



United Republic of Tanzania
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries



**NATIONAL COMPACT STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN
TO IMPLEMENT GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR ANIMAL
GENETIC RESOURCES IN TANZANIA**



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



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Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries,
P.O. Box 2870,
40487-Dodoma,
TANZANIA.

Phone: +255 26 2322610

Fax: +255 2861908

E-Mail: ps@mifugo.go.tz

Website: <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz>

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Foreword



Tanzania is endowed with diverse livestock genetic resources including various breed-types/strains and ecotypes of cattle, sheep, goats, chicken pigs etc. that contribute to income and food security at national and household levels. Various livestock species also have many socio-cultural contribution and the animals are a significant source of employment across various value chains.

Following the development of the Global Strategy for the management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR), FAO prepared Primary Guidelines for the development of national animal genetic resources management plans to help countries initiate the development and implementation of management programmes for their animal genetic resources for food and agriculture. Threat to biodiversity, caused by human activities and resulting in the extinction of species, destruction of ecosystem and habitat, and loss of genetic diversity within species, led to adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of which Tanzania is among the signatories.

The Global Strategy established a framework for developing national, regional and global policies, strategies and action. In this regard, FAO provided support to assist countries in developing and strengthening capacity to manage their AnGR. It is for this reason that National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) for Animal Genetic Resources becomes vital to optimize the economic benefits attainable from these Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) while taking care of those species and breeds that may be at risk for conservation. This document is step toward fulfilling this noble international obligation. Contained herein is a National Compact Strategies and Action Plan (NCSAP) for Tanzania that will guide the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for Animal Genetic Resources.

I sincerely hope that this NCSAP will provide guidance and the direction in the implementation of the livestock development policy in the country at the same time giving due consideration to conservation and sustainable utilization of AnGR. I would like therefore, to thank all the stakeholders involved in the preparation of this NCSAP. My special thanks to the National Advisory Committee members for coming up with this important document. I believe that this strategic document will bring together all stakeholders to play their part towards conservation activities and development of animal genetic resources in Tanzania. Finally, I thank AU-IBAR for technical and financial support and FAO for guiding member countries in coming up with National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP).

Hon. Luhaga Joelson Mpina (MP)
Minister for Livestock and Fisheries

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Abbreviations

AI	=	Artificial Insemination
AnGR	=	Animal Genetic Resources
AU-IBAR	=	African Union- Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
BHP	=	Black Headed Persian
CAnGR	=	Council of Animal Genetic Resources
DAFCO	=	Dairy Farming Company
DPM	=	Directorate of Livestock Production and Marketing
DPP	=	Directorate of Policy and Planning
DPs	=	Development Partners
DRTE	=	Directorate of Research, Training and Extension
FAO	=	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Products
GOT	=	Government of Tanzania
MLF	=	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MOET	=	Multiple Ovulation and Embryo Transfer
NABC	=	National Animal Breeding Committee
NAC	=	National Advisory Committee
NAIC	=	National Artificial Insemination Centre
NCSAP	=	National Compact Strategies and Action Plan
NGOs	=	Non-Governmental Organizations
ONBS	=	Open Nucleus Breeding System
PPP	=	Public Private Partnership
SWOC	=	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges
TALIRI	=	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TDB	=	Tanzania Dairy Board
TMB	=	Tanzania Meat Board
TSZ	=	Tanganyika Shorthorn Zebu

Executive summary

Tanzanian is rich in diversity of Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) which is crucial for economic development and enhanced livelihood of her people. The livestock sector whose growth rate is 2.8 contributes to 6.9% of the GDP of which 40% (2.76) is derived from beef, 30% (2.07) is derived from dairy and the remaining 30% (2.07) is derived from other livestock sub sectors such as small ruminants, poultry and pigs. According to the available statistics, 90% of the livestock population in the country is of indigenous type mostly kept under low input, low output production systems. However, despite their low productivity potential, indigenous livestock species have resistance and resilience traits that help them to survive well in local environments. Hence, it is imperative to put in place national strategies for characterization, inventories, conservation and sustainable utilization of the Tanzanian animal genetic resources. The Vision of this NSAP is to have progressive livestock sector founded on sustainable development and utilization of Animal Genetic Resources and the goal is to guide conservation and sustainable utilization of AnGR and its contribution to the national economy that will make improved livelihood of the people in Tanzania. Following the development of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) that is coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), countries, were required to prepare and implement National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) for Animal Genetic Resources. The NSAP for Animal Genetic Resources is meant to guide the management, conservation and sustainable utilization of the Country's Animal Genetic Resources and shall be used to assess risk status of indigenous breeds and assist to address the threat of extinctions due to genetic erosion caused by indiscriminate crossbreeding and or upgrading programmes. In Preparing the Tanzanian National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) for Animal Genetic Resources, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries through the Directorate of Research, Training and Extension (DRTE) as the Focal Point, identified and facilitated the engagement of the key stakeholders to steer up the process. A Taskforce was formed to develop and share the draft NSAP document to stakeholders for their reviews. It was agreed that the implementation of the National Strategy and Plan of Action (NSAP) for Animal Genetic Resources will be overseen by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries while, the National Advisory Committee (NAC) will be responsible for technical, advisory and Supervisory role. In addition a National Coordinator for Animal Genetic Resources will be appointed by the Ministry and his/her roles will be among others facilitation, coordination and carry out day to

day implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan. The proposed strategy contained herein, will address the following strategic priority areas (i) Characterization of existing breeds and monitoring of trends and associated risks (ii) Sustainable use and development of AnGR (iii) Conservation systems and (iv) Institutional framework and capacity building.

1.0 Background

Tanzania has diverse domestic Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) that forms an important resource for economic development and enhanced livelihood. Out of 4.9 million agricultural households, about 36% keep livestock (35% are engaged in both crop and livestock production while 1% are purely livestock keepers) and the sector grew at the rate of 2.8 per annum (URT, 2017a). It is estimated that the livestock sector contributes about 6.9% of the GDP, of which 40% (2.76) comes from beef, 30% (2.07) from dairy and the remaining 30% (2.07) from other livestock sub sectors such as poultry, small ruminants and pig production (URT, 2018). Besides its share to the GDP, the livestock sector plays an important role in food security as most of its products are consumed in the country, acts as an important source of animal protein and also contributes raw materials for agro-industries and employments (URT, 2017b).

