



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
Ministry of Agriculture

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NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BULLETIN

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## 1.0 NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- In November, most of the crops are in their vegetative stages with favorable conditions in bimodal areas. Concurrently, weed management activities are also on progress. In Unimodal areas land preparation and planting activities are on progress.
- Cassava continues to have favorable growing conditions all over the country and the crop is at different growth stages.
- Postharvest management and marketing for most of the food crops harvested during the 2023/2024 production season are currently underway in the country.
- The average wholesale prices of maize were highest in the markets of Njombe, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Mara and Geita, while the lowest prices were recorded in the markets of Ruvuma, Katavi and Songwe.
- Rice wholesale average prices were highest in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tabora, Katavi and Singida markets and lowest in the markets of Shinyanga, Mara and Simiyu.
- Dry beans wholesale average prices were highest in Geita, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza and Songwe markets and lowest in the markets of Njombe, Ruvuma and Singida.

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## 2.0 CROP CONDITIONS FOR MAJOR FOOD CROPS

### Maize

In most areas of the bimodal, Maize is currently in its vegetative stages, ranging from emergency to tasseling, under favorable conditions. In unimodal areas, farmers are actively engaged in land preparation and planting activities.



**Source:** Extension officer from Kigoma Region

### Beans

Land preparation and planting activities are currently ongoing in November across most unimodal regions. In bimodal areas crops are at various growth stages with favorable conditions. In some areas, for example Kagera region beans crop have reached the maturity stage and harvesting is underway.



**Source:** Extension officer from Kigoma Region

### Cassava

Cassava is typically cultivated at various intervals, depending on the moisture content of the soil, which results in the crop being at different growth stages. Most regions, including Pwani, Tanga, Geita, Kigoma, Lindi, Mara, Mtwara, Mwanza and Tabora have experienced favorable conditions for its growth.



**Source:** Extension officer from Pwani Region

### Paddy

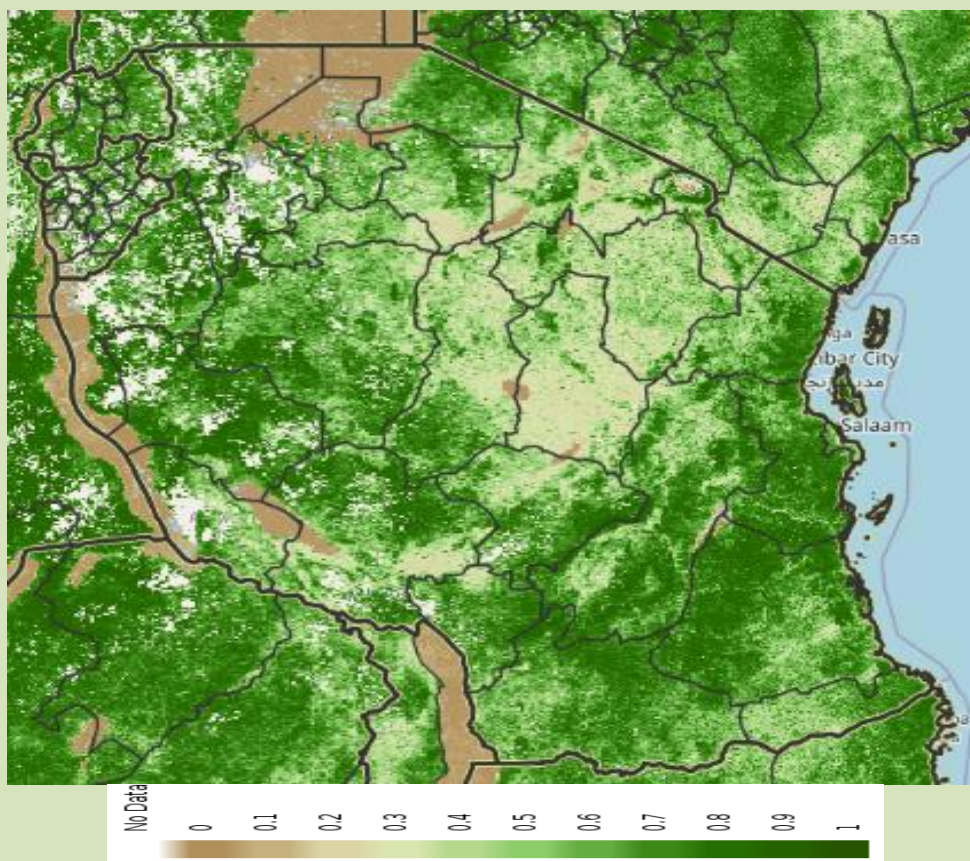
Land preparation and planting activities are currently underway in both unimodal and bimodal areas  
NB: In some of the irrigation schemes paddy is at grain filling to maturity.



