 - 29 Minutes	30 - 39 Minutes	40 - 49 Minutes	50 - 59 Minutes	Above one Hour	Total
Kinondoni	3,177	1,906	635	1,271	0	0	5,084	12,074
Ilala	4,093	2,047	1,023	1,023	0	1,023	1,023	10,233
Temeke	4,471	1,118	1,118	4,471	559	559	559	12,853
Total	11,741	5,071	2,776	6,765	559	1,582	6,666	35,160
%	33.4	14.4	7.9	19.2	1.6	4.5	19.0	100.0

10.13 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting type of TOILET the household normally use by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	No Toilet / Bush	Flush Toilet	Traditional Pit Latrine	Improved Pit Latrine - hh Owned	Total
Kinondoni	127	1,144	8,600	2,203	12,074
Ilala	68	478	7,231	2,456	10,233
Temeke	410	1,080	8,979	2,384	12,853
Total	605	2,702	24,810	7,043	35,160
%	1.7	7.7	70.6	20.0	100.0

10.14 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of meals the household normally has per day by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	One	Two	Three	Total
Kinondoni	169	3,432	8,473	12,074
Ilala	273	2,729	7,231	10,233
Temeke	671	3,316	8,867	12,853
Total	1,113	9,476	24,571	35,160
%	3.2	27.0	69.9	100.0

10.15 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of days the household Consumed Meat during the Preceding Week by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
Kinondoni	2,500	4,999	3,304	1,017	169	85	0	0	12,074
Ilala	1,774	3,820	3,070	682	614	205	0	68	10,233
Temeke	4,471	3,651	3,278	1,043	298	37	37	37	12,853
Total	8,744	12,470	9,653	2,742	1,081	327	37	105	35,160
%	24.9	35.5	27.5	7.8	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0

10.16 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Number of days the Household Consumed Fish during the Preceding Week by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Not Eaten	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Total
Kinondoni	381	2,923	3,982	2,500	1,440	508	212	127	12,074
Ilala	478	3,684	3,752	1,296	750	205	0	68	10,233
Temeke	373	1,378	3,353	3,278	2,124	820	335	1,192	12,853
Total	1,231	7,986	11,087	7,074	4,314	1,533	547	1,387	35,160
%	3.5	22.7	31.5	20.1	12.3	4.4	1.6	3.9	100.0

10.17 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting the status of food satisfaction of the household during the Preceding Year by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Kinondoni	8,939	1,610	890	381	254	12,074
Ilala	4,503	3,820	1,569	205	136	10,233
Temeke	6,594	4,024	1,304	745	186	12,853
Total	20,036	9,454	3,763	1,331	577	35,160
%	57.0	26.9	10.7	3.8	1.6	100.0

10.18 Number of Agricultural Households Reporting Main Source of Income by District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

District	Sales of Food Crops	Sale of Livestock	Sale of Livestock Products	Sales of Cash Crops	Sale of Forest Products	Business Income	Wages &Salaries in Cash	Other Casual Cash Earnings	Fishing	Cash Remittance	Other	Not applicable	Total
Kinondoni	2,457	381	551	297	85	2,923	2,457	2,500	254	0	169	0	12,074
Ilala	3,275	478	1,092	546	68	1,910	1,433	1,092	273	0	0	68	10,233
Temeke	4,322	373	671	335	75	2,682	1,863	1,080	112	782	447	112	12,853
Total	10,053	1,231	2,313	1,178	227	7,516	5,753	4,671	639	782	617	180	35,160
%	28.6	3.5	6.6	3.3	0.6	21.4	16.4	13.3	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.5	100.0

Appendix III: QUESTIONNAIRE

United Republic of Tanzania

ACQ1 *CONFIDENTIAL*

Small holder/Small Scale Farmer questionnaire

Identification

Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008

Enumerator Name ..... Signature .....

Date of Enumeration

d d / m m / y y y y

Start Time

End Time

Hour	Minutes

Field level checking by:

District Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date / /	*! To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator*
Regional Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date / /	
National Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date / /	

Distric checking in Office

District Supervisor	Name	Signature	Date / /	*All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.*

For Use at Regional Level Only

Data entered by:	Name	Signature	Date / /	*See the back page for details of queries*
Queried	Name	Signature	Date / /	

Ministry of Agriculturte and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Governemnet of Zanzibar

Definition and working page for page 1

General Definitions

Who is a Smallholder /Small Scale farmer?
Should have one or more of the following: in the 2007/08 farming season had one or more cultivated and planted farms. The farm land may either be owned, rented, borrowed. The farmer may also be raising 1 and 50 head of cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 head of sheep/Goats/Pigs, and/or between

Household: A group of people who occupy the whole of part one or more housing units and makes joint provision for food and/or other household items. Usually such a group comprises a husband, wife, and their children. Other relatives may be members of the household if they happen to live and get food provisions from the same household. People who live together and eat from the same pot may be considered as member s of the same household even if they stay in separate dwellings. An individual who lives and east alone is

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of his age or standing in the household as the head. He/she should be a permanent resident of the house and he/she is the main person responsible for decision making regarding use of household resources..

I**Agricultural Holding**: This is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management. This unit may have been grown various crops. For the purpose of the survey, the agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet one of the following conditions:

- Having or operated at least 25 sq meter of arable land
- Own or keep at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/five pigs or fifty chicken/ducks/turkeys during the agricultural

Question Specific Definitions:

Type of Agriculture holding Codes (Q2.1):

Crops only: A holding is referred to be a crop only holding if it has cultivated at least one piece of land. This also applies to all households owning or have kept livestock whose number does not qualify such households to be an agricultural holding (No cattle, less than 5 goats/sheep/pigs, less than 50 chickens/turkeys/rabbits).

Livestock only: A holding is referred to be a livestock only holding if it has exercised livestock husbandry only during the 2007/08 agricultural year.

NOTE

For agricultural holding only and pastoralist holding only; the number of livestock should be at least one head of cattle, not less than five goats/sheep/pigs, not less than 50 chickens / turkeys / rabbits. This also applies to households having or operated less than 25 sq meter of cultivated land (which does not qualify the household to be considered as agricultural holding) but has the number of livestock that makes the holding qualifies to be considered as livestock holding.

Pastoralist holding: This refers to a household which practices livestock production as its major income generating activity and a means of subsistence, but moves from one place to another searching for water and pasture for the livestock. This movement usually involves long distances and in many cases the whole household unit moves with the livestock and they have no permanent place of residence.

Procedures for questions:

Q 2.1 Type of agriculture household/holding

Using the options under the question classify the type of agriculture household/holding

Note: If the household had an acre of crops and raised 40 chickens during 2007/08, it is classified as 'Crops only'

1.0 IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Identification

1.1 **Location**

Na.	**Location Name**	**Codes**
1.1.1	Rgion ……	
1.1.2	District ……	
1.1.3	Ward ……	
1.1.4	Village ……	

1.2 Deatails of the respondent or household head

Na.		**Codes**
1.2.1	Name and number of local leader	
1.2.2	Name and number of household head ……..	
1.2.3	**Sex of household head**	
1.2.4	Name of respondent ……..	
1.2.5	**Relationship of Respondent to household head**	

Relationship to household head codes (Q 1.2.5)

Head of Household *…….....1 Son /Daughter…….....3 Grandson/Granddaughter…….....5 No relationship…….7*
Spouse……...…...2 Father/Mother……...4 Other relatives…...6

2.0 ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

2.1	Typeof Agriculture Household	

Household agricultural activities codes(Q 2.1)

Crops only……...1 Livestock only ……....2 Pastoralist……..…3 Crops and Livestock ……....4

Definition and working page for page 2

Question Specific Definitions:

Relation to head (Col 2):
Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of their age or standing as the household head.

Read and Write (Col 8)
Any other language: Must be a written language.
For someone who can read and write in Kiswahili and any other language apart from English, the correct code is 1. For one who can read and write in English and any other language apart from Kiswahili the the correct code is 2. Code 4 should only be used for any other language which is not English or Kiswahili.

Education Level Reached (Col 10):
Ask the respondent the highest educational level reached. This aims at establishing whether at the time of enumeration the member of the household is studying has completed or has never studied. Make further enquiry for the level of education reached for those who have completed studies. Establish if the member had attained any training after graduation for the purposes for completing column number 9. For those who still continue attending studies during the period of this survey, establish their learning stage. For instance for a household member who studied up to Standard Three but did complete his/her education at this level, then his/her highest education level reached is Standard Two. For those indicated under code 3 (not studied) in column 8 should be marked code 99 (Not applicable) in column 9.

Section 3.0 Note

Make sure that you define the hh proper to ensure that all the members of the hh are included. Ensure that you stress that the hh is not just the hh heads direct family and that it includes other people living and eating together with the family.