It is reported that Tanzania has a livestock resource base that include about 30.5 million cattle, 18.8 million goats, 5.3 million sheep, 38.2 million indigenous chickens, 36.6 exotic and crossbred chickens, 1.9 million pigs, 135,737 rabbits, 652,000 cavies and 595,160 donkeys (URT, 2018). More than 90% of the livestock population in the country is of indigenous types (Annex 1), kept under smallholder, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism production systems for ruminants. Poultry and pigs are either raised under intensive, semi-intensive and extensive production systems. Despite this large resource, per capita consumption is only 47 liters of milk, 15 kg of meat and 106 eggs (URT, 2018). These figures are lower than those recommended by FAO of 200 litres of milk, 50 kg of meat and 300 eggs per capita consumption for human growth and development (FAO, 2018). The low levels of consumption are mainly due to low purchasing power, socio-cultural beliefs, inadequate knowledge on nutritional benefits and low productivity of the livestock strains kept. However, according to market demand and increased need for high productivity, most of the indigenous livestock species are at risk of extinction due to genetic erosion caused by indiscriminate crossbreeding and or upgrading programmes. The threat to disappearance of adaptive indigenous breeds is further heightened due to disease outbreaks, disasters and other emergencies like war, famine, drought and the degradation of grazing land (FAO 2007 cited in FAO 2015).

Although, the Tanzania indigenous livestock are of low genetic potential in terms of growth rate, body size, milk production, egg production and other production attributes they merit well in terms of adapting to local environment which is characterized by seasonal and inadequate supply of quantity and quality feed and water resources. Resilience to environmental challenges and community preferences are major criteria that should be considered in animal genetic resources (AnGR) improvement that focus on breeding and conservation. Notwithstanding, conservation and utilization of animal genetic resources in Tanzania is hampered by inadequate documentation on productivity, population status, threats and inadequate recognition of the indigenous people who developed and maintained the breeds.

Recent increase in human population and urbanization in Tanzania has increased demand of animal products. This has prompted more efforts to increase livestock production efficiency which has resulted into rapid changes in production systems through intensification and industrialization. There is need to coherently address the potential challenges to the livestock sector and urgently put in place enabling environments (policies and legal frameworks) in order to improve availability of more productive livestock species that can be marketed internally and externally.

Thus, the rationale for preparation of Tanzania National Strategy and Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources recognizes the significant role of animal genetic resources for enhanced national food security and overall economic development of the country. Furthermore, this action plan is a country commitment in meeting the Global Plan of Action (GAP) for animal genetic resources as per the Interlaken declaration for animal genetic resources. Strategic priorities and actions contained in this document are in line with FAO guidelines.

1.1 Situation Analysis of livestock production

As described above, Tanzania is endowed with large and diverse animal genetic resources. However, the current status of AnGR is constrained due to inadequate documentation. The following sub-sections highlight the situation of important livestock species based on various documented literatures.

1.1.1 Cattle Production

The genetic potential for milk and meat production of the Tanzania Shorthorn Zebu (TSZ) that makes about 97% of the cattle population in the country is generally low. Type of cattle kept under pastoralism and agro-pastoralism are mainly indigenous of different strains namely: Maasai, Fipa, Iringa Red, Singida White and Ankole which are of medium sizes (300 - 400 kg mature body weights) while Sukuma, Gogo, and Tarime are of small size (250 - 300kg). The main breed kept in ranches is Boran whose mature weight ranges from 400 to 600 kg. Under moderate management system, the indigenous cattle produce 300-500 litres of milk per lactation whereas a steer of four years of age weighs between 250 and 300 kg. However, F₁ crosses between *Bos taurus* dairy breeds (Friesian Ayrshire and Jersey) to the TSZ yield between 2000-4000 litres of milk per lactation (Msanga *et al.*, 2009). Comparatively, Friesian crossbred males weigh between 350-450 kg whereas crosses of Boran to beef breeds like Angus, Charolais and Chianina weigh between 450 and 500 kg at an age of four years under Tanzanian ranching environment (Said *et al.*, 2003).

Current population of dairy cattle is 783,000 producing about 30% of total country milk production of 2.4 billion litres per year (URT, 2018). The rest (70%) of milk production comes from the national indigenous herds. To reduce the gap in milk supply there has been attempts aimed at promotion of exotic dairy cattle in area where the environment is conducive. The main breeds that were or are being utilized as pure or for production of crossbreds include: Friesian, Jersey and Ayrshire. Moreover, most of the dairy cattle are kept under smallholder production system in mixed farming, or peri-urban areas under zero grazing system. There is only a few medium to large scale farms owned by commercial farmers or by the public. Thus, to boost milk production and consequently increase per capita consumption of milk there is an urgent need to have strategies that will increase the size of the dairy herds, which should be coupled with improved management, services delivery and marketing.

With regard to meat production, the sector is also dominated by the indigenous cattle strains (TSZ and Ankole). Together they contribute about 53% of a total red meat produced in the country whereby about 80% of these cattle are kept in the agro-pastoral system, while 14% are in the pastoral system. The remaining 6% constitutes commercial beef cattle and their crosses

(URT, 2017b). According to Said *et al.* (2003), there is a possibility of achieving market weights of 350-450kg and 450-800kg from male crossbreds of Friesian and Boran at four years of age, respectively when the indigenous dams are crossed with exotic beef breeds like Angus, Charolais and Chianina under Tanzanian ranching environment.



Plate 1: A Farmer Ploughing his field using an ox driven plough (driven by Cattle of indigenous type) in Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Tanzania.



Plate 2: An Ankole bull posing for a photo during the Indigenous Livestock Show at the Nane Nane Agricultural Exhibition Ground, Nzuguni, Dodoma, Tanzania.

1.1.2 Goat and Sheep production

Goats and Sheep farming is an important economic activity in the country being practiced by about 30 percent of the agricultural households. The average flock size is 9 for goats and 7 for sheep keeping households. About 99.6 percent of the goats and sheep are of indigenous subtypes such as Red Maasai, Gogo and East Africa Black Head in case of sheep while there are Gogo White, Pare White, Ujiji, Maasai, Newala and Sonjo Red populations. Among the ruminants, goats and sheep are more widely distributed and adapted than other ruminants to many agro-ecological zones in the country.

