KEY MESSAGES

- The national budget grew by about 50.3%, from TZS 41.48 trillion in 2022/23 to TZS 62.33 trillion in 2026/27.
- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism's share of the national budget fell from 1.49% in 2022/23 to 0.54% in 2026/27.
- The development budget of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism fell from TZS 180.4 billion to TZS 62.3 billion, a cut of about 65.5%.
- None of the five ministries analysed has a specific budget line that mentions agroforestry.
- By early 2026, only 55.39% of the approved development funds had been disbursed.





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CIVIC SOCIAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION

POLICY BRIEF
No. 03, 2026

DOES THE NATIONAL BUDGET GIVE AGROFORESTRY THE PLACE IT DESERVES?

National budget analysis for the 2022/23–2026/27 financial years



1. BACKGROUND

Agriculture is a key sector of Tanzania's economy, contributing to national income (GDP), employment and food security. Most producers are smallholder farmers who depend on rainfall and use few inputs, which leaves them exposed to the effects of climate change.

Agroforestry is one way of addressing these challenges. By combining trees, crops and livestock on the same piece of land, agroforestry improves soil health, increases household income sources, strengthens food security and builds resilience to climate change.

This brief is based on an analysis of government budgets from 2022/2023 to 2026/2027, with the aim of showing how far agroforestry has been prioritised in the budgets of the sector ministries that contribute to its growth.

2. KEY FINDINGS

2.1 The national budget has grown, but the shares of the relevant ministries have not grown in proportion

The national budget grew by about 50.3%, from TZS 41.48 trillion in 2022/23 to TZS 62.33 trillion in 2026/27. However, the budget shares and development budgets of the ministries relevant to agroforestry show mixed trends.

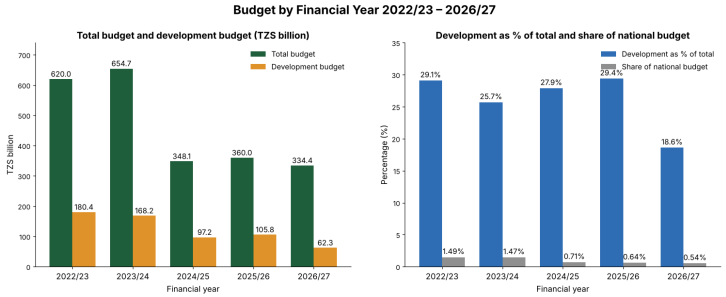
Ministry/institution	Share of national budget	Development budget (TZS billion)
Agriculture (MoA)	1.81% → 1.77%	570.0 → 567.3
Livestock and Fisheries (MLF)	0.65% → 0.70%	109.9 → 335.1
Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	1.49% → 0.54%	180.4 → 62.3
Vice President's Office (VPO)	0.13% → 0.16%	18.7 → 44.9
PO-RALG/TAMISEMI	21.14% → 19.69%	3,270 → 3,770

Source: National Budget Analysis, CSP (2026);

According to the analysis, the Ministry of Agriculture's budget rose from TZS 751.1 billion to TZS 1,105 billion (about 47%); the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries from TZS 268.9 billion to TZS 433.4 billion (about 61%); the Vice President's Office from TZS 53.1 billion to TZS 99.9 billion (about 88%); and TAMISEMI from TZS 8.77 trillion to TZS 12.27 trillion (about 40%).

2.2 Decline in the development budget of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

The ministry's development budget fell from TZS 180.4 billion in 2022/23 to TZS 62.3 billion in 2026/27, a cut of about 65.5%. The development share of the ministry's total budget also fell, from 29.1% to 18.6%. In addition, more than 60% of the development funds are reported to come from external sources.



Source: Budget Speeches of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, 2022/23–2026/27

2.3 No dedicated agroforestry budget

Five ministries support agroforestry, but none has set aside a dedicated budget for agroforestry activities.

2.4 Delayed release of funds

By the end of 2026, only 55.39% of the approved development funds had been released, which delays the implementation of activities.

2.5 Budgets do not fully implement the National Agroforestry Strategy (NAS)

Budgets partly support research, seedlings and tree planting, but there are gaps in extension services, markets, seeds and coordination. Moreover, this ministry's funding is not sustainable, since more than 60% of its development budget depends on external sources.

3. POLICY PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Priority 1: Establish dedicated agroforestry budget lines

All five ministries should set up clear budget lines linked to the goals of NAS II to improve coordination and accountability. These lines should cover farmer training and demonstration plots, tree seedling production, seed systems, and research and extension services.

The Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF) and the National Environmental Trust Fund (NETF) should set up dedicated agroforestry funding windows.

Priority 2: Restore the development budget of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

The Government should prioritise restoring this ministry's development budget to at least TZS 150–180 billion, to enable effective coordination of the National Agroforestry Strategy.

Priority 3: Include agroforestry in local government budgets

TAMISEMI should provide guidance and build the capacity of councils to include agroforestry in their plans and budgets, and help them access climate finance, including the Adaptation Fund and the LDCF.

Priority 4: Mobilise climate and carbon finance

The Vice President's Office carbon market programme should be extended to more councils. REDD+ procedures and carbon credits for smallholder projects should be made transparent and simplified, while development partners are encouraged to co-finance landscape restoration under NAS II.

Priority 5: Include agroforestry in FYDP IV (2026/27–2030/31)

The Fourth National Five-Year Development Plan should include agroforestry as a clear investment priority, with measurable targets, budget allocations and monitoring indicators for each relevant ministry.

4. CONCLUSION

The national budget has grown, but agroforestry has not benefited proportionately. The five relevant ministries have activities that support agroforestry; however, the development budget of Natural Resources and Tourism, the coordinator of NAS II, has declined sharply, and no ministry has set aside a budget line that mentions agroforestry directly.

Can agroforestry be implemented effectively without a visible budget allocation, timely release of funds and strong coordination between ministries? The recommendations in this brief are a solid foundation for the restoration and steady growth of agroforestry in Tanzania.