

# MONTHLY DIGEST (Livestock/Dairy Sub sector)



## EAC LIVESTOCK SECTOR NEWS UPDATES

(November, 2015)



Information in this Document is  
Proprietary Property of the Registered  
Trustees of Kilimo Trust. Don't Copy  
and/or Use without Written Permission



Prepared by



*regional solutions to local problems*

[www.kilimotrust.org](http://www.kilimotrust.org)

## Table of Contents

Acronyms/ Abbreviations	iii
<b>1. Dairy Industry Initiatives dominate Regional Livestock Development efforts in the EAC</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Unlocking Fodder Markets Poised as a ‘bridge’ to better Dairy Performance in Tanzania	1
1.2 “Remove VAT on milk products to make it cheaper and increase Production” urges Dairy Private Sector in Tanzania.	1
1.3 Experts Call on deliberate State support to revolutionize the ‘Sleeping Economic Giant’ that is the Livestock Sub-sector in Tanzania	2
1.4 Project on Genetic Improvement of Dairy Breeds to Catalyze increased contribution of the Sub-sector to the Economy in EAC Launched	2
1.5 USAID channels more Support to Dairy Industry in Rwanda	2
1.6 Launch of a Strategic Plan by a Private Sector body signals Commitment to up-grade Dairy Industry in Rwanda	3
1.7 Innovative use of Mobile Phone Technology as a Participatory Approach in Monitoring and Evaluation in Dairy Project in Kenya and Tanzania	3
1.8 SNV-Netherlands Embassy in Uganda Partnership in Support of Dairy Industry in Uganda	4
1.9. New Milk market for Farmers in the MoreMilkiT Project in Tanzania	4
<b>2. Sub-Sectoral Developments in the Region: Dairy in Kenya and Apiculture in Uganda</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Kenya’s Maiden Livestock Expo: Private sector impetus to Leverage Investments in Extensive Livestock Value Chains	4
2.2 “Give us technologies to ensure we produce good quality honey” a call by Bee Keepers in Uganda	5
<b>3. Multi-faceted Research Developments in the Livestock Subsector in the EAC</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Quantification of Economic losses of Bovine Parasitic Diseases in Livestock: Case of Draft Cattle in South Eastern Uganda	5
3.2 Research to delve into Distribution pattern of African Swine Fever Launched in Makerere University, Uganda.	5

### Acronyms/ Abbreviations

EAC	East Africa Community
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax

## 1. Dairy Industry Initiatives dominate Regional Livestock Development efforts in the EAC

### 1.1 Unlocking Fodder Markets Poised as a 'bridge' to better Dairy Performance in Tanzania

Discussion on fodder markets rarely find a slot in the agenda on livestock development discourse in Africa. In fact, "fodder markets" in the strictest sense can largely be said to be new a phenomenon in East Africa. This is not surprising, as livestock farming in this region is majorly characterized by small-scale intensive systems that depend on seasonal availability of fresh fodder. To a small extent, fodder trading happens in urban and peri-urban areas of EAC countries like in Tanzania. However, a bid to alleviate perpetual feed shortages, especially during dry seasons has seen a launch of a study that seeks to investigate challenges that hinder availability of fodder during seasons of scarcity. Additionally, the study will assess how far actors in fodder markets can expand their businesses beyond urban and peri-urban areas. All these is geared towards addressing low feed supply for smallholder dairy systems in Tanzania by looking at market arrangement and consumption of fodder by dairy producers.

Researchers will be drawn from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania Dairy Board, the Tanzania Livestock Research Institute, Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development. They note that the study is long overdue as the last one on the same subject in Tanzania was last conducted in 1978. The study will be carried out in the milk producing areas of Dar es Salaam and its environs, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro where the ILRI-led MoreMilkiT project is implemented in addition to other emerging dairy areas in the Lake Victoria region of Mwanza.

<http://livestockfish.cgiar.org/2015/11/20/tanzania-fodder-markets/>

### 1.2 "Remove VAT on milk products to make it cheaper and increase Production" urges Dairy Private Sector in Tanzania.

Tanzania ranks third in East Africa in milk consumption, with a per capita consumption of 45 litres per person annually compared to her counterparts Kenya and Uganda who rank first and second with 130 litres and 80 litres respectively. Although this has in previous studies been blamed on low awareness of the nutritional importance of milk, it is emerging that high cost of milk could also be hampering prospects of increasing consumption of milk and milk products. According to ASAS Group, a leading dairy processor in Tanzania, this situation further compounded by high taxes on locally processed dairy products which renders imported dairy products cheaper. A director at the milk processing company observed that the tax system on milk products in Tanzania is punitive to the milk processing industry that is still at its nascent stage.