At the moment, there is inadequate supply of goat and sheep meat, to meet the demands of both local and external markets. Constraints to meat production from goats and sheep are associated with their poor genetic potential in terms of growth and poor nutrition especially in the dry season. These constraints result into lower market weights of 20-25 kg at 4-5 years of age compared to 40 -50 kg at 1.5 – 2.0 years of age for improved breeds like the Dorper sheep and Boer goats (Shirima *et al.* 2014). The poor management from birth to market age are the results of lower quantity and poor quality of meat produced from small ruminants which do not suffice the income and nutrition to the livestock keepers (Shirima *et al.* 2013). The main economic value of Goats and Sheep are Meat, Milk, Skin, Manure, Biogas and traditional socio-cultural value.

1.1.3 Poultry Production

According to URT, 2018, poultry contributes about 1% of the national GDP. Out of 4.9 million agriculture households, 3.8 keep poultry. Total poultry population in Tanzania is estimated at 75.8 million out of which, 38.2 million are indigenous chickens which are kept mainly under extensive production system while 36.6 million are commercial chickens mainly kept under intensive and semi intensive production systems. Indigenous chickens contribute 100% of eggs eaten in villages and 20% of those in urban areas. To a large extent commercial poultry production is done in urban and peri-urban areas. The main limiting factor in local chicken production is their low genetic potential whereby they produce 40 – 60 eggs per year compared to 200 – 300 for improved types. The main genetic limitation to commercial poultry is low survival rate, high demand of feeds, housing, health care and lack of proper information on the

breeding systems. The main economic values of Poultry are Meat, Eggs, feathers Manure and Traditional Socio-cultural value.

1.1.4 Pig Production

The majority of pigs are kept under traditional management and some few which are highly productive are kept under improved management systems. Most of the pigs are crosses of Large White, Landrace, Saddleback, Hampshire and others including non-descript types. Small-scale subsistence farmers keep the majority of pigs as a backyard activity in mixed farming systems, mainly depending on forages and supplements. The performance of pigs in this system is generally low, as exemplified by the average slaughter weight of 50 – 70 kg at the age of one year against 70 – 90 at age of 9 months for improved ones. Inbreeding and lack of proper recording have resulted to poor performance of the existing pig populations. The main economic values of Pigs are Meat, Milk, Manure and Biogas.



Plate 3: Some mentioned breeds of different livestock species

1.1.5 Other livestock species

1.1.5.1 Donkeys

There are about 595,160 donkeys in Tanzania, which generally comprise of one breed namely Maasai donkey breed. Donkeys are more prominent in pastoral and semi-arid areas of Tanzania and used as beast of burden. In recent past there has been a surge in demand for meat and almost 280 tons of donkey meat is reported to have been exported (URT, 2018). Given the poor reproduction rate, such a demand poses a threat to the donkey population and therefore, a need to seriously regulate the donkey meat business if we have to protect the specie.

1.1.5.2 Water Buffalo

The population of water buffalo is 100 and comprising of Egyptian breed (FAO, 2006). They are kept intensive system under Government Livestock Multiplication farm (Mabuki) and some few private farms (ASAS-Iringa, Taji Mohamed-Morogoro and Milk Com dairy farm-Dar es Salaam). The main use of Water buffalo is Meat, Milk, Hides, Manure, Biogas and drought power.

1.1.5.3 Camel

In Tanzania, the population of camel is relatively small. However, camels are used in recreational areas whereby in some communities its meat is regarded as delicacy. In addition, camels have religious value especially among the Muslim communities.

1.1.5.4 Rabbits

The total population of Rabbits in the country is 135,737 (URT, 2008). They are kept under intensive production systems. Main breeds are Chinchilla, New Zealand, American and Flemish Giant and crosses. The main uses are for meat, garden manure and furs. Also, rabbit's furs are perceived to have medicinal value in healing of bunt wounds resulting from burns. Moreover, their urine has been regarded to have herbicidal effect to horticultural crops.

1.1.5.5 Cavies

The total population of cavies in the country is 652,000 (URT, 2012). They are kept under intensive production system. Apparently, characterization has not been done hence any defined breed. The main uses of cavies include meat, manure and furs.

1.2 Rationale/Justification

Tanzania has been collaborating with UN Agencies (FAO and UNDP), the CGIAR institutes, African Union (AU), SADC and other international organizations in the field of animal genetic resources management and development. Up to 1992 before the UN Convention on Biodiversity the government policy was geared towards importation of live animals and semen of exotic breeds for either upgrading the indigenous breeds or keeping them as purebred in state farms. This was because improvement of indigenous breeds through selection was perceived to take too long. This resulted into large numbers of crossbred or high-grade animals in some highland areas, including Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya and Kagera. Likewise, several Donor agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) also participated in direct importation of purebred cattle, goats, poultry, pigs and rabbits for small scale dairy and meat development projects for poverty reduction and improvement of nutritional status of the rural households.

Work done and available breeding and conservation institutions

Progress and annual reports have indicated some initiatives done by the pre-colonial and post-colonial governments to develop animal genetic resource diversity in last 60 to 70 years. Some of the attempts include the establishment of two Artificial Insemination (AI) centres, in northern and the northwest, Tanzania. These are the National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC)) located in Arusha and the Butiama Artificial Insemination Centre in Mara region. These centres were established for production and distribution of improved semen.

Despite the reported initiatives, the conservation of animal genetic resources, whether *in-situ* or *ex-situ*, little efforts have been put in evaluation and conservation of the indigenous breeds. Breeds such as e.g. Jiddu cattle originally from Somalia were earlier imported for milk production for sisal settlers in Tanga. This breed and others such as Chagga, Mkalama dun and

Mpwapwa have been reported to be at risk. The former has disappeared completely. Currently, the government through the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) has extended its supports in-situ characterisation and conservation projects for cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. It is only a handful of the local breeds that are being evaluated on station, thus efforts need to be extended for other breeds that are of economic and social importance.

