

Tanzania

Maize Profile



USAID Tanzania: Agricultural Sector assessment (2006)
 National Bureau of Statistics; July 2016
 National Bureau of Statistics (2014)

Total cultivable area

44 M ha

Total area under maize cultivation

3.1 M ha



Average smallholder farmer yield

1.4 t/ha

Total annual national maize production

4.5 M tons



PASS Trust 2013-Draft investment potential for maize and rice, Dec 2011
 National Bureau of Statistics 2010/2014

26% Maize area under improved varieties

33.4% Female headed households

16.8% Households growing improved maize

17% Smallholder households growing DT maize

39 MILLION Total number of smallholder farmers



African Journal of Agricultural Research; The use of Improved maize varieties in Tanzania, 2014
 National Bureau of Statistics (2015)
 Agribusiness indicators-Tanzania, November, 2012: The 2010/11 National Panel Survey (NPS)
 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2012)-National Panel Survey. FAO



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DTMASS
 Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling

DTMASS Project highlights

6

Number of seed production partners



13

DT varieties being scaled under DTMASS



2,090

Tons of DT maize produced under DTMASS in 2016 (certified seed)



11.6

Tons of DT early generation seed supported by DTMASS in 2016 (basic and breeder seed)



42,471

Number of farmers reached through DTMASS in 2016



Key traits of maize varieties



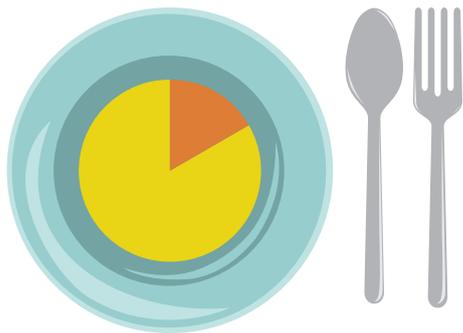
Tolerance to:
Drought (all varieties)
Striga (select varieties)

Resistance to:
Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) (most varieties)
Gray Leaf Spot (GLS) (most varieties)

Nutritional value:
Quality Protein Maize (QPM) (select varieties)

National maize consumption

3 MILLION
tons



60% Contribution of maize in total national calorie intake as of 2004/5 national survey

Adoption of maize production Technologies in Central Tanzania, October 1998

Smallholder farmer information

19%

smallholder farmers with access to an SMS phone through Tigo Kilimo



14.8%

smallholder farmers with access to internet

Top 5 maize varieties used by smallholders

In Tanzania there are no common varieties grown because of more than 10 Agro-ecological zones that exist in the country. But the following are commonly used:

TMV-medium to low altitude (OPV)

SITUCA M-1 Medium to low altitude (OPV)

TAN H 600- Medium to low altitude (Hybrid)

UH614-Hybrid medium to high altitude

Staha-low to medium altitude (OPV)



Adoption of maize production Technologies in Central Tanzania, October 1998
Case study, Tigo Kilimo Tanzania
Report on access to Agricultural market information by rural farmers in Tanzania (July 2014) by: Mawazo M. Magesa1, Kisangani Michael1 and Jesuk Ko2
Maize scientists in Selian



Annual maize imports

4,199 tons



Annual maize exports

774 tons

UNCOMTRADE

Annual precipitation



1,071 mm

Major cropping systems used



Mono-cropping
Southern highland, central and eastern zone

Inter-cropping (maize, beans and pigeon peas)
Northern zone

World Bank (2011)
Ministry of Agriculture

Major maize producers

Companies producing a majority/ 75% of maize seed market



6% Monsanto & Highland Seed

5% Bytrade Tanzania Ltd.

4% Agricultural Seed Agency & FICA Seed

2% Krishna Seed

1% Zenobia, Meru Agro & Mount Meru

28% Pannar Seed

26% SeedCo.

9% SNNPR

7% Kibo Seed

Research Paper, 2014; The use of improved maize varieties in Tanzania by Stephen Lyimo, Zubeda Mduruma and Hugo De Groot

About CIMMYT

CIMMYT - The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center - is the global leader in publicly-funded maize and wheat research and related farming systems. Headquartered near Mexico City, CIMMYT works with hundreds of partners throughout the developing world to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems, thus improving global food security and reducing poverty. CIMMYT is a member of the CGIAR System Organization and leads the CGIAR Research Programs on Maize and Wheat. The Center receives support from national governments, foundations, development banks and other public and private agencies.

About DTMASS - The Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling (DTMASS) project develops and disseminates evidence-based content to external stakeholders, including seed companies and farmers, to inform production and purchase decisions regarding drought tolerant maize varieties. This involves, in part, assembling key seed sector data collected from years of research by CIMMYT and its partners, and various other trusted sources, in an accessible and easy-to-use format.

DTMASS works in six countries in eastern and southern Africa to produce and deploy affordable drought tolerant, stress resilient, and high-yielding maize varieties for smallholder farmers. To promote these improved varieties, DTMASS combines traditional print material and mobile-based applications to share agronomy and other agricultural information directly with farmers.

Led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DTMASS is implemented through strategic partnerships with national agricultural research systems, as well as public and private seed producers.



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