



Institutions and policies to implement the Tanzania livestock master plan

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In recent years, the government of Tanzania has prioritized the transformation of the agricultural sector. This approach—adopted in the 2007 Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) and its successor, the 2017 ASDP II—was designed to help meet the objectives set out in a number of existing strategies and policies in the country. Despite accounting for 11% of the African cattle population, livestock-related activities contribute only 7.4% to Tanzania's GDP and annual growth at 2.6% is low. And this growth largely reflects increases in livestock numbers, rather than productivity gains.

The absence of clear roadmaps to develop the livestock sector has persistently hindered successful implementation of these investment plans. Severely constrained by low livestock reproductive rates, high mortality and high disease prevalence, detailed interdisciplinary analysis has revealed the potential benefits of a comprehensive livestock master plan (LMP) in Tanzania. With rapid population and income growth, and increasing urbanization, the demand for livestock products is growing, presenting huge opportunities for the sector and the overall economy. The proposed investments of USD 621 million set out in the LMP have the potential to improve productivity and total production in key poultry, pork, red meat, and dairy value chains.

With the most recently available data, from 2013–2015, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) used a livestock sector investment and policy Toolkit (LSIPT) to develop herd and sector models to make a baseline

assessment of the current state of agricultural development in Tanzania. This was used to assess the potential long-term, 15–20 years, impact of proposed combined technology and policy interventions, referred to as the livestock sector analysis (LSA).

The LMP was formulated from empirical evidence generated by detailed LSA and value-chain studies of poultry, pork, red meat and dairy. The LSA and the LMP identified promising areas for investment in the livestock sector. The *ex-ante* assessments based on productivity and socio-economic simulation analyses, undertaken as part of the LSA, demonstrated the technical and financial viability of the proposed investments, following the completion of a cost-benefit analysis. A critical dimension to realize these results is an enabling (institutional and policy) environment, facilitating implementation of the proposed investments.

Livestock policy and institutional constraints

The strategies presented here were developed from a review of key policy documents, government directives, regulations, laws, targeted interviews, and a review of the LSA and research papers. The findings show that many livestock-related policies, institutions, laws and regulations have been enacted, but are being constrained by a lack of enforcement capacity and the need to update older policies to deal adequately with the circumstances currently facing the sector. The LMP identifies the following institutional and policy issues for attention.

Veterinary services

- Facilitation of an enabling environment to encourage the development of private veterinary services in rural areas through: the provision of incentive packages, the introduction of cost-sharing schemes for the prevention and control of diseases of economic importance, the promotion of public–private partnerships in the delivery of animal health services, and the establishment of a reporting system that will facilitate collection of information on veterinary drugs/vaccines performance at all levels.

Dairy

- Formulation and implementation of the Animal Breeding Act, and associated regulations to guide the selection and conservation of dairy animal breeds and breeding.
- Strengthening of dairy cooperatives, particularly savings and credit cooperatives, to facilitate the provision of capital to smallholders, enforce dairy food safety regulations through increased training of inspectors and the recruitment of more inspectors, and promotion of milk consumption through the establishment of school feeding programs.

Poultry

- Strengthening of the enforcement of the 2003 Animal Disease Act for poultry and the 2010 Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act.
- Development of the capacity of animal feed and meat inspectors.
- Formulation and enforcement of poultry feed inspection, biosecurity and other relevant disease control guidelines.
- Imposition of stricter disease controls on the importation of commercial replacement stock.

Hides and skins

- Taking of measures to promote investment in processing facilities for hides and skins, and the enforcement of relevant trade regulations.
- Strengthening of market price and related information for live animals and livestock products (i.e. hides and skins).
- Encouragement of the promotion of better quality hides by ensuring abattoir staff are trained in handling procedures and producers gain access to appropriate chemicals to control ectoparasites and disease-driven skin quality deterioration.

Live animals and meat

- Training and certification of graders and their empowerment with regards to the implementation of statutory powers to enforce the use of demand-driven quality grading for meat and live animal pricing.