It is from this background that adequate and appropriate attention to *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation management and improvement of AnGRs in Tanzania needs to be strategized. Available infrastructure including the National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC) could be used for *ex-situ* conservation of semen, ova and embryos. While, the Livestock research centres and livestock multiplication units existing in the country could be used as source of breeding stock to support initiation of *in-situ* conservation and improvement of animal genetic resources in different communities.

There is a need also to develop capacities for undertaking both *in-situ*, *ex-situ in-vitro* and *ex-situ in-vivo* conservation by establishing infrastructure and training of human resources including experts in legal issues. At this end there is a strong need for international collaborations to draw expertise and experience elsewhere.

2.0 The National Strategy

2.1 The process of preparing the Tanzania National Strategy and Action Plans

FAO has done substantial work in the field of AnGR management in a broad approach – addressing technical, policy and institutional issues, and taking into account interactions with other aspects of natural resource management, production system dynamics and general economic development. The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture identified significant gaps in capacity to manage AnGR, particularly in developing countries. In response, the international community adopted the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for Animal Genetic Resources at the International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture held in Interlaken, Switzerland from 1st to 7th September, 2007. The plan included 23 strategic priorities for action grouped into four main priority areas that are characterization and monitoring; sustainable use and development; conservation; and

policies, institutions and capacity-building. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was formed to oversee, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the GPA. It also adopted a funding strategy for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources which aims to enhance the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of substantial and additional financial resources, and to strengthen international cooperation to support and complement the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the GPA.

FAO also developed a set of technical guidelines, and provides technical assistance and training to support capacity-building and action at country level. Through this support, Africa Union-Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) took initiatives to guide African National Coordinators on development of National Strategies and Action Plans (NSAPs) in a Regional training workshop that was held at Giraffe hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 13th to 15th August 2015, within the framework of the implementation of AU-IBAR project on “Strengthening the capacity of African Countries on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources in Africa”.

Historically, early attempts to characterize livestock in the country were done in the 1920’s, while initiatives for coordinating AnGR started way back in the 1990’s when characterization work was done at Mpwapwa Livestock Research Centre. The appointment of the first coordinator (Dr. J. Msechu) was done in the 2000s followed by Dr. S. M. Das who was appointed in 2005. Dr. Das brought a concept of implementation of GPA as advocated by FAO. In 2013, the coordination fell under Dr. Y. Msanga and he was instrumental in establishing the first National Advisory Committee (Annex 2) in 2014 as per Interlaken declaration. The NAC members constituted various officials from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC). Currently, the national coordination is headed by Dr. H. Mruttu who took the position in 2015.

The process of preparing the NSAP for AnGR which was facilitated by AU-IBAR and involved meeting with several stakeholders at different levels. The stakeholders involved livestock

keepers, government officials, policy makers, researchers and academicians and people from non-governmental organizations and private institutions. The exercise was preceded by a baseline survey and establishment of expert and *ad hock* group (Annex 3) for the initial preparatory stages. The Stakeholder's Meeting was convened from 26th to 28th November, 2018 with the aim of reviewing and improving the draft NSAP document.



Plate 4: Stakeholder meeting- 26th-28th Nov 2018

2.2 Vision, goal and objectives

Vision:

To have a progressive livestock sector founded on sustainable development and utilization of animal genetic resources.

Goal:

To guide conservation and sustainable utilization of AnGR and its contribution to the livelihoods of the people in Tanzania and the national economy at large.

Objectives

- i) To carry out a comprehensive inventory, characterization and monitoring of trends and associated risks of livestock breeds for all species existing in the country, including their production systems;
- ii) To promote sustainable use of AnGR through adoption of modern technologies and indigenous knowledge;
- iii) To develop a comprehensive framework and ensure conservation of AnGR;
- iv) To influence policy and strengthen institutions capacity in terms of technical and infrastructure.

2.3 SWOC Analysis for AnGRs in Tanzania

A SWOC analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges) was done to elucidate status quo that will inform in the formulation of NSAP as summarized below.

2.3.1 Strengths on management and development of AnGR

- Availability of abundant arable land, water and ample feed resources
- Large AnGR diversity which are adapted to the local environment
- , Rich local knowledge that is used in livestock management
- Availability of functional multiplication units, training and research institutions and artificial insemination center
- Availability of trained and skilled personnel

- Existing farmers association
- Conducive policy environments
- Increased involvement/collaboration of Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- Availability of financial institutions

2.3.2 Weaknesses

- Insufficient information on the management and performance of different breeds/strains
- Inadequate and costly facilities for genetic materials delivery
- Weak extension services
- Lack of National Breeding Policy to provide guidance on management and utilization of AnGRs
- Weak national livestock recording system
- Uncoordinated and lack of continuity of genetic improvement programmes
- Socio-cultural limitations towards livestock improvement
- Inadequate advocacy on importance of maintaining indigenous breeds

2.3.3 Opportunities

- Documented and availability of indigenous breeds and strains: cattle (Iringa Red, Maasai, Fipa, Sukuma, Mbulu, Gogo, Singida White, Pare, Chagga, Ankole, Mpwapwa and Boran); Goats (Gogo White, Sonjo Red, Pare White, Newala, Buha and Malya); Sheep (Red Maasai, Gogo and Black Head Persian), chicken (Kuchi, Singamaganzi, Ching'weke, Kawaida, Bukini and others)
- Emerging local and regional markets and improved transport and communication infrastructure in Tanzania
- Peace and political stability
- Diverse agro-ecological condition suitable for various production systems
- Government industrialization move
- Increasing demand of livestock products and by-products and inclined preference for local breed products

2.3.4 Challenges

- Long term investment to realize genetic improvement
- Unreliable sources of improved genetic materials
- Shortage of funds
- Occurrence of endemic and epidemic diseases Seasonal supply of feed resources
- Low number of specialized professionals
- Weak implementation of mitigation to climate change
- Low levels of involvement in breeding programme by the private sector
- Haphazard crossbreeding

2.4 Strategic priority areas (SPA)

Given the aforesaid analysis, the stakeholder agreed on the following priority areas in the course of implementing Tanzania NSAP.

