



# Promotion and Development of Agricultural Mechanization in Tanzania

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# How is agricultural mechanization contributing to increased productivity along the value chain?

Mechanized Operation	•Contribution along the value chain
<b>Production</b> (Land preparation, fertilization, harvesting technologies, Irrigation),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced drudgery, Timely farm operations,</li> <li>• increased yields, Rural development,</li> <li>• <u>increased</u> employment opportunities (youth +Women)</li> <li>• Reduced post harvest losses,</li> <li>• Improve quality of produce and product, Increased farm income,</li> <li>• Diversity of food, Extended shelf life,</li> <li>• Access to new market for local produce and exportability of food supplies,</li> </ul>
<b>Post harvest</b> (Drying and Storage)	
<b>Processing</b> (milling, pressing, grading and packing),	
<b>Distribution</b> (Transportation)	

- In yr **2006** Tanzanian Government in collaboration with FAO developed TAMS,
- The level of farm mechanization in cultivation **has increased** from *14%, 24% and 62% in 2015 for tractors, animal power and hand hoe* **in 2015** up to *20%, 27% and 53% in 2020* respectively. This contribute to;
  - Over 7 years consecutively from 2012/13 to 2019/20, the country has been observed to produce surplus food.
  - Region with high mechanization level are Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Mbeya, Dodoma.



# Notable actions that are being taken to advance sustainable agricultural mechanization

- **Review of TAM Strategy** to tap projects for increasing production through agricultural mechanizations.
- To **mechanize agriculture in ASDP II** and through **NSYIA**
- **Work with LGAs, NGOs, Institutions, AMCOS and dealers** of agro-machinery through PPP in sustaining and increasing productivity by use of good practice through agro machinery
- The Ministry through division of mechanization is **harmonizing CA practices in the country** in dry areas to preserve soil fertility and increase production of maize and other crops



# Key challenges that need to be addressed to spearhead operationalization of F-SAMA at the country level

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- **Linkages between** technology development agencies, manufacturers, distributors and farmers are still low.
- Number of **skilled operators and mechanics** for agricultural machinery is **not sufficient**
- **Inadequate after sale services** and general poor technical know how
- **Service centres/ service providers** with full machinery packages is **inadequate**
- **Funds for Research and Development** on agricultural mechanization technologies is **limited**
- **High cost** of agricultural machinery





**Thank you for your attention!**