**Source:** Extension officer from Geita Region



### 3.0 SATELLITE-BASED VEGETATIVE CONDITIONS

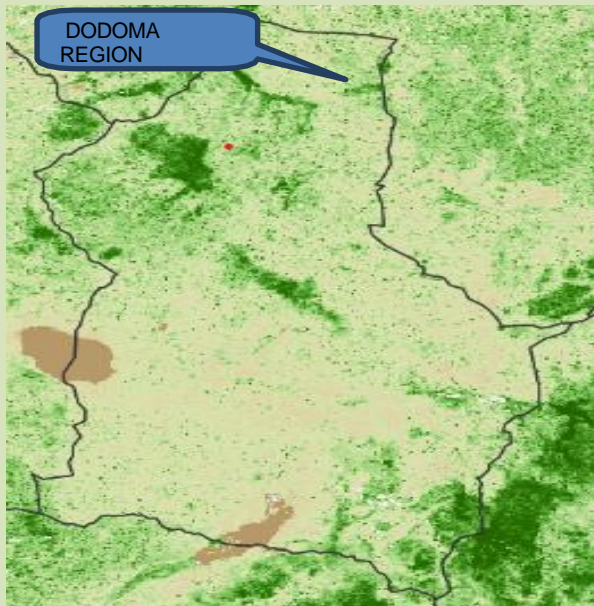


**Figure .1: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for 21-30 November, 2024**

Source: (EWX) <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af>

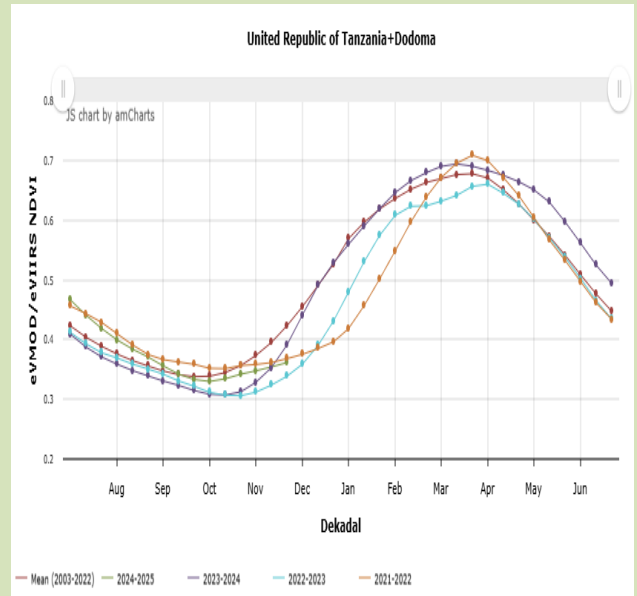
In November, 2024, the state of vegetation exhibited ongoing improvement in both unimodal and bi-modal regions, following the arrival of the "Vuli" and Msimu rains. Nevertheless, the distribution of rainfall for the 2024/2025 "Vuli" and Msimu season has proven to be less favorable compared to the 2023/2024 season.

### 3.1 Satellite-Based Vegetative Conditions



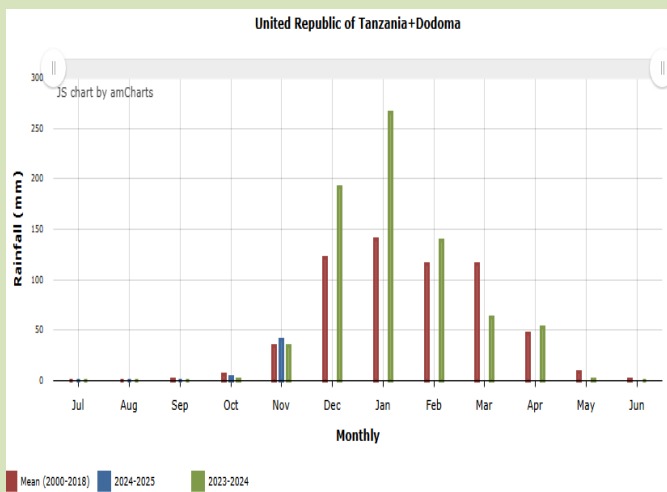
**Figure 2: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for Dodoma for 21-30 November, 2024.**