If you notice that the hh is large or you see many people around the hh and you have been given a smaller number of the hh members, make further enquiries until you are sure that you have captured all the hh members.

Section 3.0 Household information.

ii) For each household member complete columns 1,2,3 and 3
After completing columns 1, 2, 3 and 3 for each household member, go back to the first household member and complete the remaining columns for that member.
iii) Repeat step 2 for the rest of the household members.

3.0 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION Identification

3.1 Give details of personal particulars of all hh members beginning with hh head

Na.	Names of hh members *(Start with hh Head)*	Ex Start with hh Head	Sex M = 1 F = 2	Age *(98 years or more enter 97, under one year old write 00)*	Marital Status	Parental Survival		Not applicable for children under 5 years					
						Mother	Father	Reard and Write	Education status	Levek of education attained	On farm engagements	Main activity	Off farm income yes=1 no=2
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*
01	……..…	1											
02	……..…												
03	……..…												
04	……..…												
05	……..…												
06	……..…												
07	……..…												
08	……..…												
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30	……..…												
31	……..…												
32	……..…												
33	……..…												

Relationship to household head (Col 2)

Head of household.....1
Female/Male…..…..…..2
Son/Daugther…….....3
Father/Mother……...…4
Grandson/daughter….5
Other Relatives….....6

Marrital Status(Col 4)

Married.....…….…..1
Single.....…….…..2
Co-habiting 3
Divorced
Separated..... ……..…...4
Widow/widower...……..5

Survival of Parents(Col 6 & 7)

Yes....…1 No ….....2
Dont't know ...……..3

Ed.ucation Level(Col 9)

Studying ……..1
Has completed……...2
Never been to school ...…3

Reading and writing (Col 8)

Kiswahili…….....……..1
English …….....……2
Kiswahili and English….....3
Lugha nyingine…….....…...4
Canno tread or write.....….5

Education Level (Col 10)

Primary education	Secondary Education
Below Standard One.....00	Form One.....11
Standard One 01	Form Two 12
Standard Two.....02	Fomr Three.....13
Standard Three.....03	Form Four 14
Standard Four.....04	Form Five 15
Standard Five.....05	Form Six 16
Standard Six 06	Training after Seo.ondary Ed.....17
Standard Seven.....07	University and other Tertiary Ed...8
Daras Standard Eight ..08	Adult
Education.....19	
Training after Primary Ed...09	Not apllicable 99
Pre Form One.....10	

Involvement in farming activitie (Col 11)

Works on farm full time…...1
Works on farm part time…..2
Rarely works on farm....….3
Never works on farm.....…. 4

..... **Main activity (Col 12)**

Crop farming: ……..01.
Livestock farming/herding: ….02.
Pastoralist ……03
Fishing ……..04
Fish farming ……..……05
Paid employment / Government/parastal……06
Private/NGOs ……07
Self employee (Off- farm cativities)
- With employees ……..08
- Without employees ……...09
Non paid household member (off – farm activities) ……10.
Unemployed but available for work ….11
Unemployed but unavailable for work..12
House mother ……13
Student ……..…14
Unable to work too old, too young, retired, disabled,child 15
Others (specify) …….....98

Off-farm Income (Col 13)

These are income made from activities NOT on the HH's farming activites. This can be from formal employmenbt (e.g. in gpvrenment etc.), temporary jobs, casual labourers and income generation activity and includes working for cash on other people's farms.
Indicate whether each member was involved in an off farm income generating activity during 2007/08

Definitions and working page for page 3

Definitions for Key Specific Questions
Section 4.1 – Land Access/Ownership
These are areas that were used by the households for the 2007/08 farming season

Lease/Certificate of Ownership: Area under lease/certificate of ownership refers to the areas which were issued by the government. The household possesses government issued leasehold little 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.

Customary Law: This refers to the land which the household does not have an official government but its right of use is granted by the traditional leaders.
Bought: This refers to the areas of customary land that has been bought from others. This land does not have an official title and therefore is not leasehold.
Rented from others: Land rented from others for cash or for a fixed amount in crop produce (e.g. fixed number of bags at harvest).

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.
Share cropping: where the household is permitted to use land which is then paid for from a percentage of the harvested crop

Section 4.2 Land Use
Temporary crops: are sown and harvested during the same agricultural year
Permanent crops: are crops once sown or planted last for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest.
Permanent crops /mixed crops: This is a mixture of permanent and seasonal crops. The two crops can either be randomly planted together or in a particular pattern e; for example 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:
Mixture of Permanent crops – two or more permanent crops grown tougher
Mixture of Permanent and Temporary crops – permanent crop and annual crop together
Mixture of Temporary crops– two or more temporary, annual crops grown together
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 fertilized or where other means have been applied to improve the pasture. Or it can be natural pasture.
Natural Bush: Land which has naturally grown shrubs and trees and is considered productive but is not utilized for farming or livestock production.

Overview to section 4

Overview to section 4
Section 4.0: Preliminary note
Land Access/Ownership
Land access/ownership refers to the area utilized by the members of the household. This does not include communal land where the resources are shared between household members. It does not include official communal land that the household has sole access to for example a plot for crop farming in the communal area.

Procedures for questions

Section 4.0 – Land Ownership
1. Ask the respondent if he knows the total areas 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 (Q4.1, 1 to 4.1.7) and record in the appropriate spaces.
3. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in step 1 (if the respondent provided the information)
4. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make

Section 4.2: Land Use
1. Ask the respondent the area of the different land use categories the household has sole access to (Q4.2.1 to 4.2.12) and record in the appropriate spaces.

2. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in section 4.0. The total area should be the same.

3. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make amendments where appropriate.

4.0 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE Identification

4.1 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE

Give details on Area owned by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.

	Give area as reported by the respondent in acres	Area in Acre		
			4.1.8	Was the whole household area used during the 2007/08 agricultural season? (Yes=1, No=2)
4.1.1	Area under certificate of ownership			
4.1.2	Area owned under customary law			
4.1.3	Area bought		4.1.9	Do you consider to have enough land for your household? (Yes=1, No=2)
4.1.4	Area rented from others			
4.1.5	Area borrowed from others			
4.1.6	Area share cropped from others		4.1.10	Is there any female who owns land or has customary rights to land ownership in this household? (Yes=1, No=2)
4.1.7	Area under other forms of tenure			
	Total area			

4.2 LAND USE

Area used by the household for various agricultural activities during 2007/08 agricultural season

	Enter area as reported by the respondent in acres	Area in acre	Working space for calculations
4.2.1	Area planted temporary monocrops		
4.2.2	Area planted temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and beans)		
4.2.3	Area planted permanent moncrops		
4.2.4	Area planted permanent mixed crops (e.g. banana, coffee, trees)		
4.2.5	Area planted permanent and temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and banana)		
4.2.6	Area under pasture		
4.2.7	Area under fallow		
4.2.8	Area under natural forest		
4.2.9	Area planted trees		
4.2.10	Area rented to others		
4.2.11	Area unsuitable for agricultrure		
4.2.12	Uncultivated arable land (minus area under fallow)		
	Total area		

Definitions and working page for page 4

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops

Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
			Total area for permanent crops		
Total Area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					
				% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Mixed crops	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
			Total area for permanent crops		
Total area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					
				% of temporary	Area for temporary crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant
Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pets /

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

Cash crop codes:

Code	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
53	Payrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Crop Codes(Creal / Tubers/ Roots:

Code	Crop
11	Maizei
12	Paddy
13	Sorghum
14	Buirush Millet
15	Finger Millet
16	Wheat
17	Barley
22	Sweet Potatoes
23	Irish Potatyoes
24	Yams
25	Cocoyamsi
26	Onions
27	Gingeri

Vegetable Codes:

Code	Crop
86	Cabbage
87	Tomatoes
88	Spinach
89	Carrot
90	Chillies
91	Amaranths
92	Pumpkin
93	Cucumber
94	Egg plant
95	Water mellon
96	Cauliflower
06	Melllon
05	nyanyachungu
02	Ocra
03	Radish
01	Green Beans
04	Bizari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil

Code	Crop
31	Beans
32	Cowpeas
33	Green Gram
34	Chick Peas
35	Dengu
36	Bambara nuts
37	Njegere
41	Sun flower
42	Simsim
43	Ground uts
47	Soya beans
48	Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions.

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calculate the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix.:

(i) List each of the permanent crop in collumn **b** and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instrcutions for page 8) in colum d.

(ii) Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent

(iii) Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.

iv) To obatin the area for tempofrary crops , substract **(-)** the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the resulst in 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 temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop**.**

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under tenmporary crop.

3. After completing the exrcise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totals in section 5.1.1 Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , cakIculate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly differentce, check the area and the amouint harvested..

