

# Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF)

## Tanzania Livestock Master Plan

Tanzania Livestock Sector Analysis (LSA)  
Results & Conclusions for the period (2016-2031)

Presented by: Stephen Michael



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



ILRI  
INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE



# Background

- Using the most recently available data, the Ministry Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) employed the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT) 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).
- Analysis was done for: Dairy, Red meat (from cattle, sheep, and goats) White meat (chicken & Swine)  
Both commodities showed positive NPV based on tested investment scenarios (i.e. there are return in investments/profitable)



# LSA Results: Huge Projected Deficits in Meat.

- However, Huge deficits in **meat** especially beef are projected over the coming 15 years (2016-2031) in the Livestock Sector Analysis (LSA).
- In demand side the projected deficits are driven by projected increased human population, income growth rates, urbanization, and high income elasticity of demand,

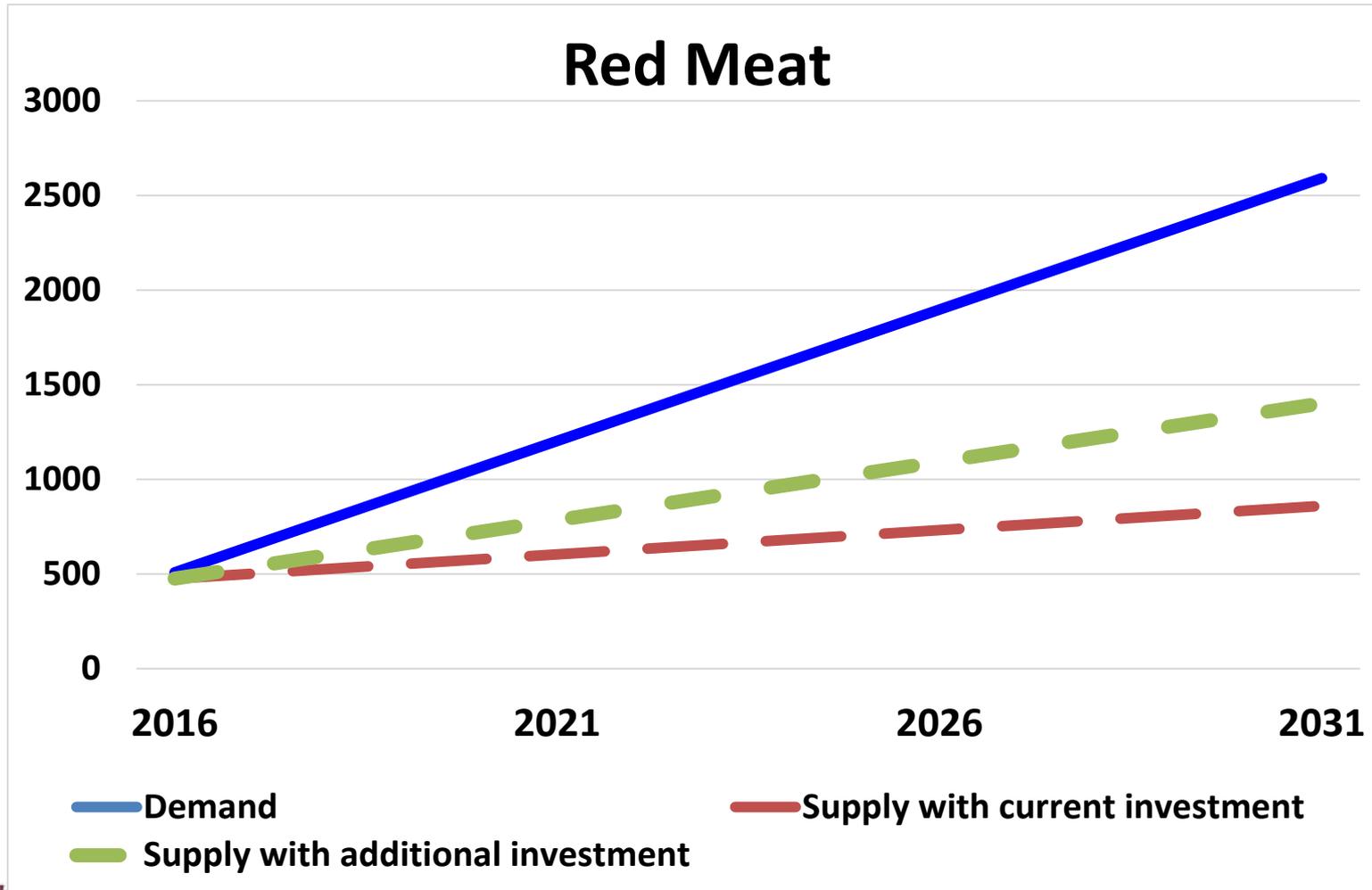


# LSA Results: Red Meat Supply and the All-Meat Gap

- The projected **red meat** supply deficit mainly is driven by feed constraints (grazing land), existing poor animal genetics, health as well as the low quantity of Animal Source Foods (ASFs) produced
- However, extremely limited access to land for grazing (9.6 mil. ha) and feed production, and limited ability to raise the genetic potential of local ruminant breeds mean the **red meat** production gap cannot likely be closed.