SPA1: Characterization of existing breeds and monitoring of trends and associated risks

- i) Carry out a comprehensive characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and associated risks of livestock breeds for all species existing in the country, including their production systems.

Activities:

- Establish population status of existing breeds/ stains and describe the production environments
- On station and on-farm characterization including molecular comparisons
- Establishment of monitoring system for breeds at risk
- To establish, strengthen and leverage centralized AnGR recording system

SPA2: Sustainable use and development of AnGRs

- ii) To promote sustainable use of AnGR through adoption of modern technologies and indigenous knowledge.

Activities:

- Encourage the establishment of breed societies
- Identification of breed niche market as incentive mechanism for farmers
- Support adoption and utilization of reproductive technologies for improvement of AnGR (AI, MOET)
- Establishing a breeding programme through open nucleus breeding systems for selected breeds
- Use of early warning system for to predict climate changes and put in place monitoring mechanism for threats that may endanger AnGR

SPA3: Conservation systems

iii) Develop a comprehensive conservation framework to ensure sustainability of AnGR.

Activities:

- Establish and strengthen *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation programmes
- Establishment and/or strengthening of national gene-bank
- Create incentive mechanism for conservation of breeds that are losing popularity
- Prepare AnGRs conservation guidelines for use by both public and private famers

SPA4 Institutional frame work and Capacity Building

iv) Policy, Institutions and Capacity building of key stakeholders (in terms of technical and infrastructure).

Activity:

- Carry out inventory of existing policy and improvement programmes
- Develop institutional framework for management of AnGR
- Develop capacity in management, advocacy and lobbying
- Spearhead the creation of a vibrant AnGRs platform that links key stakeholders involved in conservation and management
- To finalize and operationalize Animal Breeding Act

- Establish AnGR focal point at the ministry of livestock and fisheries under the department of research training and extension (DRTE)

2.5 Action Plan

The Action Plan gives guidance on the management of sustainable use and conservation of Animal Genetic resources (AnGR). Strategic Intervention and Activities will demand for financial resources and capacity building to reach the intended goal.

The National Strategic and Action Plan (NSAPs) as a National Compact to Implement Global Plan of action for animal genetic resources in Tanzania has a goal of guiding conservation and sustainable utilization of AnGRs. This goal will be achieved through addressing the four strategic priority areas. It is estimated that a total of Tsh **1,265,000,000 (One Billion, Two Hundred and Sixty Five Million)** will be required to accomplish the planned intervention as narrated in the log-frame and budget.

2.6 Monitoring and evaluation of NSAP

Monitoring of implementation of the various strategic areas will be done and reviewed from time to time as guided by the log-frame. Monitoring of activities and resource utilization will be the responsibility of the parent Ministry i.e. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. Once every year the National Coordinator will convene a meeting that will involve the National Advisory Committee. It is also proposed that a workshop drawing various stakeholders will be conducted once every three years to review the status of animal genetic resources in the country.

2.7 Log frame and budget

Strategic Intervention	Activities	Expected output	Target key performance Indicators	Means of verification	Resource Requirement (in million Tshs)	Source of Finance				Time-Frame	Lead Implementer	Partners organization
						GOT	AU-	DPs&	PPP			
1) Carry out a comprehensive characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends and associated risks of livestock breeds for all species existing in the country, including their production systems (SPA1)	i) Establish population status of existing breeds/stains and describe the production environments	Population status of breeds their distribution and suitability maps established	At least 20 breeds and strains across spp and number of maps showing the distribution and suitability documented	Progress reports and Available Booklets on production systems	50	√	√	√	June 2020	TALIRI	SUA, UDSM, Nelson Mandela, LGAs, Livestock Farmers, DPM, ILRI, AU-IBAR, FAO, ASARECA, RUFORUM, COSTECH, DRTE and Development partners	

ii) On station and on-farm characterization including molecular comparisons	Undescribed breeds phenotypically and molecularly characterized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of breeds Characterized • Number of scientific equipments available 	Progress reports	50				December 2023		
iii) Establishment of monitoring system for breeds at risk	Functional national Breed monitoring system	Endangered, at risk and extinct spp identified and documented	Reports	65				December 2020		
iv) To establish, strengthen and leverage centralized AnGR recording system	Recording system established	One national recording system established	Available Data	50				December 2023		

2) To promote sustainable use of AnGRs through adoption of modern technologies and indigenous knowledge (SPA2)	i) Encourage the establishment of breed societies	Breed societies established and function	At least 10 Breed societies established	Number of breed associations established	50	√			June 2022	DRTE	TALIRI, SUA, UDSM, Nelson Mandela, LGAs, Livestock Farmers, DPM, ILRI, AU-IBAR, FAO, ASARECA, RUFORUM, Private sector, Farmers Associations COSTECH and Development partners
	ii) Identification of breed niche market as incentive mechanism for farmers	Breed niche markets identified	Breed niche markets available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Markets 	40				December 2021		

iii) Support adoption and utilization of reproductive technologies for improvement of AnGR (AI, MOET)	Increased use of new technologies	Number of technologies adopted	Reports	80				December 2024		
iv) Establishing a breeding programme through open nucleus breeding systems for selected breeds	open nucleus breeding systems established	Functional ONBS	Reports	80				June 2022		
v) Use of early warning system for predicting	Functional national climate changes	Number of monitoring mechanisms for threats that	Reports	400				December 2023		

	climate changes and put in place monitoring mechanism for threats that may endanger AnGR	monitoring system	may endanger AnGR								
3) Develop a comprehensive conservation framework to ensure sustainability of AnGR (SPA3)	i) Establish and strengthen <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation programmes	<i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation established and strengthened	Number of <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation programmes	Reports and AnGR conserved	120	√		√	December 2019	DPM	TALIRI, DRTE, SUA, UDSM, Nelson Mandela, LGAs, Livestock Farmers, COSTECH, ILRI, AU-IBAR, FAO, ASARECA, RUFORUM, Private sector, Farmers

