Unleashing Opportunities in Livestock Sector in Tanzania: Mobilising Non-State Actors for Benefits

SUMMARY

NON-STATE ACTORS LIVESTOCK POLICY ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

November, 2017
# CONTENTS

1. General Messages on Livestock and Development ................................................. i
2. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms ....................................................................... ii
3. Key Messages .......................................................................................................... 1
4. Policy Context ......................................................................................................... 2
5. A call to Action for Livestock Non State Actors .................................................... 2
6. Challenges in the Livestock Sector ......................................................................... 3
7. Vision, Mission and Policy Change Objectives ...................................................... 4
8. Communication and Advocacy Strategies ............................................................... 5
9. Theory of Change .................................................................................................... 6
10. Sector Stakeholders and Target Audience ............................................................ 7
11. Mobilizing Non-State Actors ................................................................................ 8
12. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning .................................................................. 8
13. Funding the Strategy ............................................................................................. 8
14. Secretariat Information .......................................................................................... 9
1. GENERAL MESSAGES ON LIVESTOCK AND DEVELOPMENT

Increasing understanding that small-scale livestock enterprises and pastoral systems are indispensable to:
1. Livelihoods and well-being, particularly those who are dependent on livestock and represent the poorest and marginalised communities;
2. Equitable national economic prosperity
### 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Artificial Insemination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSAF</td>
<td>Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASDP</td>
<td>Agriculture Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMGF</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP</td>
<td>Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMT</td>
<td>Council Management Teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agriculture Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDV</td>
<td>Tanzania Development Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLMII</td>
<td>Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLMP</td>
<td>Tanzania Livestock Master Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Economic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU-IBAR</td>
<td>African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. KEY MESSAGES

- Livestock is central to the livelihoods of most of the population and is strategically important to Tanzania to deliver agriculture-led growth, food and nutrition security, global and regional trade opportunities.
- Livestock is a substantive income generator and asset, and has the potential to enhance livelihoods and well-being and help adaptation for the most-vulnerable and marginalised.
- Increased public financing in livestock development offers lucrative returns to economic development, trade, food security and livelihoods on a national scale.
- Political will espoused in policy and national development initiatives directed at the Livestock sector needs to be substantively guaranteed by increased budget allocations to be credible.
- Private sector investments should be made responsibly with a view to sustainable small-scale livestock enterprise development which creates inclusive economic participation.
- The livestock sector potentially creates different types of jobs and empowers women and young men from economically marginalized groups to participate in income generation along the value chain.
- Access to land, quality grazing and water and having more say on its use encourages responsible management and reduces the vulnerability of the rural poor, many of whom depend on livestock for their livelihoods.
- Policy discussions involving multiple stakeholders where civil society, small-scale keepers and pastoralists and others are active ensures inclusive, relevant livestock policies that benefit the poor and marginalised.
4. POLICY CONTEXT

The Agriculture Sector Development Plan (ASDP II, 2016-2020) elaborates a plan for sustainable livestock development to contribute to agriculture-led growth in Tanzania in line with the commitments under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). This is also nuanced in the national development plan known as the Tanzanian Development Vision (TDV 2025).

In July 2015, the Tanzanian government launched the Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiative (TLMI). Since then, development of Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (TLMP) is meant to harness the potential for livestock enterprise development. Both initiatives highlight a growing recognition of the livestock sector’s contribution to economic growth while demonstrating a commitment from the government to prioritize its ongoing development. Among the strategies adopted are modernization of farming practices and small-scale livestock enterprises. This can only be anticipated if public financing commitments to spend 10 percent of the national budget in improving agricultural productivity are realised.
Non-state actors play a critical role in food security and poverty reduction, opening areas for dialogue, articulating the concerns, challenges, strategies, providing evidence and championing the rights of the rights of smallholders including those women and young people.

The non-state actors’ advocacy and communication strategy presents a plan of action to mobilise and amplify civil society and other non-state actors’ voices and to contribute their capacities and expertise to policy discussions for sustainable livestock development in Tanzania.