Source: (EWX) <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/ewx/index.html?region=af>

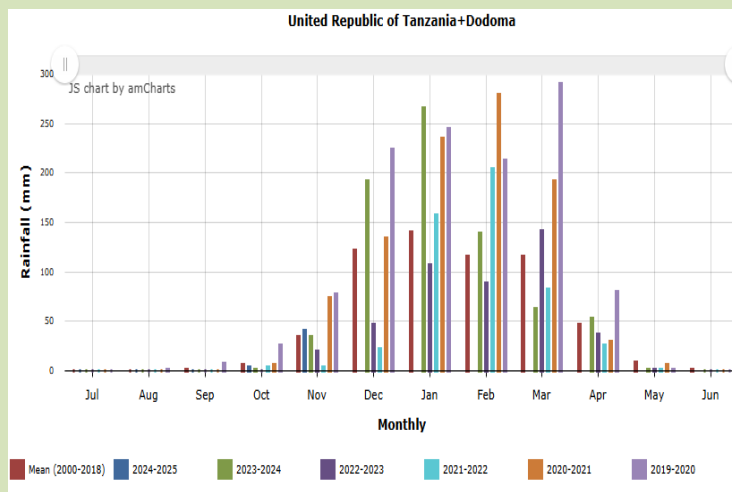


**Figure 3. 10 days NDVI for November, 2024 as it compares to 2021, 2022, 2023 and the long-term mean for Dodoma Region.**

In comparison to the long-term mean NDVI and the NDVI anomalies for November 2021, 2022 and 2023, the NDVI for Dodoma in November 2024 is lower than both the long-term mean and the figures from November 2021. Nevertheless, it surpasses the values recorded in November 2022 and November 2023 (Fig.3).



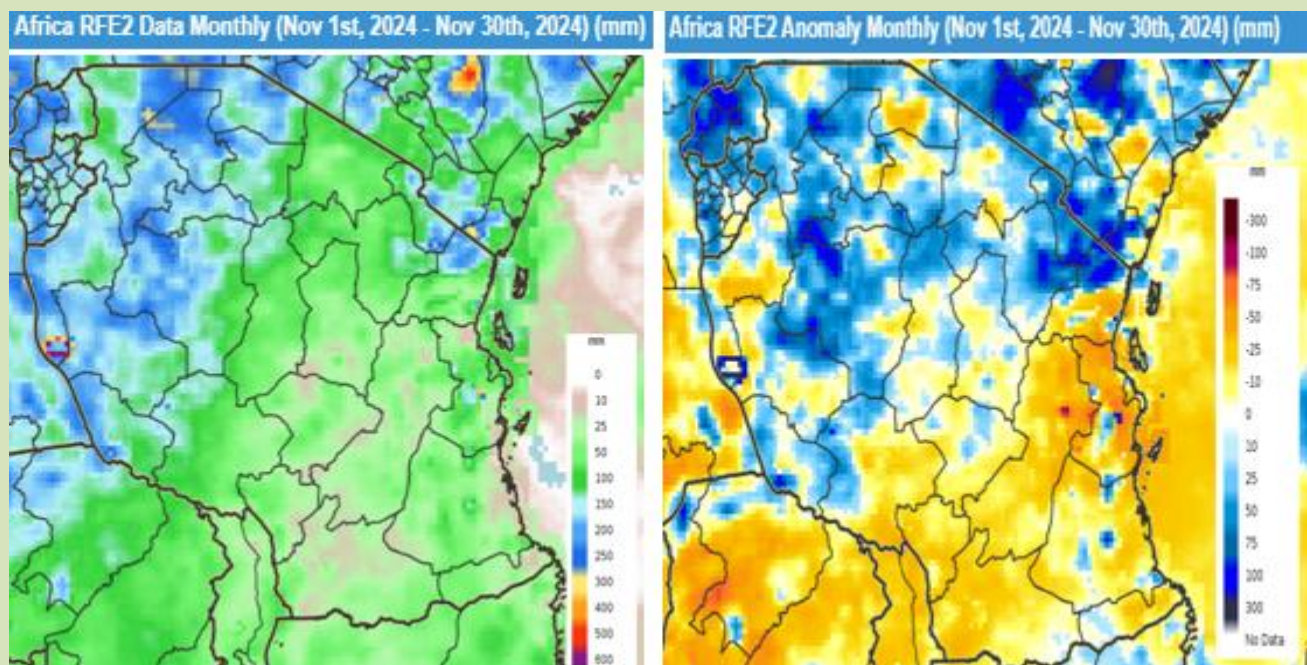
**Figure 4 a: Climatology of Dodoma region indicates how rainfall performs in 2024/2025 season as compared to 2023/2024 season**