											Associations and Development partners
	ii) Establishme nt and/or strengthening of national gene-bank	National gene-bank establishe d and strengthen	Number of germplasms conserved	Reports and publicatio ns	50				Decem ber 2024		
	iii) Create incentive mechanism for conservation of breeds that are losing popularity	Increased level of awareness of AnGRs conservati on	Number of farmers motivated	Reports	40				Decem ber 2024		
	iv) Prepare AnGR conservation guidelines for use by both public and	AnGRs guideline in place	Number of copies developed and distributed	Reports and copy	30				Decem ber 2024		

	private famers										
4) Policy, Institutions and Capacity building of key stakeholders (in terms of technical and infrastructure) (SPA4)	i) Carry out inventory of existing policy and improvement programmes	Existing policies documented	Number of existing polices identified	Progress reports	15	√		√	December 2019	DRTE	TALIRI, DPP, SUA, UDSM, Nelson Mandela, LGAs, Livestock Farmers, DPM, ILRI, AU-IBAR, FAO, COSTECH, ASARECA, RUFORUM, Private sector, Development partners
	ii) Develop institutional framework for management of AnGR	National livestock policy reviewed and existing	Number of gaps regarding AnGRs identified and institutional	Reports	10				June 2019		

	gaps identified	framework for management of AnGR developed							
iii) Develop capacity in management, advocacy and lobbying	Catalog for funding agencies developed	Number of funding agencies paid interest in assisting management of AnGR	Reports and publication	35				December 2024	
iv) Spearhead the creation of a vibrant AnGR platform that links key stakeholders involved in conservation and management	Vibrant AnGR platform	Number of platform created	Reports	40				December 2020	

v)Identify and create a vibrant platform of AnGRs that links key stakeholders involved in conservation and management	The platform that links stakeholders established	Number of platforms operating in every zone	Progress reports and operating platforms	20				December 2023		
vi) To finalize and operationalize Animal Breeding Act	Animal breeding Act developed	Animal breeding Act in operation	Number of copies produced and distributed	25				December 2024		
vii) Establish AnGR focal point at the ministry of livestock and fisheries under the department of	Focal point at the ministry of livestock	Focal point in place	Reports and physical existence of the focal point	15				December 2019		

	Research Training and Extension (DRTE)	and fisheries under DRTE establishe d									
GRAND TOTAL					1265						

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Annexes

Annex 1: Livestock Breed-types/strains Population and some important parameters estimates based on Species

a) Population estimates

Species	List of Breed-types/strains	Population Estimates
Cattle	1. Tanzania Shorthorn Zebu (TSZ)	
	Breed-types/strains are:-	
	i. Chagga	0
	ii. Gogo	929,084
	iii. Iringa red	2,858,169
	iv. Maasai	5,574,506
	v. Mkalama Dun	-
	vi. Mbulu	3,587,253
	vii. Tarime	3,526,337
	viii. Singida white	4,645,421
	ix. Sukuma	6,583,590
	Total TSZ	27,704,360
	2. Tanzania Boran	103,200
	3. Sanga	
	Breed-types/strains are:	
	i. Ankole	1,250,000
	ii. Fipa	441,690
	Total Sanga Cattle	1,691,690
	4. Ayrshire	61,920
	5. Friesian	133,840
6. Jersey	9,536	
7. Mpwapwa	800	
8. Sahiwal	2,384	
9. Crosses	811,500	
Total Cattle Population		30,519,230
Sheep	1. Blackhead Persian (BHP)	11,239
	2. East African Blackheaded (EBh)	1,500,052
	3. Red Maasai (RM)	1,000,180
	4. Tanzania Long-tailed (TLt)	
	Breed-types/strains are:	
	i. Kasulu	Unknown
	ii. Man'gati/Mbulu	Unknown
	iii. Sukuma	Unknown

	iv. Urambo	Unknown
	v. Gogo	Unknown
	Total Tanzania Long-tailed (TLt)	2,800,627
	Total Sheep Population	5,312,098
Goats	1. Small East African (SEA)	18,188,987
	Breed-types/strains are:	
	i. Gogo	2,887,319
	ii. Luguru	0
	iii. Maasai	3,864,783
	iv. Newala	897,464
	v. Pare white	2,732,391
	vi. Sonjo Red	954,928
	vii. Sukuma	4,042,247
	viii. Ujiji	2,809,855
	2. Anglo-Nubian	672
	3. Boers	1680
	4. Malya (Blended)	1984
	5. Norwegian	1903
	6. Saanen	1680
	7. Toggenburg	3359
	8. Crosses	592,521
	Total Goat Population	18,792,786
Pig	1. Local Tanzania Pigs (LTz Pigs)	483,746
	2. Hampshire	19,000
	3. Landrace	95,000
	4. Large White	133,000
	5. Saddleback	38,000
	6. Crosses	1,140,000
	Total Pig Population	1,908,746
Donkey	1. Maasai Donkey	595,160
	2. Muscat	0
	Total Donkey Population	595,160
Camel	Unknown breeds	Unknwn
	Total Camel Population	Unkwn
Poultry	1. Indigenous Chicken (Ind.C)	
	Breed-types/strains are:	
	i. Bukin	Unknwn
	ii. Ching'wekwe	Unknwn
	iii. Kawaida	Unknwn
	iv. Kinyavu	Unknwn
v. Kishingo	Unknwn	

	vi. Kuchi	Unknwn
	vii. Mbeya	Unknwn
	viii. Morogoro Medium	Unknwn
	ix. Morogoron small	Unknwn
	x. N'zenzegere	Unknwn
	xi. Pemba	Unknwn
	xii. Singamagazi	Unknwn
	xiii. Tanga	Unknwn
	xiv. Unguja	Unknwn
	Total Indigenous Chicken Population	38,228,444
	2. Layers (Exotics and Crosses)	14000000
	3. Broilers (Exotics and Crosses)	22600000
	Total Chicken Population	74,828,444
	1. Greyleg goose	Unknwn
	2. White footed Goose	Unknwn
	Total Goose Population	Unknown
	Guinea fowl	Unknown
	Total Guinea fowl Population	Unknown
	Guinea pig	Unknown
	Total Guinea pig Population	Unknown
	Total Known Poultry Population (Chicken)	74,828,444
Rabbits	1. Black Satin	Unknwn
	2. California White	Unknwn
	3. Carolina White	Unknwn
	4. Chinchilla	Unknwn
	5. Flemish Giant	Unknwn
	6. New Zealand White	Unknwn
	Total Rabbit Population	135,737
Horse	Horse	Unknwn
	Total Horse Population	Unknown
Cavies	Local Breed	652,000
	Total Cavies Population	652,000
Buffalo	Egyptian	60
	Total Buffalo Population	