5.0 PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY CROP PRODUCTION — Identificatoion

5.1 ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGATBLE PRODUCTION-SHORT RAINY SEASON

Did your household palnted any crop duding short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year? Yes = 1, No = 2,(If the answer is yes proceed to Section 5.3)

5.1.1 Provide the following details for each crop planted during the short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year

Name of Crop	Planting: Crop code	Planting: Actual area plnated (acre)	Main crop owner: Enetr the number of the hh member from page 2 on informati on for hh members	Pembejeo: Use of Seeds: The type of seed plant ed	Use of seeds	Quantity: Quant ity	Quantity: Quantity used	Cost (Tshs)	Irriga ted area	Use of fertilisers (If 6 is the answer in col 11 proceed to col 16): Cultiv ated area	Tyep of fertili sers used	Quantity of fertilisers: Meas urem ent	Quantity of fertilisers: Quantity used	Coist (Ths)	Use of chemicals agaisnt weeds (If 6 is the answer in col 11 proceed to col 20): Cultiv ated areaE neo lililot umik a	Qunaity of agrochemicals: Quant ity	Qunaity of agrochemicals: Quantity used	Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
……																		
Total area planted																		

Type of seeds planted (Col 5)
Local seeds …1
Improved seeds……...2

Use of agricultural seeds (Col 6.)
For the whole crop……..1
3/4 of the whole crop……..2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop……..3
1/4 ofd the whole crop……..4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5

Qunatity (Col 7)
Kg ……1
Seedlings….2
Gram…..3

Use of farm inputs (SCol10,11 & 16)
For the whole crop……..1
3/4 of the wholrecrop……..2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop……..3
1/4 ofd the whole crop……..4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used ……6

Type of fertilsers (Col 12)
Organic fertiliser……...1
inorganic fertlisers……..2

Quantity (Col 17)
Kig ……1
Litre……..2
Gram…..3
Millilitre…..6

Kipimo (S/wima 13)
Kilo …….1
Lita……..2
Milli-lita..3

Main crop owner: (Col 4)
Enter number of hh member from page 2 on details on hh members in Q. 3

5.2 ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGATBLE PRODUCTION-LONG RAINY SEASON CONTINUED …

5.2.1 Provide the following details for each crop planted during the short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year

Identification

Name of crop	Crop code	Use of fungicides (If 6 is the answer in col 20 proceed to col 24)				Use of pesticides (If 6 is the answer in col 24 proceed to col 28)				Harvesting and Storage			Marketing		
		Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Quantity harvested (kg)	Quantity stored (kg)	Main storage methods	Quantity sold (kg)	Where was the crop mostly sold?	Main problems in crop marketing
			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used							
(1)	(2)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															
…….															

Use of farm inputs (Col 20&24)

For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used 6

Quantity (Col 21&25)

Kig 1
Litre.....2
Gram.....3
Millilitre.....6

Main Storage mechanisms (Col 30)

Locall storage facilities.....1
Improved Local storage facilitiies 2
Modern store.....3
Open drums/sacks.. 4
Cealed drums.....5
In heaps.....O.....6
not Stored.....7
Other means ()Specify.....8

Where the crop was sold(Col 32)

Neighbours.....01 Private Businessman.....08
Open markets. .....02 Contract farming.....09
Auctions.....03 Not sold.....10
Main Market.....04 Others 98
Cooperative Union….05
Farmers Association..06
Large Scale farm.....07

Marketing problems (Col 33)

Very low prices.....01 No problem 11
No transport.....02 Others (Specify 98
High transport costs.....03 Not applicable 99
Lack of crop buyers 04
Markets located far away ..05
Problems with farmers Associations 06
Probloems with cooperative Unions 7
Problems with Businessmen Association ...8
Strigent Government Conditions ...9

Definitions and working page for page 5

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.1.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.1.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.1.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Working area/calculation space

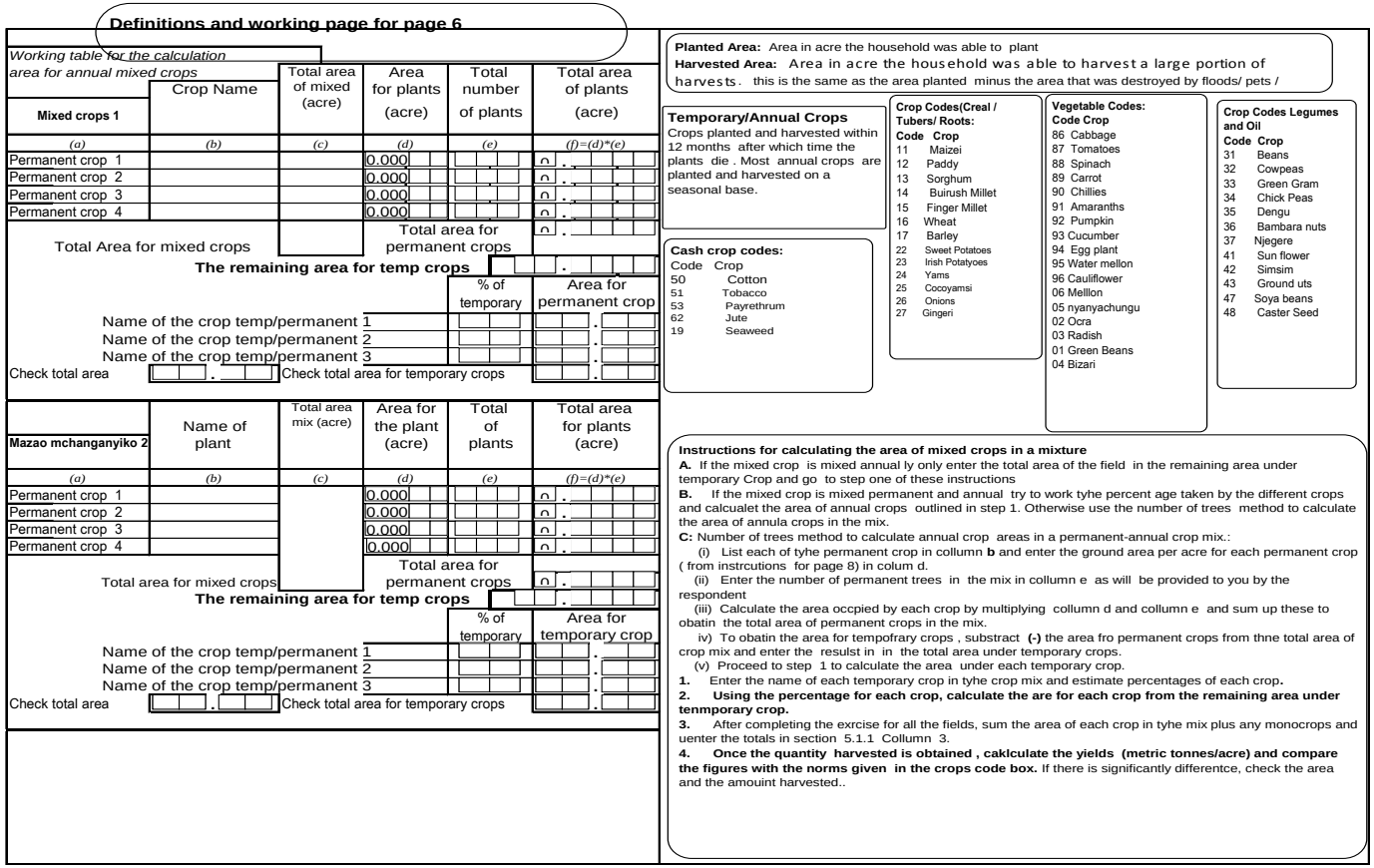
Questions specific definitions

Q 5.1.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.1.1 Col 31
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.



Definitions and working page for page 6

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops

Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0 .
				Total area for permanent crops	0 .
Total Area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					.
				% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					.
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					.
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					.
Check total area	.	Check total area for temporary crops			.

Mazao mchanganyiko 2	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)=(d)*(e)*
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0 .
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0 .
				Total area for permanent crops	0 .
Total area for mixed crops					
The remaining area for temp crops					.
				% of temporary	Area for temporary crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					.
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					.
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					.
Check total area	.	Check total area for temporary crops			.

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant
Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pets /

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

Cash crop codes:

Code	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
53	Payrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Crop Codes(Creal / Tubers/ Roots:

Code	Crop
11	Maizei
12	Paddy
13	Sorghum
14	Buirush Millet
15	Finger Millet
16	Wheat
17	Barley
22	Sweet Potatoes
23	Irish Potatyoes
24	Yams
25	Cocoyamsi
26	Onions
27	Gingeri

Vegetable Codes:

Code	Crop
86	Cabbage
87	Tomatoes
88	Spinach
89	Carrot
90	Chillies
91	Amaranths
92	Pumpkin
93	Cucumber
94	Egg plant
95	Water mellon
96	Cauliflower
06	Melllon
05	nyanyachungu
02	Ocra
03	Radish
01	Green Beans
04	Bizari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil

Code	Crop
31	Beans
32	Cowpeas
33	Green Gram
34	Chick Peas
35	Dengu
36	Bambara nuts
37	Njegere
41	Sun flower
42	Simsim
43	Ground uts
47	Soya beans
48	Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calcualet the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix.:

(i) List each of tyhe permanent crop in collumn **b** and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instrcutions for page 8) in colum d.