**Figure 4 b: Climatology of Dodoma Region for Five years comparison indicates how rainfall performed for five consecutive years.**

### 3.2 Rainfall Performance During November, 2024

In November 2024, sporadic rainfall was observed in some bimodal areas, while in unimodal regions, the precipitation signified the beginning of the Msimu rains in some areas. Heavy rainfall occurred in some areas, causing floods and subsequently disrupting some economic activities.



**Figure 5:** Tanzania Rainfall Distribution for 1<sup>st</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024; as total (left) and deviation from long term monthly mean (right).

### 3.3 Agrometeorological Impact During November, 2024

Improvement of soil moisture condition was experienced across most part of the bi-modal areas, with some unimodal areas also experiencing improved soil moisture. Farmers in both unimodal and bi-modal areas actively engaged in land preparation and planting activities. In parts of the bi-modal areas, farmers continued weeding as crops advanced to vegetative stage.

### 3.4 Weather Outlook for December, 2024:

Seasonal rains are anticipated to persist across most parts of the country during December 2024. However, in some areas likely to experience enhanced rainfall. Details of the weather outlook for December as per Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) is as follows;

#### **Northern Coast (Tanga, Pwani, Dar es Salaam regions, northern part of Morogoro region, Mafia, Unguja and Pemba Islands):**

Rainfall is expected in some areas, with slightly enhanced rainfall likely during the first and second weeks.



**North Eastern Highlands (Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions):**

Periodic rainfall is expected, with a slight increase anticipated during the first and second weeks.

**Lake Victoria basin (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara and Simiyu regions):**

Rainfall is anticipated in certain regions, with a minor increase in intensity during the first and the second weeks.

**Western regions (Kigoma, Katavi and Tabora regions):**

Rainfall is anticipated in some areas, with a slightly enhanced rainfall during the first and second weeks.

**Central areas (Dodoma and Singida regions):**

Rainfall is expected over some areas, with slight enhancement anticipated, particularly during the first and second weeks.

**Southwestern Highlands (Rukwa, Songwe, Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa regions and Southern sector of Morogoro region):**

Rainfall is expected across some areas, with enhanced rainfall during the first and second week.

**Southern Coast (Mtwara and Lindi regions):**

Periodic rainfall is anticipated, with slight enhancement during the first week.

**Southern Region (Ruvuma region):**

Periodic rainfall is likely in some areas, with a slight increase expected during the first week.

### 3.5 Agro-meteorological Outlook for December, 2024

The anticipated increase in rainfall during December is expected to improve soil moisture levels. Farmers in both unimodal and bimodal areas are advised to continue routine farming activities while consulting agricultural extension officers for effective farm management. Additionally, they are urged to utilize the existing soil moisture effectively for the timely application of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides. Furthermore, farmers should capitalize on the favorable soil moisture conditions to complete their planting activities.