These remarks were made by the immediate former minister of Livestock and Fisheries in Tanzania during a tour facilitated by the East Africa Dairy Development (EADD) II project, which uses the dairy market hub approach in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to improve dairy production and access to markets for one million milk producers.

<http://clippings.ilri.org/2015/11/25/call-to-scrap-vat-on-dairy-products-in-tanzania-to-increase-their-consumption/>

### **1.3 Experts Call on deliberate State support to revolutionize the ‘Sleeping Economic Giant’ that is the Livestock Sub-sector in Tanzania**

Despite Tanzania holding the largest number of livestock in Africa, the sub sector’s contribution to economic growth is minimal. Experts drawn from eight African countries at a training event in Tanga concurred that this is due to a large extent, limited political will to promote the sub-sector. The refresher training event sought to give exposure and new perspective to Tanzanian livestock experts to be in a better position to promote and reform the livestock industry to play its long-overdue role in the country’s economic development. The experts observed that to warrant government support, private industry players need to accelerate commercialization of the industry. In addition, they noted that currently, the industry is marred by among other challenges, limited commercialization, product diversification and use outdated husbandry skills.

<http://www.dailynews.co.tz/index.php/home-news/44497-livestock-experts-lay-more-emphasis-on-state-support>

### **1.4 Project on Genetic Improvement of Dairy Breeds to Catalyze increased contribution of the Sub-sector to the Economy in EAC Launched**

“Partnership for Artificial Insemination Delivery (PAID)” program, a five-year, USD 18 million program to address genetic shortcomings in dairy production in Tanzania and Ethiopia has been launched. The program which is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will be implemented by Land O’ Lakes International Development, an organization that has had a long-standing experience in dairy improvement work in the region. It seeks to strengthen delivery of artificial insemination (AI) services to dairy farmers through public-private partnerships which is seen as a viable pathway out of food and income poverty that plagues livestock keepers. Experts observed that economic potential of the dairy sub-sector in these two countries is limited by the use of local breeds that produce an average of 2.3 litres of milk per day, compared to more than 12 litres a day produced by improved cross-breeds. In Tanzania, PAID joins ongoing dairy development initiatives such as the ILRI-led ‘Maziwa Zaidi’ project and the public-led Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiative supported by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Danish Embassy.

<http://clippings.ilri.org/2015/11/30/new-usd18-million-program-to-modernize-livestock-breeding-in-tanzania-and-ethiopia/>

### **1.5 USAID channels more Support to Dairy Industry in Rwanda**

Rwanda dairy sub-sector is receiving good tidings to promote its growth and sustainability the latest being a USD 335,095 (Rwf 253 million) from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is envisioned that the project will help alleviate bottlenecks that the sub-sector is grappling with, such as sub-optimal production, poor quality milk and inefficiency in collection of milk to deliver to consumption areas or processing plants. The support has been directed through the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Programme II (RDCP II) and will be used to support Rwanda National Dairy Platform - a private multi-stakeholder group advocating for the needs of the dairy industry-to the tune of USD142, 481(Rwf 106million) while USD 138,524 (Rwf103 million) will go to the Rwanda Agricultural Livestock Inspection and Certification Services (RALIS). Ten milk collection centres will also benefit from an assortment of equipment worth USD 59,367 (Rwf45 million). USAID has been in the fore-front of transforming the dairy industry

in Rwanda since 2012 through the Rwanda Dairy Competitiveness Program II and has since provided USD 1,145,130 (Rwf855 million) to develop the value chain.

<http://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/article/2015-11-04/194092/>

### **1.6 Launch of a Strategic Plan by a Private Sector body signals Commitment to up-grade Dairy Industry in Rwanda**

Dairy stakeholders in Rwanda seems to be reading from the same script: that there is need for concerted efforts to move the industry forward. It is against this backdrop that the Rwanda National Dairy Platform (RNDP), a private-led organization recently launched a five-year dairy strategic plan to steer the industry on a path of growth and sustainability. RNDP draws membership from among other actors, producers, processors, milk traders, animal health workers, milk suppliers and other dairy service providers. The ambitious plan outlines among other issues advocacy strategies for farmers as well as modalities for training them on best animal husbandry practices, creating a network of the dairy value chain actors, and improving production and supply of quality milk. This is in line with the mandate of a year old RNDP of advocating for and empowering members toward developing the dairy value chain.