b) Summary of some important parameters based on Livestock Species and Breeds

Species	Breed	Parameters							
		Parturition rate*	Prolificacy rates**	Mortality rates	Weight Adult (Kg)	Dressing %	Milk yield (Lts)	Lactation Length (Days)	
Cattle									
Local	TSZ Sanga Mpwapwa Boran	0.61	1	2%-20%	260-380	51-53	270 to 1,200	250	
Exotics	Ayrshire Friesian Jersey Sahiwal Crosses	0.67	1	2%-10%	350-400		1,550 to 2,200		305
Sheep									
Local	EBh TLt Red Maasai	1.5	1.2	2 - 7%	38-40	45-47	NA	NA	
Exotic	BHP								1.6
Goats									
Local	SEA Malya	1.5	1.3 1.5	2 - 20%	38-65	48 50	NA 90	NA 180	
Exotics	Anglo-Nubian Boer Norwegian Saanen Toggenburg Crosses								1.5
Pigs									
Local	LTz Pigs	2	6 8 - 10	2 - 30%	55-60	60	NA	NA	
Exotics	Hampshire Landrace Large White Saddleback Crosses								2
Chicken									
Local	Local	Not established	Not established	8 - 40%	1.2-1.5	80	NA	NA	
Exotics	Layers Broilers	Not established	Not established	2 - 5%	1.2-1.6	85.5	NA	NA	

- i. **Parturition rate**, defined as the number of parturitions per female per year
- ii. **** Prolificacy, defined** as the number of live offspring per parturition and thus **Prolificacy rate** means producing offspring in great abundance or litter size at birth.
- iii. **NA** means Not Applicable

Annex 2: Members of AnGR National Advisory Committee (NAC) and Ministry Working Group (MWG)

a) National Advisory Committee (NAC)

No.	Name	Institution	Responsibility
1.	Dr. Y. N. Msanga	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Chairman
2.	Dr. H. Mruttu	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Secretary
3.	Mr. Abdala Temba	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Member
4.	Mrs. S. Kiango	Tanzania Meat Board	Member
5.	Dr. Mayasa Simba	Tanzania Meat Board	Member
6.	Director NAIC, Arusha	National Artificial Insemination Centre	Member
7.	Dr. S. Mbagga	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Member
8.	Prof. S. Chenyambuga	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Member
9.	Dr. B. Tungu	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member
10.	Mr. Chawala	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member
11.	Dr. Pius Mwambene	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member

b) Ministry Working Group (MWG)

No.	Name	Institution	Responsibility
12.	Dr. H. Mruttu	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Chairman
13.	Dr. Zablon C. Nzinku	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Secretary
14.	Mr. Chawala	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member
15.	Athumani S. Nguluma	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member
16.	Dr. B. Tungu	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute	Member

Annex 3: List and contacts of potential AnGR Expert and *Ad hoc* Group members for Tanzania

No.	Member	Coverage	Institute	Contact
1.	DR. Paul Michael Mollel (Veterinarian)	National	National Artificial Insemination Center (NAIC)	Director, National Artificial Insemination Centre P.O.Box 7141 Arusha. Email: paulmollel@hotmail.com Mobile: +255754 317118/+255715317118
2.	Prof. Mohammed A. Sheikh (Environmental analytical chemistry and ecotoxicologist)	National	Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)	Director Research, Box 4302, COSTECH, msheikh@costech.or.tz/ sheikhmali2003@yahoo.com +255778200 900/+255 782 706 668
3.	Patricia Peter Ngoda (Animal Scientist)	National	National Artificial Insemination Centre (NAIC)	Livestock Officer, National Artificial Insemination Centre, P.O.Box 7141 Arusha. Mobile: +255759289210/+255682594294 Email: peterpatricia78@yahoo.com
4.	Husen Mabochi Mbahe (ICT Specialist)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, 40487 Dodoma. Email: mabochidm@gmail.com Mobile: +255754471478
5.	Rose Loina, (Animal breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, P.O.Box 5016, TALIRI-Tanga. Email: rloina@yahoo.com Mobile: 0717-539383
6.	Dr Said H. Mbagi (Animal Breeder)	National	Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Department of Animal, Aquaculture and Range Science, P.O Box 3004, Morogoro, Tanzania. Email: mbagash@yahoo.com Mobile: +255784521628
7.	Salum Kuwi based (Molecular Geneticist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI Kongwa, P.O.Box 5, KONGWA. Email: bysalu@hotmail.com Mobile phone number is 0782039469
8.	George F. Fupi (Range Scientist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Animal Scientist, TALIRI Kongwa, P. O. Box 5, Kongwa, Dodoma. Email: gefupi@gmail.com Mobile:.....
9.	Jonas B. Kizima (Rangelands Scientist & Pasture agronomist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Ag Director -Division of Livestock Technology Transfer, Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI), Headquarter office- Dodoma, P.o Box 2870, DODOMA, TANZANIA. Email: jkizima@yahoo.com Mobile: +255 713 483126
10.	Wilfred G.Munisi (Poultry breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Ag DIRECTOR, TALIRI-Kongwa, P. O. Box 5,