(ii) Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent

(iii) Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.

iv) To obatin the area for tempofrary crops , substract **(-)** the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the resulst in 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 temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop.

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under tenmporary crop.

3. After completing the exrcise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totals in section 5.1.1 Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , caklculate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly differentce, check the area and the amouint harvested..

5.3 PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION

Identification

Does your household have any permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees Yes =1, No = 2, (If answer is NO proceed to Section 6.0)

5.3.1 Give details on permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees

		Production Section				Farm inputs									
		Monocrops	Mixed crops		Main crop owner: Enetr the number of the hh member from page 2 on information for hh	Uses of seeds					Irrigation	Uses of Fertilisers (If 6 is the answer in col 13 proceed to col. 17)			
Name of permanent/perennial crop	crop code of permanent / perennial crop/fruit trees	Area for trees/seedling/branch/bushes	Are for mixed crops (Acre)	Number of Tplants/ trees in the crop mixh of permanent and perennial crop		Type of planted seeds	Cultivated area	Size: Quantity	Size: Used	Cost (Ths)		Area used	The type of fertiliser used	Quantity of fertiliser (kg)	Cost (Ths)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															
……..……															

Type of seed planted (Col 7)
Local seeds.....1
Improved seeds.....2
Dont't know/ Not applicable...3

Main crop owner (Col 6):
nter the number of the hh member from page 2 on information for hh members in Q 3

Area cultivated (col. 8)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the whole crop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...

Qunatity (Col 9)
Kg 1
Seedlings....2
Gram.....3

Use of farm inputs (Col 12 & 13)
For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop.....2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3
1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5
Not used 6

Type of fertilsers (Col 14)
Organic fertiliser... 1

5.3 PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION CONTINUED …..

Identification

5.3.1 Give details on permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees during 2007/08 agricultural year

Name of crop	Crop code	Uses of weeds control chemical (If 6 is the naswer in col 17 Proceed to col 21)				Use of fungicides (If 6 is the answer in col 20 proceed to col 24)				Use of pesticides (If 6 is the answer in col 25 proceed to col 29)				Crop harvesting and storage					Marketing	
		Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Area used	Size		Cost	Harvested area (acre)	Quantity of mature plants	Quantity harvested (kg)	Quantity stored (kg)	Njia Kuu ya kuhifadhi	Quantity sold (kg)	Main marketing problem
			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used			Quantity	Used								
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)

Area used (Col 20&24)

For the whole crop.....1
3/4 of the wholrecrop..... 2
1/2 of tyhe whole crop..... 3
1/4 ofd the whole crop..... 4
Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5

Main Storage mechanisms (Col 33)

Locall storage facilities... 1
Improved Local storage facilitiies 2
Modern store... 3
Open drums/sacks..... 4
Cealed drums.... 5
In heaps.....6
not Stored.....7
Other means ()Specify..... 8

Marketing problems (Col 35)

Very low prices.....01 No problem 11
No transport.....02 Others (Specify 98
High transport costs.....03 Not applicable 99
Lack of crop buyers 04
Markets located far away ..05
Problems with farmers Associations 06
Probloems with cooperative Unions 7
Problems with Businessmen Association ...8
Strigent Government Conditions ...9

Quantity (Col 18, 22, & 26)

Kig 1
Litre.....2
Gram... ...3
Millilitre... ...6

Definitions and working page for page 7

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.2.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.2.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.2.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.2.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.2.1 Col 33
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 8

Permanent Crops:
These are crops once planted last longer in the farm and need not be replanted after each annual harvest. Most of the permanent plants include tress such as coconut tress, apple trees, grape trees, banana trees, pineapple trees etc.

Number of Trees:
These include manure trees and premature trees.

Number of mature plants:
A total of fruit bearing tress (e.g. mango trees, orange trees, avocado trees e.t.c).

Instructions for permanent monocrops and crop mix:
A. For a field with permanent monocrop enter farm size in collumn. 3.
B. For a field with a permanent crop mix or a temporary crop mix, enter the number of trees only in collumn **4**.
C. For a field with a permanent crop mix /temporary annual crops , either:
-Enter the area in collumn 4, if the total arae for permanent crops was obatined through calcualtion of percentages of each crop
OR
Enter the number of tree in collumn 5, if the number of plants/ seedlings of permanent crops was excluded

21 Cassava: Cassava is a temporary crop, in order to simplify data collection on areas of production, data on cassava will be collected from areas under permanent crops.

Permanent crops:(crop oils)

Code	Crop	Area per crop
44	Palm Trees	0.00049
45	Coconut tree	0.00037
46	Cashew nut tress	0.00062

Permanent crops (Cash crops)

Code	Crop	Area per crop
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	Cardamon	0.00049
63	Tamarin	0.00099
64	Cinarmon	0.00124
65	Nutmeg	0.00099
66	Clove	0.00074
18	Black pepper	0.00037
34	Pigeon Peas	0.00025
21	Cassava	0.00019
75	Pineapple	0.00006
86	Lemon Grass	

Permanent crops:

Code	Crop	Area per crop
70	Passion Fruit	0.00074
71	Bananas	0.00037
72	Avocado	0.00099
73	Mango	0.00099
74	Pawpaw	0.00037
76	Orange	0.00074
77	Grape fruit	0.00074
78	Grape	0.00012
79	Mandarin	0.00074
80	Guava .	0.00074
81	Plums	0.00074
82	Apples	0.00074
83	Peaches	0.00074
84	**Mifyoksi**	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 (Sakua)	0.00074

Definitions and working page for page 9

Storage (Col. 33, Q 5.3.1):
- **Traditionally Made strcutures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of tradional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.3.1 Col. 35:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.3.1)

Farm Yard Manure: An organics fertliser made on farm from animal dung. .
Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.3.1. Instructions on crops storage:
1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Q 5.3.1 Col 35
1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 10

Investment in agriculture
Investment activities:
Investment activities refer to medium to long term farm development structures and projects. This can be irrigation structures, erosion conrol and water harvesting structures or other permanent or semi-permanent investment made on the land that the household owns.

Irrigated farming: Section 6.5:
Source of irrigation water (Col 1): The main source of the water used for irrigation.
Method of obtaining water (Col 2): The mechanism by which the water is extracted from the source
Irrigatable area (Col 3): The area the irrigation system is designed to cover in acrage
Area of irrigated land during the 2007/08 (Col 5): Area of land under irrigation during the 2007/08 agricultural year. This is the actual area nd NOT the cumulative areas recultivated in 2 or more cropping seasons.

Farm Implements (Col. 1):

Machette : Includea all implements use in tree cutting namely cicle, et.c.

Sprimkler: The pump carrued on the back or a hand used water pump
Hand used small tractor: A small tractor used in cultivation while the user walks on foot (see photo).

Section 6.2 Use of draft animals
Animals used in agricultural activities by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.

Castrated Bulls: Castrated oxen meant for use in agricultural production.
Uncastrated Bulls: mature bulls used for garicultrural activities but are not castrated.
Cow: Farmers also use mature female cattle in agricultural activities due to shortage of bulls
Donkey: Mature Male or female donekys are also used for agricultural production.

Q 6.5 Irrigation.
1. If a household uses irrigated farming give explanations aon source and method of obatining water. .
2. **See Col** 10, Q. 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 and **Col** 12, Q 5.3.1 to see if irrigation was applied to any crop.

Farm implements, Q 6.1:
1. Collumn **2** Indicate whether or not inputs were used
2. Complete collumn 3 by entering the number of inputs used.