The Minister of Trade and Industry in Rwanda who officiated the launch of the Strategic Plan observed that its successful implementation would lead to a vibrant and economically viable dairy industry to the direct benefit of value chain operators and by extension, increased agricultural GDP contribution to the economy of the country.

<http://in2east africa.net/2015/11/23/dairy-corporation-members-commit-to-develop-sector/>

### **1.7 Innovative use of Mobile Phone Technology as a Participatory Approach in Monitoring and Evaluation in Dairy Project in Kenya and Tanzania**

Unprecedented penetration of mobile phones technology among the rural population in East Africa has lent an opportunity to the East Africa Dairy Development (EADD), a regional project that is helping farmers increase dairy production in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, to simplify its M&E activities. An interactive mobile-based system dubbed 'Ng'ombe Planner' allows farmers under the project to effectively record farm events and have access to information and services to enhance productivity of their animals as well as assist the project in effective M&E. In Kenya, the system is implemented in collaboration with the Kenya Dairy Farmers Federation, while in Tanzania, the project is partnering with livestock extension officers.

Specifically for M&E, the project is using Ng'ombe Planner to ensure timely and effective data collection, data integrity, as well as timely and effective dissemination of feedback to farmers, and project management team for easier and faster decision-making. Among the benefits of the system include enabling data to be collected electronically right at the source (household and farm) and sent to a processing server where it is analysed and the results disseminated to farmers and other users directly through their mobile phones. Furthermore, Ng'ombe Planner improves links between actors in the value chain. For example, some information deduced from the farmers' data such as records of disease incidences are instantaneously shared with the extension officers for prompt assistance, if needed. On the other hand, extension officers working with the project are using the tool to disseminate important information, such as prevalence of disease epidemics or about vaccination campaigns. Communication from the mobile-based tool is translated into the local languages making it even more user-friendly and versatile enough for use in different types of

environments. <http://livelihoods-gender.ilri.org/2015/11/11/filling-up-the-milk-can-dairy-farmers-gain-from-using-mobile-phones-to-record-yields/>

## **1.8 SNV-Netherlands Embassy in Uganda Partnership in Support of Dairy Industry in Uganda**

Uganda has not been being left behind in the regional agenda on dairy sub-sector development by development partners as the country has recently received a Euro 9 Million (UGX 32 billion) fund by SNV in partnership with The Royal Kingdom of Netherlands Embassy in the country to boost her dairy industry. Within a framework of a project dubbed “The Inclusive Dairy Enterprise (TIDE), to be implemented in the next four years, the fund will be used to improve yields of local smallholder dairy farmers, modernize milk collection processes, and create awareness of nutritional requirements and opportunities. TIDE will be implemented through a network of partners that include the Dairy Development Authority (DDA) and dairy experts from the Friesian and Wageningen Universities in Netherlands. Speaking during the launch of TIDE, the Royal Kingdom of Netherlands Ambassador to Uganda noted that the project will specifically support women and youth in transforming the cattle-based economy of Western Uganda into modern dairy farms producing for both local and regional markets. The project will be implemented in the western districts of Bushenyi, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, and Sheema.

<http://www.observer.ug/business/38-business/41134-netherlands-snv-seek-to-improve-dairy-farming>

## **1.9. New Milk market for Farmers in the MoreMilk iT Project in Tanzania**

The MoreMilk iT project is funded by Irish Aid and implemented by Sokoine University, Faida Mali, Heifer International Tanzania, the Tanzania Dairy Board and ILRI in Morogoro and Tanga regions of Tanzania. It aims to improve milk markets by working with targeted farmers to pilot approaches that increase their use of inputs and services for more milk production. Farmer groups in Kilosa and Mvomero districts who are mainly agro-pastoralists are set to benefit from a deal between them and ASAL Dairies Ltd that was brokered by ILRI to deliver 30,000 liters of milk per month. The deal will see farmers belonging to these group supply milk to the processing company starting February 2016. ASAL Dairies Ltd has been supporting other farmers groups in other districts that are part of network of MoreMilk iT project. The company also provides training and other resources like boreholes towards ensuring that farmers deliver the required quantities and quality of milk.

