

ABSTRACT

Tanzania is currently experiencing a significant growth in population with potential food shortages predicted in the next few years. Global warming is causing a serious threat on food production because lands used for agriculture can no longer produce food. As a result of this, food prices are raising sharply causing an adverse effect in the economy where the standard of living is now very high. As a way to address this problem, the Government of Tanzania has prepared a "Kilimo Kwanza" initiative which aims at revolutionizing agriculture to increase food security in the country. Access to agriculture finance is one of the pillars of this initiative.

In this regard, the study assessed the factors affecting agriculture exports in Tanzania using the horticulture value chain as a case. It assessed key constraints affecting agriculture exports in Tanzania with a focus in the horticulture value chain and examined the role of public and private sector in increasing horticulture exports. Furthermore it evaluated strategies used to address export constraints in Tanzania. This was a qualitative study which used a sample of 45 respondents from the two active horticultural production regions in Tanzania, Arusha and Kilimanjaro.