## 4.0 WHOLESALE AVERAGE FOOD PRICES FOR MAJOR FOOD CROPS

On weekly basis, the national average wholesale prices for major food crops (Maize, Rice and Beans) varied as follows;

### Maize

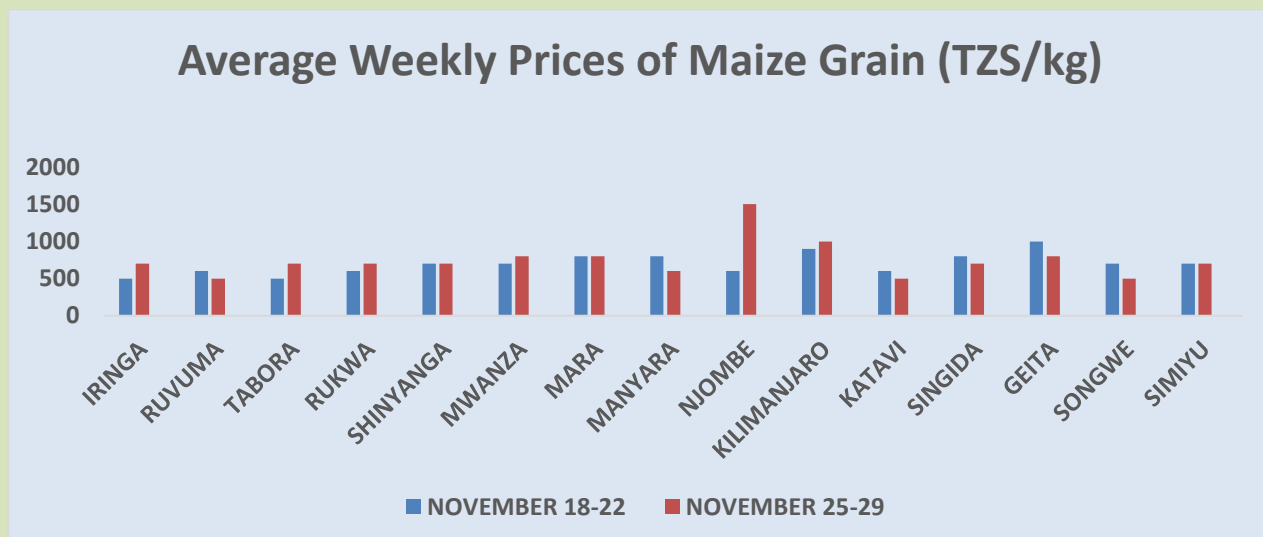


Figure 6: Average weekly prices of maize grain at major markets

- Maize prices were highest in the markets of Njombe, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Mara and Geita, and lowest in the markets of Ruvuma, Katavi and Songwe.