No.	Member	Coverage	Institute	Contact
				Kongwa,DODOMA-TANZANIA. Email: wilfredmunisi@yahoo.com Mobile: +255712323881/0676853735
11.	Dr. Jeremia Theodos Choga (Veterinarian)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Veterinary Officer - ZVC Iringa, P .O. Box 290, Iringa; TANZANIA. Email: chogajeremia@yahoo.com chogajerry@gmail.com Mobile: +255 754 549 662
12.	Mathew Sanga (Animal Scientist)	National	Regional Administration and Local Government	Head of the Department - Livestock and Fisheries; Iringa District Council, P.O.Box 108, Iringa, Email: msanga.1@hotmail.com Mob. 0767013276
13.	Liberatus Katabazi (Animal Nutritionist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research scientist Tanzania Livestock TALIRI-Kongwa, P.O.BOX 5 Kongwa, DODOMA. Email: libekata@gmail.com Mobile: 0753748908
14.	Said Abdallah Mbelwa (Animal Breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI – Tanga, P.O.Box 5016, Tanga, Email: said78mbelwa@gmail.com Mobile: 0656098992
15.	Prof. Sebastian W. Chenyambuga (Molecular Geneticist)	National	Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Department of Animal, Aquaculture and Range Research Sciences, P.O. Box 3004, Morogoro, Email: chenya@sua.ac.tz Mobile: +255784754574/758235121
16.	Angela Majoya (Animal Scientist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Animal Research Scientist, TALIRI- Tanga, P.O.Box 5016, Tanga. Mail: davangelama@gmail.com Mobile: +255685565685/716398600.
17.	Daniel P. Mushy (Animal Nutritionist)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, 40487 Dodoma. Email: danikilasara@yahoo.co.uk Mobile: +255754027622
18.	Rogers Mihael Shengoto (Animal breeder)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, 40487 Dodoma. Email: rshengoto@yahoo.com Mobile: +255784 892927/715992927.
19.	Christine Ndayishima (Veterinarian)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, 40487 Dodoma. Email: ndayishimac@gmail.com Mobile: +255784817887
20.	Aluna Chawala (Animal Breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Animal Research Scientist, TALIRI-Mpwapwa, P.O.Box 202, Mpwapwa, Dodoma. Email: Aluna.Chawala@sruc.ac.uk Mobile: +447555403293/+255763754521
21.	Ombeni Julius Msangi (Nutritionist and Range Management)	National	Regional Administration and Local Government	Principal Livestock Officer, Kibaha District Council, Department of Livestock and Fisheries P.O. BOX 30153 Kibaha,

No.	Member	Coverage	Institute	Contact
				Email: ombenimsangi16@gmail.com Mobile: +255754367968
22.	George Msalya (Livestock Geneticist)	National	Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Department of Animal, Aquaculture and Range Research Sciences, P.O. Box 3004, Morogoro, Email: msalya@sua.ac.tz Mobile: 0763550246
23.	John Theodosias Kaijage (Animal Nutritionist)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Principal Livestock Research Officer, Department of Animal Production and Fisheries Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, Dodoma Email: kaijage2000@yahoo.com Mobile: +255754532073
24.	Gilbert Msuta (Animal Breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI Headquarter office-Dodoma P.O Box 834, Dodoma Email: gmsuta@gmail.com Mobile: +255 655 420 703
25.	Neema S. Urassa (Socio-economics of livestock production)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI Headquarter office-Dodoma P.O Box 834, Dodoma. Email: nsurassa@yahoo.co.uk Mobile: +255714773336
26.	Joseph Lusan Msemwa, (Senior Livestock Tutor)	National	Livestock Training Agency (LITA)	Animal Scientist, LITA Tenegeru, P.O.Box 3101, Arusha, Email: msemwajoseph@yahoo.com Mobile: +255769522045
27.	Pius Lazaro Mwambene (Veterinarian and Molecular Geneticist)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Principal Veterinary Research Scientist, Department of Research, Training and Extension (DRTE), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, Dodoma Email: piusmwambene@gmail.com Mobile: +255754015035
28.	Mary Yongolo (Extensionist)	National	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Agricultural Education & Extension Specialist, Department of Research, Training and Extension (DRTE), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2870, Dodoma. Email: yongolomary@yahoo.com Mobile: +255754332929
29.	Zablon Cathbet Nzinku (Animal Breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI - Tanga, P.O.Box 5016, Tanga. Email: czabronn@gmail.com Mobile: +255742808703/785808703
30.	Deogratias Fidelis Masao	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Officer, TALIRI-Mpwapwa, P.O. Box 202, Email: dfmasao@yahoo.co.uk Mobile: +255 717 474268
31.	Athumani S. Nguluma (Animal Breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI-West Kilimanjaro, P.O. Box 147, Sanya Juu, Siha, Kilimanjaro. Email: asnguluma@yahoo.com Mobile: +255654899696

No.	Member	Coverage	Institute	Contact
32.	Kabuni Thomas Kabuni (Embryo Biotechnologist)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI-Mpwapwa, P.O.BOX 202 Mpwapwa, Dodoma Email: kabuni.kabuni@gmail.com Mobile: +255 657 168 228
33.	Onesmo Lyahama (Animal breeder)	National	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI)	Livestock Research Scientist, TALIRI - Kongwa Box 5 Kongwa Email: lyahamao@gmail.com Mobile:.....
34.	Dr. Gabriel M. Shirima (Veterinarian)	Regional	Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology	Senior lecturer, Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology Box 447, Arusha, Tanzania. Email: gabriel.shirima@nm-aist.ac.tz Mobile: +255 763 973 003
35.	Abraham Assefa, (Agroecologist/Animal Ecologist)	Regional	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Director, Animal Biodiversity Directorate, Email: abiab1975@gmail.com Mobile: Tel +251911464607
36.	Maximillian Manzi (Animal Breeding and Genetics)	Regional	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	Senior Research Fellow, P. O Box 5016, Kicukiro District, Rubilizi, Kigali-Rwanda, Email: manzimax2002@yahoo.co.uk Mobile: +250788479401
37.	Eliakim Hakizimana	Regional	Ministère de l'Environnement, Agriculture et de l'Élevage,	Coordonnateur National des Ressources Génétiques Animales DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ELEVAGE, CONSEILLER BURUNDI. Email: hanekim@yahoo.fr Mobile: +257 79 98 17 18
38.	Mr. Cleopas Okore (Animal Breeder)	Regional	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Deputy Director/National Coordinator for AnGR, P. O. Box 34188 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya. Email: okorecleopas@gmail.com Mobile: +254-20-272260; +254-733 816348
39.	Dr. Amos Omore (Animal Scientist)	International	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	ILRI Tanzania Country Representative, Box 34441, ILRI office-Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Email: a.omore@cgiar.org Mobile: +255758 560 452
40.	Paul Boettcher (Animal Breeder)	International	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	Animal Production and Genetics Unit, Animal Production and Health Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153 Rome, Italy, Email: paul.boettcher@fao.org Phone: +39 06 570 55620