Farm inputs: Sections 6.3 and 6.4

1. Collumn **2** Indicate whether or not inputs were used.
2. Compelte collumn 3 by indicating where the inouts were obatined and collumn 4 by indicating the distance from where the inputs were obatined

Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
Insectcides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.
Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Tractor tiller	
Tractor hallow	
Castrated bulls	
Uncastrated bulls	
Cows	
Donkeys	
Shredding Machine	
Power Tiller	
Oxen pulled plough for making terraces	

6.2.6	Power Tiller	

6.3 USE OF ORGANIC FERTILISERS

6.3.1 Give details on the use of organic fertlisers during 2007/08 agriculture year

	Type of fertiliser	Used Yes=1, No=2	Quantity	Quantity used	Area used (Acre)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.3.2	Manure				
6.3.3	Compost				

KQuantity (Col 3)
Kg……1
Ton……2

ACCES TO INPUTS

Give details on inputs used during 2007/08 agricultural year

Name of inputs	Used (Yes=1, No=2)	Source	Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inorganic fertilisers			
Farm yard manure			
Compost			
Insecticides/Fungicide			
Pest and weeds control chemicals			
Improved seeds			

Source (Col.3)
Government……01
Cooperative Union…… ...02
Farm inputs store/market……03
Auction……04
Development project……05
Corp buyers……06
Large Scake farms……07
Made by the household……08
Form neighbour……09
Cooperative Union……10
Others ……98
Not applicable……99

Distance from the source (Cola 4)
Under 1 kilometre……1
Btween One and three kilometres ……2
Btween three and 10 killometres3
Between 10 and 20 Kilometres ……4
Over 20 Kilometres……5
Not applicable……9

IRRIGATED FARMING

Did the household use irrigated farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No = 2

If the answer is yes proceed to Section 6.6

Na.	Main source of water for irrigation	Main source of obtaining water	Area that can be irrigated (Acre)	Area irrigated during 2007/08 agriculture year (Acre)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.5.2				

Source of irrigation water (Col 1)
River……1 Wells ……4
Lake ……2 Deep wells……5
Dams……3 Cannals ……6
Tape water……7

Means of obtaining water(C0l2)
Flwoing. (gravity)……1
Using a bucket……2
Water pump (using hand or leg)……3
Electric /fuel driven pump/ mafuta……4
Other (Specify)……8

Definitions and working page for page 11

Q 6.6

The type of erosion contro/Water harvesting (Col 1)
Terraces: Structures constructed on mountain slopes to provide flat terrain for crop planting.

Erosion control bunds: these are bunks of earth/stones built perpendicular to the slope to slow dowm the speed of water and thus preventing soil erosion. Its differs from terraces in that the soils on these banks are not at ground level **.**

Gabions: A box like structure made of wire and filled with large stones to prevent gully errosion.

Sand bags: Are used in controlling and preventing gully errosion
Tree belt/wind breaks: Trees planted against the wind direction for breaking wind speed..

Section 7.0 Acces to credit for crop or livestock production
Credit refers to something provided in cash or in kind (such as farm inputs, machines, livestock and other things) for crop or livestock production. The value of the credit must be repaid back to the lender. An Interest may or may not be attached to the value of the credit
The credit may be repaid either in cash or through farm produce to be harvested **.**

In this question the enumerator is at liberty to inquire up to three sources of credit where the farmer accessed credit from more than one source.

Section 8.0 Agricultural Extension Services
Agricultural Extension Services: Refers to educational services provided to farmers by exetsion officers for the purposes of increasing crop and livestock production.

Share-cropping: Refers to farming where smallholder / Smallscale farmer enters into an agreement with large scale farmer where the former sells produce to the latter in exchange of provisions of farm inputs and the like. .

Contract farming Farming: Farming agreement entered between smallscale and large scale farmerswith regards to markets of farm produce and provision of farm inputs

Q 6.6 Number of water harvestin structures and year of construction

1. The number water haversting structures refers to the number of wokring / maintained structures and does not include derelict or iireparable structures.

2. Year of construction refers to the year in which the structures were built, and not the year the structures were last repaired.The year should be written in figures e.g. 1998, 2006.

Section 7.0 Source of agriculture credit
If tghe farmer obtained credit from more than one source the use the code from the list provided. Start with the main source of credit in Section **"7.1.1".a**

Section 8.0 Agricultural extension services

1. Ask if the household did receive agricultural extension services during 2007/08 agricultural season from the respondents listed in collumn 1, then enter column 2.

2. Complete all columns for every extension officer**.**

6.6 SOIL EROSION Identification

6.6.1 Did the household experience soil erosion during 2007/08 agriculture year? *(Yes=1,No=2)*

6.6.2 Did the household applied any methods for erosion contro/water harvesting during 2007/08 agricultural year? (Yes=1, No =2) (If the answer is No, Proceed to Section *7.0)*

Na.	Mechanisms of controlling erosion/ Water harvesting	Number of water harvesting	Year of construction
	(1)	(2)	(3)
6.6.3	Terraces		
6.6.4	Bunks for erosion control		
6.6.5	Gabions/sand bags		
6.6.6	Vetiva leaves		

	Type of erosion control/water harvesting	Number of water harvesting	Year of construction
	(1)	(2)	(3)
6.6.7	Tree belt		
6.6.8	Soil bunks of water harvesting		
6.6.9	Trenches		
6.6.10	Other		

7.0 ACCESS TO ON FARM CREDITS

7.1 Is there any household member who accessed on farm credit during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is NO, Proceed to Section *7.2)*

SELECT UP TO THREE SOURCES AND PROCEED TO QUESTIONA 8.0

(Source of credit Q 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3)
Relative..... 1 Saccos....4 NGO/Development projectsi.....7
Bank.. .....2 Busineman/Shop.....5
Cooperative Union.....3 Priviate individuaks.....6 Other.....9

	7.1.1a	7.1.2a	7.1.3a
Source of credit			
Credit provided to (Male=1, Female=2)	7.1.1b	7.1.2b	7.1.3b

7.2 IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.1 IS NO

Give reasons for not accessing credit

Reasons for not accessing credit (Q 7.2)COL
Not required .....1 Did not to be indebted.....3 Did nott know how to access credit.....5 Credit delayed.....7 Did not credit existed.....9
Not available .....2 High interest rates.....4 Bureaucracy.....6 Other (Specify).....8

8.0 ADVISORY SERVICES IN AGRICULTURE

8.1 Did the household participate in outgrowers scheme during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)

8.2 Did the household participate in the contract farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)

8.3 Did your household receive agricultural advise on the following : *(IF THE ANSWER IS NO IN COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION*

Na.	Advise on agriculture	Rceived advice (Yes=1, No=2)	Source of advise
	(1)	(2)	(3)
8.3.1	Spacing		
8.3.2	Use of agrochemicals		
8.3.3	Soil erosion control		
8.3.4	Use of organic manure		
8.3.5	Matumizi ya mbolea za viwandani		
8.3.6	Use of improved seeds		
8.3.7	Use of modern farm implements		
8.3.8	Irrigation		
8.3.9	Crop Storage		
8.3.10	Pest control		
8.3.11	Other (Specify)		

Source of agricultural advice (Cokl. 3)
Government.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative....3 Large Scale farmer....4 Ratdio/Newspapers....5 Neighbour .....6 Other source.....8

Definitions and working page for page 12

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livetsock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.1.1 to 9.1.7 Cattle

Note:
Q 9.1 is for the actual number of cattle owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include herds of cattle kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey.
1. If the the household keep mature fecund female cattle, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of cattle (sectioin 9.1.1 to 9.1.7)

Bull: Mature uncastrated made cattle used for breeding
Cow: Mature female cattle that has given birth at least once

Ox: Castrated made cattle used for farm work

Steer: Castrated made cattle used for meat

Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving

Section 9.3 Goat
Note:
Question 9.3 is for the actual number of owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008) This number does not include goats kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the goat outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids

Type of Goat (Qs 9.3.1 to 9.3.5)

Billy Goat (he-goat): Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding
Castrated goat: Male goat that has been castrated
She Goat: Mature female goat over 9 months of age

9.0 LIVESTOCK (LIVESTOCK AND FISH) Identification

9.1 CATTLE

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)

Number of cattle as of 1.10.2008

No.	Type of cattle	Number of indigenous cattle	Number of improved cattle		Total
			for meat	Dairy	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.1.1	Castrated bulls				
9.1.2	uncastrated bulls				
9.1.3	Cows				
9.1.4	Steers				
9.1.5	Heifer				
9.1.6	Male calves				
9.1.7	Female calves				
				Grand total	

9.1.8 What main methods do you use to identify your cattle?

Cattle idenfificatio methods
Iron stamp (chapa moto).....1 Throat....2 Ear/tail cutting.....3
Colour.....4 Earings...5 Other 6

9.2 Milk production: CATTLE

Na.	Season	Type of cattle	Number of milked cows	Average of milk per cow per day (litre)	Average number of days which your cows were milked	Average price per litre per season
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.2.1	Rainy	Improved				
9.2.2		Indigenous				
9.2.3	Dry	Improved				
9.2.4		Indigenous				

9.3 GOAT

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)

Number of goats as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Tyep of goat	Number of indigenous goat	Number of improved		Total
			for meat	Dairy	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.3.1	Male uncastrated goat				
9.3.2	Male castrated goat				
9.3.3	She goat				
9.3.4	Male kid				
9.3.5	She kid				
				Grand total	

Milk Production: GOAT

Na.	Season	Number of ilked goats	Average of milk per goat per day (litre)	Average number of days which your she goats were milked	Average price per litre per season
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.3.6	Rainy				
9.3.7	Dry				

Definitions and working page for page 13

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livetsock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.4 Sheep

Note:
Q 9.4 is for the actual number of sheep owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include sheep kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the sheep outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the the household keep ewes, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of Sheepe (Sectioin 9.4.1 to 9.4.5)

Ram: Mature Uncastrated male sheept used for breeding

Castrated sheep: Male sheep that has been castrated

Ewe: Mature female sheep over 9 months of age

Lamb: Young sheep under 9 months of age.