# Red Meat Scenario



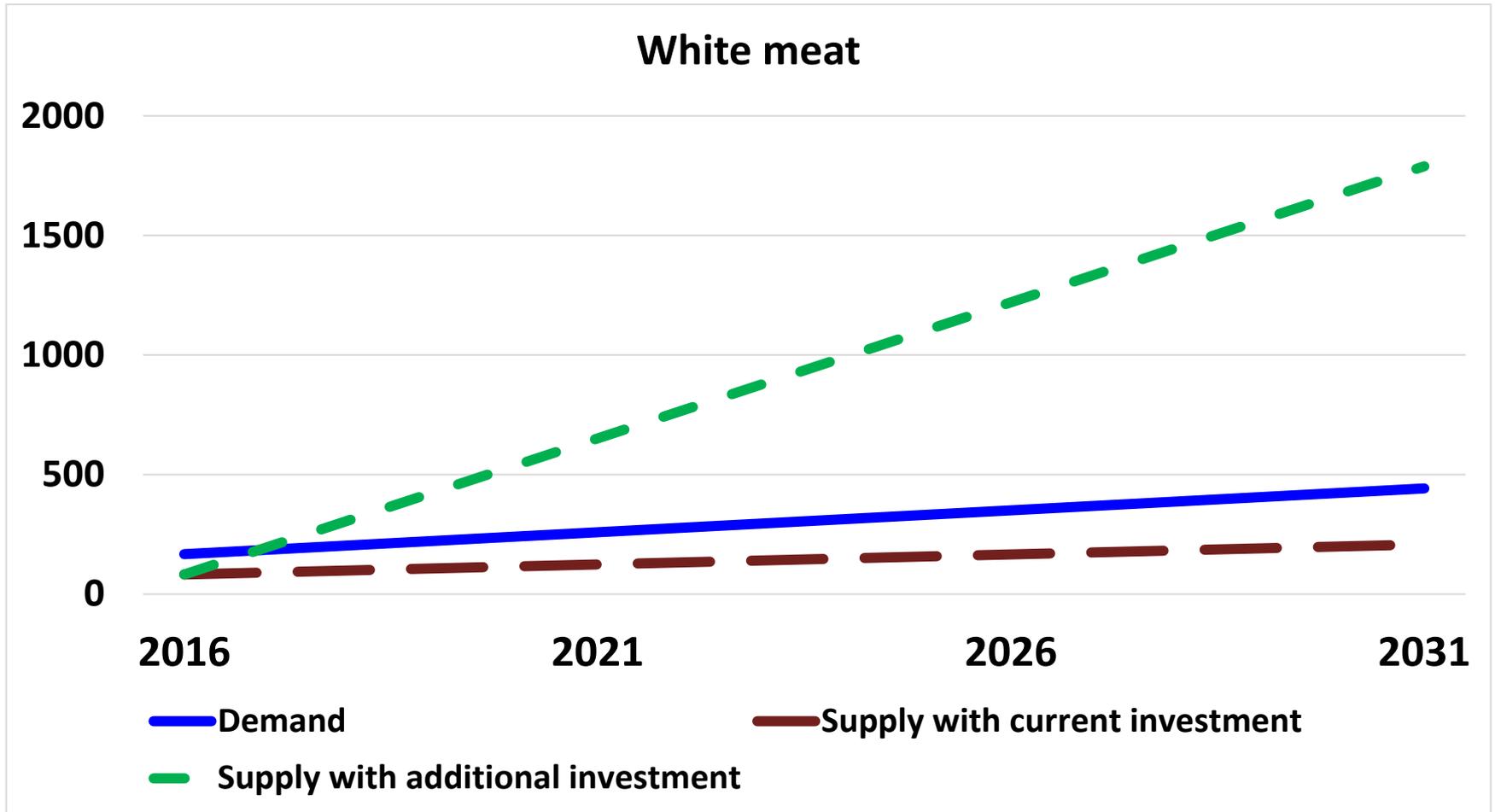


# Investing in White Meat and Meat Processing to close All-Meat Deficit

- Export of red meat will lower meat supply in the country unless narrow a gap or produce in surplus.
- Focus on chicken and also pigs (if can address ASF disease issues) to meet projected all-meat consumption requirements to achieve food security and sustain red meat exports
- **White meat**, especially from **chickens** can help to close the projected all-meat gap

