INVESTING in smallholder livestock is a catalyst for economic growth. STRONG DATA provides the road map, while CAPITAL, INPUTS and MARKETS drive growth.

ACCESS to FINANCE and ESSENTIAL SERVICES for SMALLHOLDER FARMERS has a POSITIVE impact on LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY.

INCREASE LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP among FEMALE-HEADED rural HOUSEHOLDS and ensure ACCESS to basic ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES.

3/5 of rural households report income from livestock activities, earning an average of 22% of total household income from livestock rearing.

Heads of poorer households are characterized by smaller animals, while wealthier households tend to hold more large livestock.

37% of their household livestock production is sold on the market.

Women are more likely to own poultry rather than cattle.

Female-headed households manage hens which are more than 2/3 the size of those owned by male-headed households.

Female-managed are more commercially oriented than their male counterparts.

Benefits of Livestock to Crop Production

The Use of Livestock Inputs is Scarce

Growing demand for animal protein in urban areas represents an economic benefit for livestock producers.

Which do you think are the most important factors for boosting livestock production in rural Tanzania? What role do smallholder farmers play in this context?