Section 9.5 Pigs
Note:
Question 9.3 is for the actual number of pigs owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include pigs kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey. .

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids in column

Type of Pigs (Qs 9.5.1 to 9.5.5)

Boar: Mature Uncastrated male pig used for breeing
Sow: Mature female pig that has given birth to at least one ltter of pigs.
Gilt; Female pig of over 3 months up to the first farrowing
Piglet: Young pig less than 3 months of age

Identification

9.4 SHEEP

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.5)

Number of sheep as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Type of sheep	Number of indigenous sheep	Number of improved	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
9.4.1	Ram			
9.4.2	Castrated sheep			
9.4.3	She sheep			
9.4.4	Male lamb			
9.4.5	Female lamb			
	Grand total			

9.5 PIGS

Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.6)

Number of pigsp as of 1.10.2008

Na.	Type Pigs	Number of pigs
	(1)	(2)
9.5.1	Boar	
9.5.2	Castrated male	
9.5.3	Sow/Gilt	
9.5.4	Male piglet	
9.5.5	Female piglet	
	Grand total	

9.6 OTHER LIVESTOCK

	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of eggs 2007/08 agriculture year
	(1)	(2)	(3)
9.6.1	Local chicken		
9.6.2	Layers		
9.6.3	Broilers		
9.6.4	Ducks		
9.6.5	Guinea pigs		

	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of Eggs 2007/08 agriculture year
	1	(2)	(3)
9.6.6	Turkeys		
9.6.7	Rabbit		
9.6.8	Donkeys		
9.6.9	Horses		
9.6.10	Dogs		

Definitions and working page for page 14

Control of livestock dieases causing bugs

Livestock worm control medicine: Medicine used to kill or control livestock on livestock . It is often used for cattle, goats, sheep and pigs.

Tiick: Is a dangerous bug that sucks blood form livestock and transmits animals diseases from one to the other animal.

Tse tse fly: A fly like bug that sucks blood from livetsock and transmits diseases sleewping sickness from one to the other animal.

Livestock advice (Section 9.8)
IA service provided by extension officers to livestock keepers for increasing livestock production.

9.7 LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND PEST CONTROL

Identificatio

	Did you livestock during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.7.5	
9.7.1	Which animals did your deworm? (Yes=1,No =2, Not applicable=3 in the relevant box) Cattle 9.7.2 Goat/Sheep 9.7.3 Pigs 9.7.4 Poutry	
9.7.5	Do you experience tick problem with your livestock? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.6	How did you control tick problem? *Control method (Q. 9.7.6): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Application of medicine on back bone.....3 None..4 ..... Other.....8*	
9.7.7	Do you experience Tse tse problem with your livestock? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.8	How did you control Tse tse problem with your livestock? *Control method (Q. 9.7.8): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Traps.....3 None..4 ..... Other.....8*	
9.7.9 9.7.7	Do you experience Newcastle disease problem with your poutry? (Yes =1, No = 2, Not applicable 3)	
9.7.10	How do you control Newcastle disease problem with your poutry? *Control/Curative methods (Q. 9.7.10) Vaccination..1 Herbs....2 None..3*	
9.7.11	Did you experience Fowl Typhoid with your poutry?Yes=1, No=2 , Not applicanblei=3	
9.7.12	How did you cotrol/ cure Fowl Typhoid with your poutry? *Contro/curative methods(Swali 9.7.12 Vaccination..1 Herbs....2 Noe.3*	
9.7.13	Were your cattle vaccinated agaionst the following diseases? (Yes = 1, No = 2, Not applicable=3). **9.7.13 A:** Foot and Mouth diseases **9.7.13B:** Skin disease	

NOTE : If answers to Qs *9.1 to 9.6 is No (THAIS THE HOUSEHOUSE DOES NOT RAISE LIVESTOCK,) Proceed to q 9.9*

9.8 Extenmsion services on livestock

Did you receive the following extension advice on the followingJe? *(IF THE ANSWER IS NO IN COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION*

Na.	**Livestock extension advice**	Received Extension advice (Yes=1, No=2)	Soure of Extension
	(1)	(2)	(3)
9.8.1	Feed and better feeding methods		
9.8.2	Improved livestock shed (Goat, Dairy cattle, Poutry and pigs)		
9.8.3	Milking and hygiene		
9.8.4	Cattle fattening		
9.8.5	Livetsock diseases control		
9.8.6	Livestock keeping in line with land availability		
9.8.7	Pasture establsihment and maintanence		
9.8.8	Forming and strengthening groups/cooperatives		
9.8.9	Calf rearing		
9.8.10	Basics of production and use of improved bulls (AI)		
9.8.11	Animals feed production		
9.8.12	Other extension advice (Specify) ……		

Source of agriculture extesnion(S/wima 3)
SGovernment.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative Union....3 Large Scale farmer....4 Radio/TV/Newspapere.5 Neighbour.....6 Other source 8

Definitions and working page for page 15

General definitions

Fish farming: Refers to the rearing/production of fish. It is different from fishing in that in fish farming the fish have to be reared. While in fishing, fishing nets or traps are used to catch fish from rivers, lakes and the sea; thus fishing should not be included in this section

I

Question Specific Definitions (Q 9.9)

Production unit number (Col 1): A production unit is a pond river/lake which is treated as a separate entity for the production of fish eg it may be by virtue of manageable size, maturity of fish, tye of fish etc. eg. a farmer may have 3 fish ponds (each one is a separate production unit).

Frequency of stocking (Col . 5): What is the number of time the farmer puts new fingerlings into the pond each year.

Fingerlings: These are young immature fish used for stocking ponds.

Sols: (Col 10 & 11)

If no fish were sold enter "0" in column 10 and 11`

Fish sold (Col.12)

Kama hakuna samaki waliouzwa jaza "0" katika safuwima 12

Working space for page 15

9.9 FISH FARMING Identification

Did your household practice fish farming? Yes=1, No=2 (*If the answer is no proceed to section 9.10)*

Give details on the fish farming during 2007/08 agriculture year

No.	Number of Ponds	Aina ya ufugaji	Square area of pond (m^2)	Source of fingerings	What is the frequency of stocking during the period?	Kiwango cha Huduma ya bwawa	Total number of stoked fish: Tialpia	Mwatiko	Crabs	Lulu	Total number of fish harvested	Total weight of all fish: waliovuliwa (kg)	waliouzwa (kg)	What is the main fish outlet?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
9.9.1	1													
9.9.2	2													
9.9.3	3													

Type of farming (SCol 2)
Natural pond……1
Small earth pond…….2
Large pond……3
Other ……8

Standard of servives to the pond (Col6)
High leve ……1
Intermediate level……2
Low leve……3
Don't know……8

Source of fingerings(Col 4)
From the pond……1 Neighbour…….4
Government……..2 Business man…..5
NGO/Development Project…3 Natural Pond……..6
Other ……8

mainly sold to? (Col 14)
Neighbour…1 Auction……...3 Large Scale farmers……..5
Open market….2 Fish processing industry..4 Private business people ….6
Did not sell…….7 Other ……8

9.10 HONEY PRODUCTION

Is there honey production/harvesting in your household? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is no PROCEED to Section 9.11)

Give details on honery harvesting during 2007/08 agriculture year

Numbe	Type of honey	Harvesting done ? (Yes=1, No=2)	Number of improved bee hives	Number of local bee hives	Amount sold per year (Litre)	Amount of honey sold (litre)	Price per litre	Main market)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9.10.1	Small bees							
9.10.2	Large bees							

Honey outlet Co 8
Neighbour…1 Auction……...3
Large Scale farmers……..5
Open market….2 Fish processing industry..4
Private business people ….6
Did not sell…….7

9.11 AGRICULURAL CHALLENGES

From the list of cahhalengs in farming on the right of the page, SELECT FIVE MAIN CHALLENGES WHICH constrain your development in agriculture

No	With first five priorities	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.1	Priority 1	
9.11.2	Priority 2	
9.11.3	Priority 3	

No	Important for	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.4	Priority 4	
9.11.5	Prioty 5	

LIST OF CHALLENGES

01 Land availability
02 Land owenership
03 Poor farm implementso
04 Soil fertility
05 Availability of imrpoved seeds
06 Irrigation services
07 Availability of agrochemicals
08 Cists of farm inputs
09 Extension services
10 Availability of forest resources
11 Huntinf and collection problems
12 Water availability
13 Access to credits
14 Lack of off farm incomes
15 Harvesting problems
16 Kupukuchua
17 Crop stiorage
18 Crop processing
19 Market information
20 High transporation costs
21 Destructive animals
22 Crop thefty
23 Pests and diseases
24 Advice from Local government
25 Long dry spells
26 Conflicts between livetsock keepera and pastoralists

Definitions and working page for page 16

10.0 Household poverty indicators

Number of rooms used for sleeping in the household (Q 10.1.4)
Include sitting room, during room, kitchen, etc if used for sleeping.