### Rice

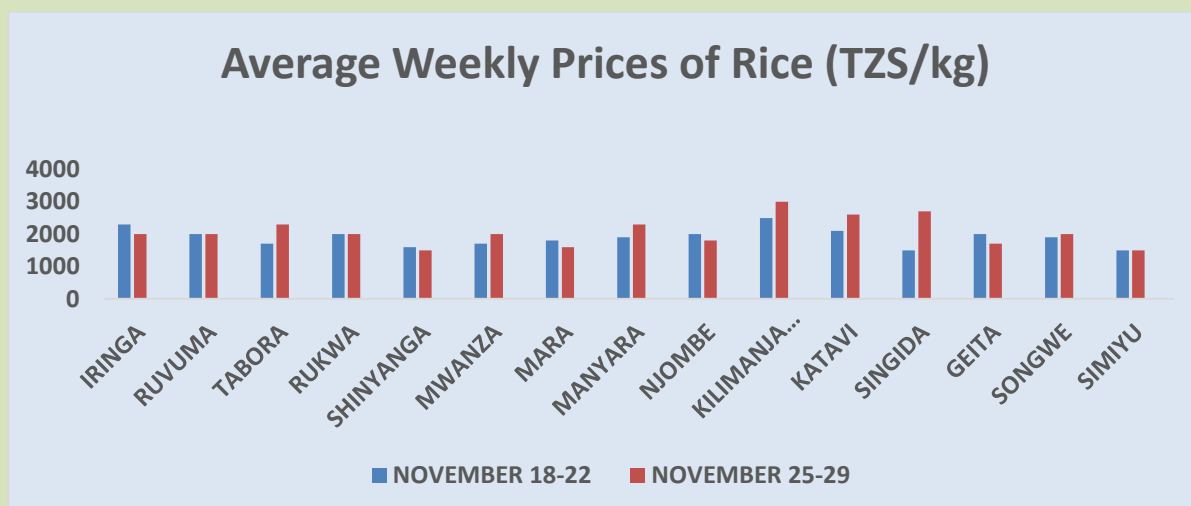
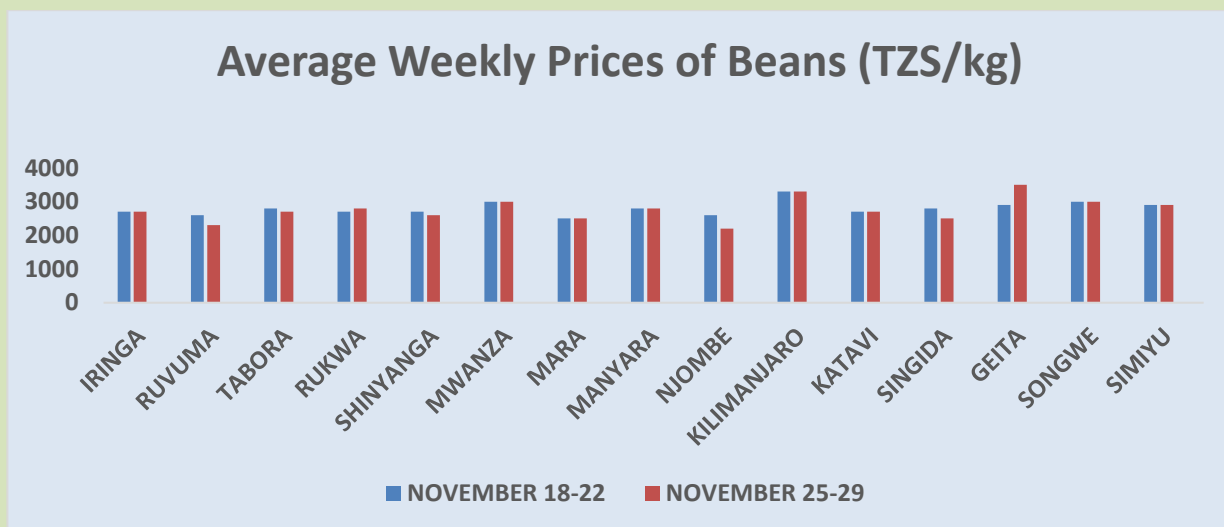


Figure 7: Average weekly prices of rice at major markets

Rice wholesale prices were highest in the markets of Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tabora, Katavi and Singida and lowest in the markets of Shinyanga, Mara and Simiyu.

## Beans



*Figure 8: Average weekly prices of dry beans at major markets*

- Dry beans prices were highest in the markets of Geita, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza and Songwe and lowest in the markets of Njombe, Ruvuma and Singida.



## 5.0 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

Over the last four (4) consecutive years, food security situation in Tanzania has shown a steady improvement, with production rising from 17,148,290 tons in 2021/2022 to 22,803,316 tons in 2023/2024, marking an increase of 32.9%. Furthermore, the Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) indicates that for the past ten consecutive years, the country has been self-sufficient at a level ranging from 114% to 128%. In 2024/2025, the country has reached a self-sufficiency ratio of 128%, signifying a surplus status.