- Facilitation of the delivery of capacity development support to stakeholders in terms of training and the strengthening of animal breeding infrastructure to increase the genetic potential of zebu, such as through artificial insemination.
- Encouragement and support for the establishment of local and national livestock keeper associations, as well as cooperatives, to facilitate access to credit, inputs, and services for small-scale livestock keepers.
- Strengthening of technical support services through an increase in the number of livestock-specific extension agents and in training provided to them, along with the establishment of a livestock extension agent certification program.
- Promotion of alternative cost-effective approaches for animal health service delivery through the creation of an enabling regulatory and policy environment facilitating the growth of private veterinary practices and broad multi-stakeholder public–private partnerships. Dynamic and mutually supportive partnerships would ease shortages of skilled staff, increase efficiency in the sector, facilitate new investment and enhance access to new technologies, such as medicines and vaccines, benefitting livestock and other animals.

Rangeland resource management in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas

- Introduction of policies and enforcement of laws on rangeland improvement: designating grazing areas in rangelands owned by livestock farmers; encouraging environmentally-friendly tsetse control; mandating dipping and vaccinations; and incentivizing the adoption of climate change adaptation and mitigation practices.

Animal breeding

- Implementation of the draft animal breeding act, accompanied by the provision of sufficient human resources and infrastructure, and the establishment of livestock breeders associations.

Industrial feedstuffs

- Enforcement of the 2010 Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act, and promotion of the commercialization of maize and soy bean production for livestock feeds, and contract farming for feed raw materials.

Livestock research

- Reduction of the high costs associated with livestock research through increased investment in facilities, infrastructure and human resources, and the establishment of more inclusive associations and platforms of experts to promote collaboration among researchers and with other stakeholders, including the private sector.

Livestock extension services

- Enhancement of the quantity and quality of extension staff and associated infrastructure and facilities: clearly delineating the roles and responsibilities between MALF and local government authorities; establishing linkages between zonal research and extension liaison offices; strengthening collaboration between research, training, extension services and farmers; and improving the quality of group training centres, e.g. farmer field schools.

Training in livestock husbandry

- In collaboration with key stakeholders, government-guaranteed provision of quality livestock husbandry training sufficient to meet existing and future demand through the: allocation of sufficient investment in training facilities and related infrastructure; provision of adequate incentives to public sector teaching professionals; delineation of clear roles and responsibilities of regulatory bodies and private livestock training institutes; harmonization of the National Council for Technical Education and Veterinary Council of Tanzania acts; establishment of research, training and extension linkages and platforms; facilitation of a bottom-up participatory approach to technology formulation; promotion of the establishment of group training centres, e.g. farmer field schools; and establishment of a national coordination mechanism for husbandry training.

Livestock identification, registration and traceability

- Introduction and enactment of legislation enabling the private-sector supply of devices to strengthen national livestock identification, registration and traceability system, indirectly enhancing the productivity and profitability of livestock and livestock products.

Land tenure for livestock farming

- Reduction of social conflict between livestock farmers and other land users, and land degradation from overuse, through the strengthening of livestock extension support services, implementation of legislation on the demarcation of land for grazing, and establishment of pastoral and agro-pastoral associations.
- Revision of land allocation and tenure regulations to encourage private sector investment in feed production to alleviate severe shortages.

Human resource capacity for policy, planning and monitoring and evaluation

- Strengthening of the capacity of livestock ministry staff to conduct detailed economic and statistical analysis, develop implementation roadmaps, formulate policies and evaluate the outcomes.



Background to the LMP

The Tanzania livestock master plan was developed by a joint team from the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). Its development was overseen by a high-level technical advisory committee (TAC) convened under the auspices of the MALF Livestock Permanent Secretary, Maria Mashingo, and chaired by Catherine Dangat, the director for Policy and Planning. The TAC comprised the directors of key MALF livestock-related departments and other government agencies, and representatives from the private sector, civil society organizations and development partner agencies.

Data collection and quantitative diagnostics were supported by the ongoing involvement of key national livestock experts and consultation with a wide range of key stakeholders. The quantitative sector analysis was undertaken using the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit developed by the World Bank, the Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations working under the auspices of the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources.

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