<http://livestockfish.cgiar.org/2015/11/10/asas-milk-tanzania/>

## **2. Sub-Sectoral Developments in the Region: Dairy in Kenya and Apiculture in Uganda**

### **2.1 Kenya’s Maiden Livestock Expo: Private sector impetus to Leverage Investments in Extensive Livestock Value Chains**

The landscape of the extensive livestock sub-sector in Kenya is projected to change if the recent multi-sectoral show of support is anything to go by. The first ever Extensive Livestock Expo called “Herding for Markets” was held in November 2015 at the University of Nairobi grounds. The purpose of the expo was to promote a market-led approach, outline investment opportunities that can help unlock the sub-sector's potential by providing a platform through which potential investors can interact and do business. The expo was co-organized by among others public and private partners, the Ministry of Agriculture State Department of Livestock in partnership with AgriProFocus Kenya, KCB Foundation, Kenya Livestock Marketing Council, Land O’ Lakes Kenya

and SNV. In recognition of the under-exploited potential of the sub-sector, the expo sought to provide an expert platform for learning and position livestock as a priority economic growth sector at local and national level. More than 10,000 participants consisting of 1,000 delegates, nearly 100 exhibitors and 10,000 livestock producers from various parts of the country took part in the expo.

<http://www.the-star.co.ke:8080/news/kenyas-first-extensive-livestock-expo-impresses>

<http://knowledge4food.net/event/extensive-livestock-expo-herding-for-the-market/>

## **2.2 “Give us technologies to ensure we produce good quality honey” a call by Bee Keepers in Uganda**

According to scientists have it that crystallization of honey is a normal occurrence depending on temperatures under which it is kept after harvesting, and the vegetation from which bees get nectar and is not indicator of quality. However, ignorance about this is costing bee farmers in Uganda as their honey is rejected by retail outlets because it is perceived to be of poor quality. This situation is exacerbated further by information asymmetry that leaves farmers as ultimate losers due to their inability to ascertain the quality required by consumers and lack of the appropriate technologies to ensure good quality honey is supplied. These issues among others were discussed at a business meeting of apiculture stakeholders organized by The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO). Ugandan bee keepers are calling out to relevant stakeholders to provide them with modern quality safeguarding technologies to reverse this trend.

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/676297-bee-farmers-want-processing-technologies.html>

## **3. Multi-faceted Research Developments in the Livestock Subsector in the EAC**

### **3.1 Quantification of Economic losses of Bovine Parasitic Diseases in Livestock: Case of Draft Cattle in South Eastern Uganda**

Parasitic diseases such as trypanosomiasis and tick-borne diseases reduce potential income of livestock dependent households by 32.2 %. This was a finding from a study that sought to investigate the economic effects of parasitic diseases in livestock using draft cattle as a proxy in Tororo district South-Eastern Uganda. The study revealed that these diseases reduce the output of draft cattle by 20.9 % thereby negatively impacting income, farm labour and by extension, food security of these households. Household income from draft cattle, is in form of farm labour and margins earned from leased animal traction services. Through quantification of contribution of draft cattle to household income, the study puts into sharp focus the impact of cost-effective control strategies of endemic livestock diseases in Uganda.

Okello W.O, Muhanguzi D, Macleod E.T, Welburn S.C, Waiswa C and Shaw A.P, 2015. Contribution of draft cattle to rural livelihoods in a district of southeastern Uganda endemic for bovine parasitic diseases: an economic evaluation. (5 November 2015)

<http://www.parasitesandvectors.com/content/8/1/571>

### **3.2 Research to delve into Distribution pattern of African Swine Fever Launched in Makerere University, Uganda.**

African Swine Fever (ASF) is a highly-contagious hemorrhagic disease which affects both domestic and wild pigs causing high mortality rates in its wake. It is hoped that the narrative of transmission of

this disease is about to change with the launch of a five-year study that will investigate how the disease is transmitted from wild to domestic pigs and vice-versa. However, scientists in the study which will be based in Murchison Falls National Park and its environs are already expressing concerns over difficulty in accessing ideal geographical sample locations. One of the results of the study will be understanding distribution pattern of ASF which is hoped will have a long-term impact on pig farmers and consumers of pork products especially since there is no vaccine or a cure for the disease. <http://www.observer.ug/education/41169-makerere-scientists-tackle-swine-fever>