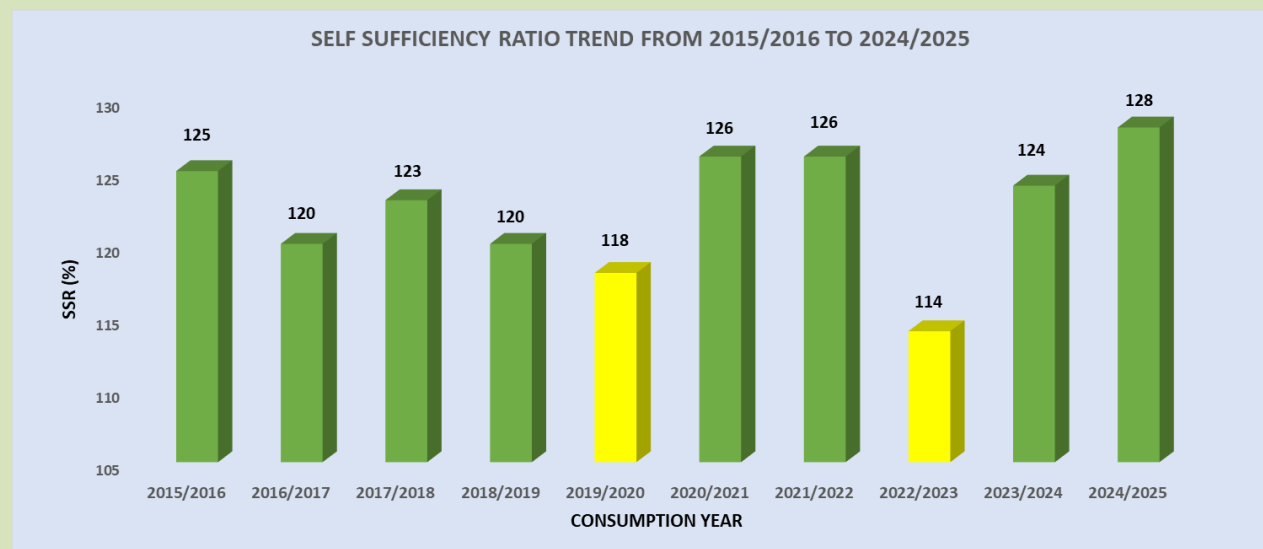


Figure 9: Self Sufficiency Ratio Trends (2015/2016-2024/2025)

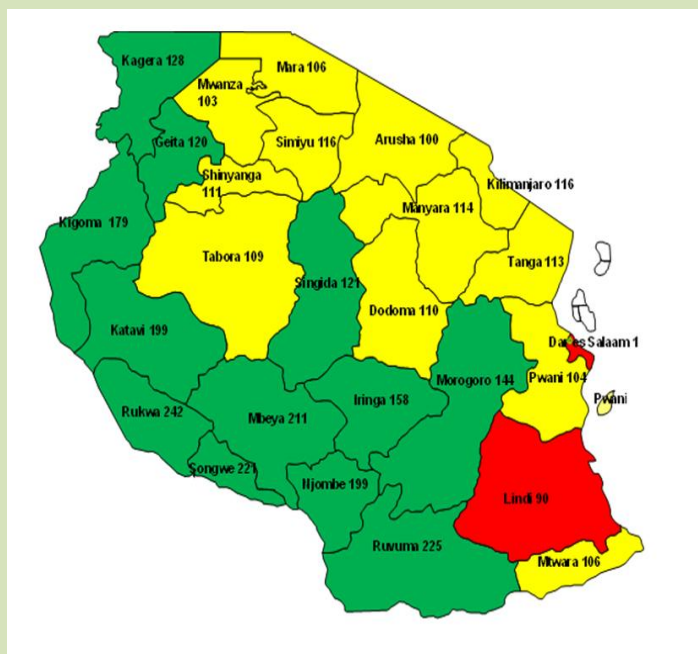


Figure 10: Region Level - Self Sufficiency Ratio for the 2024/2025 consumption year

## 6.0 PUBLIC AWARENESS

### 6.1 IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY BY BUILDING AND OPERATING AFLATOXIN SMART WAREHOUSES

Tanzania through the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination Project (TANIPAC). The project aims at minimizing aflatoxin occurrence in the food system, leading to improved food safety and security and ultimately to improved health and nutrition, agricultural productivity, and trade. As part of its infrastructure development efforts, the project has constructed a number of Smart Warehouses for better postharvest management of cereals.



Mockup for Alatoxin- Smart Warehouses that have been built in 12 District Councils of Tanzania Mainland (Gairo, Chemba, Babati, Kasulu, Kibondo, Nzega, Kiteto, Nanyumbu, Buchosa, Ikindilo, Namtumbo, Bukombe) as well as in Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). The warehouses have laboratories for examining aflatoxin contamination, modern toilets, large improved drying spaces and security office at the gate. The warehouses are well fenced.



A warehouse built in Chemba and is currently in operation.



A mini laboratory for aflatoxin examination



Drying place



On the left, modern toilets and on the right, security office at the entrance

## 7.0 ACRONYM TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
TMA	Tanzania Metrological Agency
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetative Index. The NDVI is used to measure and monitor plant growth, vegetative cover, and biomass production.
BIMODAL	Areas receiving rains twice a year. This means that the majority of precipitation falls in two distinct seasons a year i.e. short rains Vuli-September to December, Long rains Masika - March to May.
UNIMODAL	Areas receiving rains once a year Msimu rains i.e. from November to April
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
EWX	Early Warning explorer