It also includes rooms outside the main dwelling

A room is defined as a space which is separate from the rest of the building by a permanent wall or division. A building / house that is not divided into rooms is considered to have one room.

Household assets (Q 10.2):
There assets must be functionin. Do not include if broken.

Access to drinking water (Q 10.4):
If there is more than one source use the one, which the hh uses most frequently.

Main source of hh cash income:(Q 10.7:
Activity that provides the hh with the most can during 2007/08 agricultural season.

10.0 POVERTY INDICATORS

Idetification

10.1 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION
Specify materials used in the construction of the following
sehemu zifuatazo

10.1.1 Roof **10.1.2** Floor **10.1.3 Wall**

Roofing materials
Iron sheets……..1
Tiles……..2
Concrete……3
Asbestos ….4
GrassiMakuti……..5
Grass and mud….6
Other …….. .8

Floor matrials
Earthen material……..1
Wood……..2
Wooden tiles…3
Tiles……..4
Cement……..5
Other……..8

Main materials
Grass and pieces of woods……..1 *Mud……..2*
Wet bricks……3 *Burnt bricks…4*
Wood……..5 *Block bricks……6*
Stonese ……..7 *Bricks /Mawe ya kichanga……..8*

10.1.4 Number of bedrooms

10.2 Household property
Does your houshold woen the following?, (Yeso=1 No =2)

Number	Property	Yes=1, No=2
	(1)	(2)
10.2.1	Radio (Radio, Radio Casette, music system)	
10.2.2	Land line	
10.2.3	Celkl phone	
10.2.4	Iron	
10.2.5	Trolley	
10.2.6	Bycicle	
10.2.7	Vehicle	
10.2.8	TV/ Video	
10.2.9	Refrigerator	
10.2.10	Motorbike/vespa	

10.3 Energy use and availability in the hsousehold

Main source of energy

10.3.1 Lightning 10.3.2 Cooking

Nishati za Kuangazia
Umeme……..01
Sola……..02
Gesi (biogas) ……03
Taa ya kandili……04
Karabai……05
Kibatari……06
Mishumaa……07
kuni……08
Nyingine …….. 98

Nishati za kupikia
Umeme……..01
Sola……..02
Gesi (biogas) ……03
Gesi (Kiwandani)…..04
Mafuta ya taa……05
Mkaa……06
Kuni ……..07
Mabaki ya Mazao….08
Kinyesi cha
Wanyama……09
Nyingine ……..98

10.4 Availability of drinking water

	Season	Main source of water	Distance from source (km)	Time spent waitingor going to and from the source (Hours)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.4.1	Rainy			
10.4.2	Dry period			

Main sourece of drinking water
Col. 2
Tape water……..01 *Water venders……09*
Arificial well……..02 *Boozer……10*
Arificial spring… ……..03 *Bottled water……11*
Openwell……..04 *Other (Specify)……98*
Natural spring……..05
Lake water,piond,river,stream n etc……06
Covered Rain water harvesting well..07

Note: *Code01,* ***Bomba*** *kwa Zanzibar hujulikana kama Mfereji*

10.5 Toilet facilities

10.5.1 What type of toilet does your hosuehold use?

Typ of toilet
No toilet/in the buish……1 *Pit latrine…..4*
Flash toilet……..2 *Other type (Specify)……..8*
Ordinal pit latrine……3

10.6 Eating patterns

10.6.1	**How many meals does your hosue usually get per day** ?	
10.6.2	How days did the household eat meat last week?	
10.6.3	How days did the household eat fish last week?	
10.6.4	How many times did the household experience food shortages last year?	

Food shortage problems (Swali 10.6.4)
Never ……..1
Few times……..2
Sometimes……..3
Many times……4
Often……..5

10.7 Main source of household cash income?

10.7.1 What are the sources of household income?

Code for source of income
Selling food crops……..01 *Sales of foerst products..05* *Cash assisnatce…09*
Sales of livestock……..02 *Business……06* *Fishingi……10*
Sales of livestock products……03 *Salaries……07* *Other……98*
Sales of cash crops…04 *Casual labour……08* *None……99*

TIME OF FINISHING THE INTERVIEW Hour Minutes

Average/maximum yields per area

Use this table to compare the yields calculated in Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

These stats are strictly to be used used as a guide for the purpose of assisting to get the correct area and yields for each crop.

	Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre				Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre	
		Average	Max	Average	Max				Average	Max	Average	Max
11	Maize	1,150	6,250	466	2,530		86	Cabbage	20,000	50,000	8,097	20,243
12	Paddy	700	4,000	283	1,619		87	Tomatoes	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291
13	Sorghum	750	3,500	304	1,417		88	Spinach	15,000	17,000	6,073	6,883
14	Bulrush Millet	350	3,000	142	1,215		89	Carrot	25,000	30,000	10,121	12,146
15	Funger Millet	300	2,500	121	1,012		90	Pepper	3,500		1,417	0
16	Wheat	1,150	4,500	466	1,822		91	Amaranthus	20,000	40,000	8,097	16,194
17	Barley	1,400	1,800	567	729		92	Pumpkin	35,000	40,000	14,170	16,194
16	Cassava	3,000	7,000	1,215	2,834		93	Cucumber	5,000	10,000	2,024	4,049
17	Sweet potatoes	600	8,000	243	3,239		94	Egg plant	30,000	60,000	12,146	24,291
18	Irish potatoes	750	8,500	304	3,441		95	Water melon	10,000	20,000	4,049	8,097
19	Yams	4,000	10,000	466	1,822		96	Caouliflower	17,000	20,000	8,097	16,194
25	Coco yams	2,500	5,000	567	729		52	Cotton	800	25,000	14,170	16,194
26	Onions	30,000	50,000	1,215	2,834		54	Coffee	500	100	2,024	4,049
27	Ginger	20,000	30,000	243	3,239		55	Tea	2,500	10,000	12,146	24,291
31	Mahara Beans	400	1,300	304	3,441		56	Cocoa	150	1,000	4,049	8,097
32	Cow peas	300	1,750	121	709		57	Rubber	400	1,400	6,883	8,097
33	Green gram	1,500	1,800	1,012	2,024		58	Wattle			324	10,121
34	Pigeon peas	600	1,500	243	607		59	Kapok			0	0
35	Chick peas	500	1,500	202	607		60	Sugar cane	60,000	150,000	24,291	60,729
36	Bambara nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619		61	Cardamon	3,000		1,215	0
41	Sun flower	600	1,700	243	688		71	Banana	10,000	50,000	4,049	20,243
42	Simsim	300	1,000	121	405		72	Avocado			0	0
43	Gound nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619		73	Mango	10,000	25,000	4,049	10,121
47	Soyabeans	1,300	2,500	526	1,012		74	Pawpaw	50,000	70,000	20,243	28,340
48	Caster seeds	300	750	121	304		76	Orrage	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
75	Pineapple	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291		77	Grape fruit	30,000	50,000	12,146	20,243
50	Cotton	300	1,500	121	607		78	Grapes	5,000	30,000	2,024	12,146
51	Tobacco	500	1,500	202	607		79	Mandarin	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
53	Pyrethrum			0	0		80	Quava	7,000	35,000	2,834	14,170
62	Jute	800	3,500	324	1,417		81	Plums			0	0
44	Palm oil	1,150	5,000	466	2,024		82	Tufaha		20,000	0	8,097
45	Cononut	1,500	8,000	607	3,239		83	Pea	15,000	27,000	6,073	10,931
46	Cashw nut	9	60/tree	4	24		84	Pitches	14,000	57,000	5,668	23,077
							66	Clove	4,500	5,000	1,772	1,969
								Black pepper	2,000	3,750		
								Mung'unye				
								Ocra	1,000	1,500		

Appendix V

Community Level Questionnaire

United Republic of Tanzania

ACQ 3 CONFIDENTIAL

Village/Community Level Formats

Access to and Use of Community Resources

Farmg Gate Prices of commodoties produced by the village

Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008

Region	.....			Ward	
District	.....			Village	

NUMBER OF FARMERS HH IN THE VIALLAGE
To be filled by the enumerator after completeing form ACLF2

NUMBER OF HH MEMBERS
To be filled by the enumerator after completeing form ACLF2

Enumerator Name ..... Signature .....

