

COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES

OF KENYA AND TANZANIA

by

HELLEN LEMA

Research Paper submitted to the Department of  
Economics, University of Nairobi in partial  
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree  
of Master of Arts in Economics.

June 1977

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI LIBRARY



0100661 8

## A B S T R A C T

This paper examines differences and similarities in the Agricultural strategies of Kenya and Tanzania. The role of agriculture in the economies of the two countries is discussed briefly, followed by government's stated objectives, achievements and some of the problems that have been met in meeting these objectives. This leads to the discussion of the strategies that have been outlined in the two countries to achieve these objectives and special attention is paid to how the small farmers, who is an important element in contributing to the objectives, have been incorporated in the strategies. Some of the strategy variables examined include:-

(i) Crop priorities: It was found that both countries have shifted emphasis from the production of cash crops and food crops are receiving more attention, especially in the case of Tanzania.

(ii) Land tenure: From the pattern of land ownership adopted in the two countries, ujamaa villages which have been compared closely with the settlement schemes in Kenya have involved a lot more people than the settlement schemes. On the other hand production in the settlement schemes has been successful while that of ujamaa has been disappointing. The big farms performance has not been very successful in both cases but Tanzania is worse off.

(iii) Extention and Research: This is concentrated in settlement schemes and a few better off farmers in Kenya while in Tanzania concentration is in the ujamaa villages, where the poor farmers are.

(iv) Credit: Of late Tanzania loans to agriculture are more than those of Kenya and the proportion going to small farmers is significantly larger than that of Kenya. Unlike Kenya almost all of the credit to small farmers is channelled through the cooperative movement. On the whole it can be concluded that in Tanzania these services focus more on the needs of small farmers than is the case