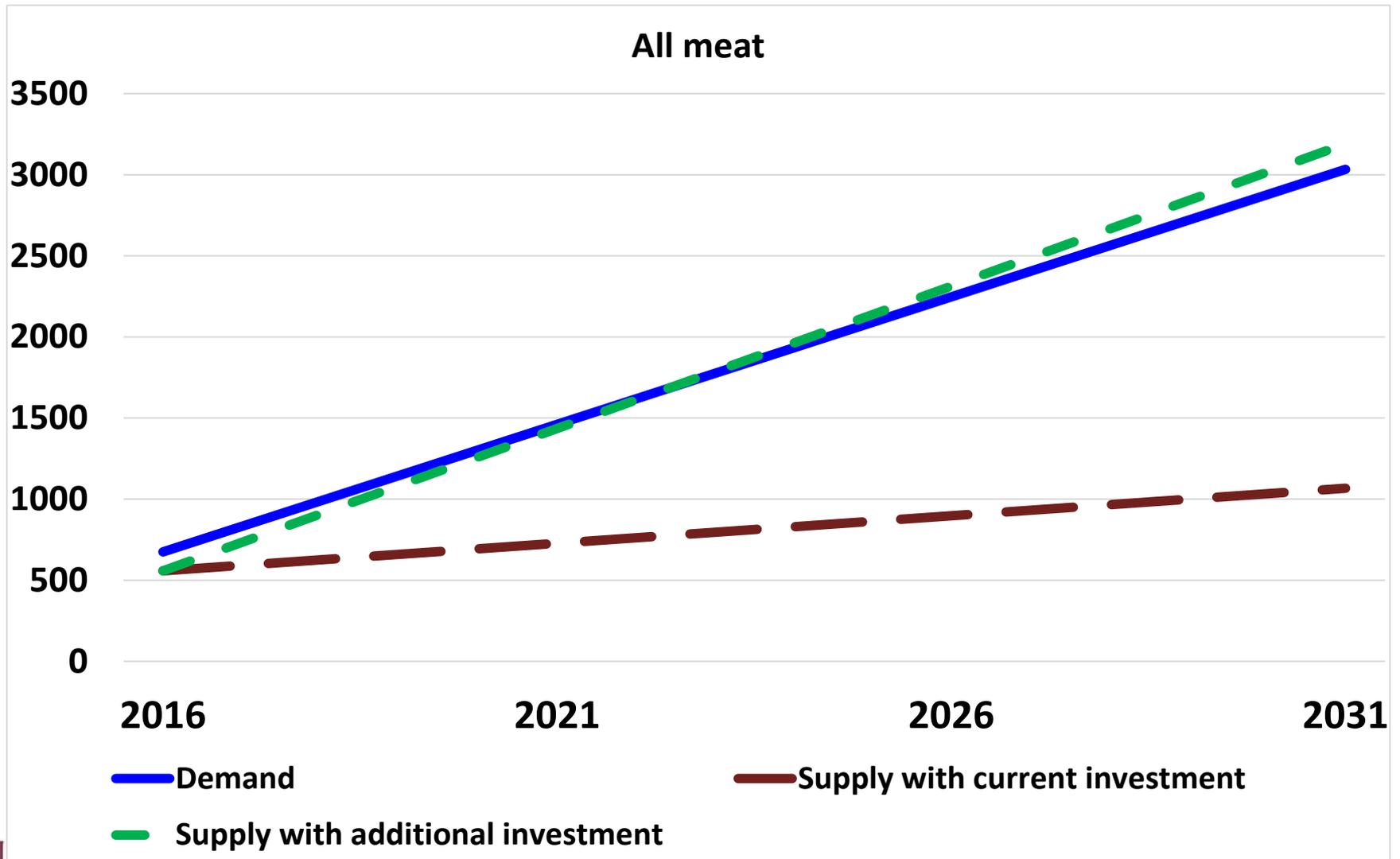


# White Meat Scenario





# All Meat Scenario with Additional Investment in Red and White Meat



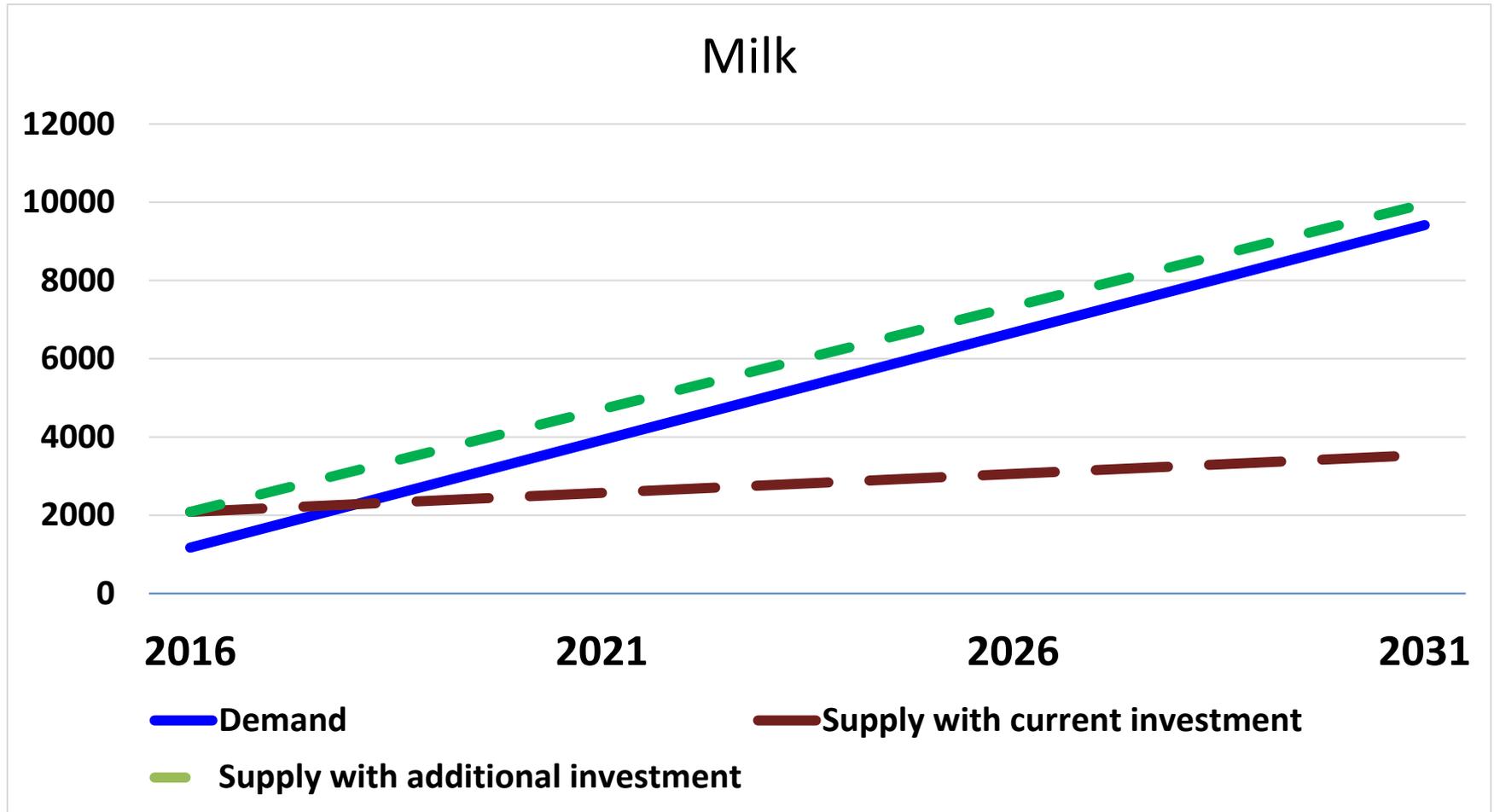


# Dairy Industry

- The scenario analysis of additional dairy investments shows the gap in projected **milk** consumption can be closed and a surplus produced through AI and synchronization, combined with improved feed and health interventions, value addition and complementary policy changes.
- Value chain price analysis were conducted and showed great economic potential for dairy products which has long chains compare to short chains.



# Milk Gap Projection and Investment Scenario Results





# Milk industries and relevant policies

- Investment in long shelf-life (LSL) **milk** processing by the Private Sector will be crucial for overcoming the huge projected milk deficits
- LSL dairy product processing needs to be undertaken especially during the rainy season or flush periods of high milk supply
- The LSA strategy includes additional LSL dairy plants: 3 UHT and 2 powder milk processing plants (2 UHT and 1 powder plant in the Highlands and 1 UHT and 1 powder plant in Lake & Coastal zone)
- The key policy changes needed are incentives to increase investment in long shelf-life (LSL) **milk** processing and **milk** quality standards enforcement (Improved cold chain)



# Critical Private Sector Roles in Livestock Industrialization in ASDP II

The key to ASDP II success is creating a more conducive environment for private investment in industrial scale processing:

- Value added processing and also quality input provision by the private sector is the most neglected success factor which need to be addressed.
- Attracting and enabling much more private investment in processing livestock products and inputs will be needed i.e. review regulation costs
- Dramatic improvement in the investment process is needed (far less bureaucracy in setting up all types of agribusinesses)
- Far more attractive incentives for private investment in processing – subsidized land leasing costs, low interest loans, tax holidays.



Thank you!