Date of Enumeration

d d / m m / y y y y

Start Time — Hour Minutes

End Time — Hour Minutes

Field level checking by:

District Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /
Regional Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /
National Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /

I To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator

Distric checking in Office

District Supervisor	Name		Signature		Date / /

All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.

For Use at Regional Level Only

Data entered by:	Name		Signature		Date / /
Queried	Name		Signature		Date / /

See the back page for details of queries

Ministry of Agriculturte and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Adminstration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Governemnet of Zanzibar

Definitions and working page for page 3

Question Specific Definitions:

Obtain answers to the following questions from the meeting between the enumerator and influencial farmers in the village Infuencial people can be Village Chairman, Village Governement Executive Officer, Councillor, Ward Chairman, Extension Officer in the village or any other person in the village and who is well informed about village matters. It is important to not that these questions must be asked in groups (of more than one people) to obtain answers discussed and approved by many people.

Definitions of some specific terms

Access to community resources. Section 1.0
Community Resources: Resources in which the hh members have no individual claim to and which are shared together by all the village
Community Land: The area officiall demarcated by the village as shared/public land.
Squatting farmers Land: Communal land where individual hhs make sole claim to (for crop farming or fenced livestock) without official rights to ownership.
Available remaining Land: Official area of communal land minus areas of squatting farners.
Givernment Land Reserve: Area set aside by the government as national reserve

Community tree planting scheme(Section 14.3)

Community Forest: A forest planted on the communal land which is planted, replanted or spt planted by the members of the village.

Plant Planting: An area designated by the village for planting a block of trees.

Spot Planted: Replanting an area where selective logging has been carried out. A tree is planted to replace the one that has been cut.

Indigeous Trees: Trees that are native to Tanzania

Exotic Trees: Trees that are not native to Tanzania

Non Government Organisation: Is managed by people from outside the village and it normally covers more than one village/District/Region. Its function is to provide deveoopment assistance to the farmer and is free from direct government links.

Village level organization: is managed by members of the village. Its purpose is normally to access/provide development assistance to the village

ACCESS TO COMMUNAL RESOURCES

1 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES

1.1 Does the village set aside an area for communal resources e.g. forest, grazing, etc. (Yes =1 No =2) ☐

(If the answer is no proceed to 1.2)

	Are of Comminity, Village, Wrad resources	Area in acre	
1.1.1	**Total area of communal land**		Oficial figures from the leader
1.1.2	**Area of squatting famers in communal land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.3	**Remaining available communal land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.4	**Government reserve land**		Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)

1.2 UPATIKANAJI NA MATUMIZI YA MALIASILI ZA JUMUIYA/KIJIJI/SHEHIA

	Community Resources	Distance from the resource in Km -season		Main Use
		Dry	Rainy	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.2.1	Water for human consumption			
1.2.2	Wtar for livestock			
1.2.3	Communal grazing land			
1.2.4	**Communal firewood**			
1.2.5	Wood for chracoal burning			
1.2.6	**Wood for building poles**			
1.2.7	Forest for bee keeping (honey)			
1.2.8	**Hunting**			
1.2.9	**Fishing**			

Instructions on distance from the resource (Cols 2 and 3):
Distance is estimated from the centre of the village.

If under1 km 1, enter 0
If abover 1 km 1 enter whole number , eg. 1.5km= 2km, 1.25km= 1km

Msin uses (Col. 4)
Home or farm /livetsock consumption...1
Sold to traders in the village.....2
Sold to the village market.....3
Sold to local wholesalers.....4
Sold to Big wholewsalers 5
Not available.....6

2.0 COMMUNITY PLANTED TREES

2.1 Didi your village have community planted trees during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yeso=1, No=2) ☐

If the answer is no proceed to Section 3.0

Details of the community tree planting scheme

No.	Dustance from the community forest	Forest Area (acre)	Type of Pllanting	Type of Trees	Source of seeds/ Seedlings	Number of Years since the start of planting	Main uses 2007/08 agriculture year	Main uses of communal forest products
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2.2	•							

Type of planting Col. 3)
POlantion planting.....1
Spot planting.... 2

Type of trees (Col. 4)
Indigenous tress.....1
Exotic tree.....2
Both types.....3

Source of seedlings (Col. 5)
Seeds collection and planting.....1

Villlage Nursery.....2
Department of Forestry..... 3
Private Individuals.... 4

Main Uses (Col. 7)
Poles 1
Wood 2
Charcoal 3
Firewoodi 4
Other (Specify) 8

Main use of revenue (Col.8)
Village development fund.1
Household use.....2
Household ilcome.... 3

3.0 Non governmental Organisation (NGOs) Contact

3.1 Did any NGO visit the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1,No=2) (If no provceed to Section 4) ☐

Na.	Type of NGO	Visited Y=1,N=2	Number of visits	Distnatce to the Office (km)
3.2	Extension/ Rsearch			
3.3	Service /Input provision			
3.4	Community Development			
3.5	Other			

5.1 Did the village have Field farm schools during 2007/08,agriculture year? (Yes=1,No=2) ☐

5.3 Did the village have local ironsmiths during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is 2 proceed to q. 5.5 ☐

5.4 Number of local ironsmiths

4.0 Community Based Organisation

4.1 Didi the village have any CBO during the 2007/08 agricuylture year?(Yes=1, No=2) ☐

Na.	Type of CBO Nd=1,Hap=2	
4.2	Extension/ Rsearch	☐
4.3	Service /Input provision	☐
4.4	Community Development	☐
4.5	Other	☐

5.2 Did the village participate in any research on crops/ improved livestock during in the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) ☐

5.5 Did the village have any training centres on draft animals during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) If number 2 is the answer conclude the enumeration. ☐

5.6 Number of training centres for draft animals

Obtain answers to the following questions from the meeting of enumerator and key informants in the village.Key infomants can be a village chairman, Village Local Government Executive Officer, Councellor, Wrad Chairman, Village extsion officer, or any knowledgeble member in the community. Where possible ask these questions to a group inorder to reach a consensus . **The numebr should be below five people.**

Procedure: Administer this frpom after completing asll smallholder questionnaires for the village.
1. Copy the name of all crops from Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 grown in the village from smallholder questionnaires
   This should also include livetsock raised by the household from questions 9.1, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5 and enter them in col na 1 of this form.
   Also see codes for livetsock below.
2. Enter price estimates per kg in col 5 and 6.

Name of crop/livestock	Code of crop/livestock	Name of main crop	Code of Main crop	Type of measure	Price of measure	
					Minimum Per year	Maximamun Per year
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*

Type of livestock(Col 2)
Cattle .....01 Ducks……..07
Goat.....02 Turkey…….08
Sheep.....03 Rabbit……09
Pigs.....04 Kanga……10
Poutry……..05 Simbilisi……..11
Donkeys……06

Main poroduct- CROPS (sCol.4)
Cereals……..01 Flowers eg. Pyrethrum.....07
Green maize……..02 Vegetables……..08
Green leaves and stem .....03 Fruit……..09
Straw, dry stems etc..04 Other……..10
Roots and tubers, etc.....05
Leaves (Tobacco etc)..... 06

Main product- LIVESTOCK (Col. 4)
Live animals…..01
Meat 02
Milk.....03
Eggs.....04

Quantity (Col.5)

Kg……1
Number.....2
Litre……..3
A portion/piece 4

Appendix V

Village Community Level formats

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ACLF 1

Page Number…….. out of……

Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Sub-village /ward leader listing from

Region _____Code ☐☐ Ward _____Code ☐☐☐

District _____Code ☐☐ Village _____ Code ☐☐

Sub village leader Number	Name of Ward village leader	Number of Households Form Office Register	After enumeration	Comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	
☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	

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ACLF 2

Page Number…….. out of……

Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Household listing from-for listing hh heads and agriculture activities

Region _____ Code

District _____ Code

Ward _____ Code

Village _____ Code

☐☐

☐☐

☐☐

Name of sub village leader

Name of sub village_____ ☐☐☐

Household number	Household head name	Number of Fields a	Cattle Total	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Kuku/Bata/	Rabbit	If the Respondent Qualifies X	Farmer Serial Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
☐☐☐													
☐☐☐													
☐☐☐													
☐☐☐													

ACLF 3

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Household listing for 15 selected farmers

National Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Region _____ Code ☐☐ ward : _____ code ☐☐☐ ☐☐ Namba Sawia ☐☐☐

District _____ Code ☐ village _____ code ☐☐ Hatua

S/N	Sub-village leader Number	Name of sub-village leader	Name of selected head of household	Name of Household Head	Number of					
					Field	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poutry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
☐☐	☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐							
☐☐	☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐							
☐☐	☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐							
☐☐	☐☐☐		☐☐☐☐							