The advocacy and communication strategy will foster the development of a broad-based multi-stakeholder non-state actors’ network forum that collectively engages in influencing and communication for greater visibility, investment and action for growth and equity in the livestock sector. The strategy boosts the NSA forum role as a major change agent, to improve capacity and awareness among livestock stakeholders including policy makers. The strategy includes targeted work with government policymaking processes and systems to influence policy reforms, budget allocations, equity and inclusivity of livestock development plans.

It recognises that current livelihood improvement and growth efforts must include the voices of civil society including the most marginalised groups to collaborate in crafting sustainable and equitable livestock sector development. The goal of the strategy is ‘a strong and collective voice for advocacy, facilitate dialogue, generate evidence and promote specific policy actions by public and non-state actors for livestock development for equitable benefits in Tanzania by 2018’.
6. CHALLENGES IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

The following list highlights the challenges currently facing the livestock sector:

- The opportunity for livestock to contribute more to sustainable incomes, national food security and poverty reduction, is not fully exploited due to limited budgetary resources, prioritization and policy reach in addressing the challenges in the sector.

- Most small-scale livestock-keepers and value chain actors remain in high-levels of poverty, and have limited participation in national policy debates to craft strategies that benefit the households that depend on livestock keeping for their livelihoods. Further, the visibility of the sector in agriculture and national development discussions is overshadowed by negative perceptions aggravated by challenges and conflicts related to inaccessibility of grazing land, land tenure insecurity and competing land uses.

- Low public financing due to inadequate national budget allocations towards livestock development.

- Lack of prioritisation of livestock sector development in disproportionate policy implementation to policy formulation.

- High costs to participation in Livestock sector value addition processes which in turn constrain returns for private sector investment thereby discouraging them.

- Regulatory barriers which discourage the entry of small-scale livestock producers in traditional financing structures.

- Limited access to water resources as well as control of grazing land by small scale livestock communities.

- Inequitable distribution of land, tenancy and security challenges.

- Prohibitive costs to inputs from yield, veterinary services and necessary drugs and breeding technologies where small-scale holders are concerned.
7. VISION, MISSION AND POLICY CHANGE OBJECTIVES

VISION
Sustainable livestock development that significantly contributes to economic development, livelihoods, food and nutrition security in Tanzania.

MISSION
To enhance civil society voice and influence and motivate for equitable policies, implementation, adoption of good practices, better financing for livestock sector development.

TARGETED POLICY ISSUES
Guided by the ASDP 2 and other sectoral policies and an in-depth analysis of the priority impediments to livestock development, the strategy will target policy and budget allocation reforms and implementation of sectoral policies that impact livestock productivity, create jobs and small-scale enterprise development and improve resilience and adaptation. Specifically,

• Increased public financing for livestock development and modernisation programs by annually from 0.15% to 2%.
• Increased equity, coverage and access to quality grazing and feed resources and advisory services in line with the ASDP 2 targets and geographic zones to mitigate climate change effects.
• Greater accountability and political will to implement inclusive livestock development policies and strategies.
8. COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY STRATEGIES

GOAL
To strengthen non-state actors’ collective voice to influence, facilitate dialogue, generate evidence and promote specific policy actions by public and non-state actors for livestock development for equitable benefits in Tanzania by 2018.

The advocacy and communication strategy aim to address the policy issues identified above. The advocacy and communication strategies outlined below (diagram 1) will be implemented in a two-year period, guided by a detailed implementation plan and result framework.

The advocacy and communication approaches include
1. Emphasise growth, equity and inclusiveness in livestock development policy processes.
2. Continuously identify policy issues at national and local level.
4. Build strong partnerships and networks amongst NSAs.
5. Promote effective and creative messages and communication activities that help to address concerns, inform and influence a positive action.
6. Encourage learning within the forum and externally.
8. Promote visibility and public and media awareness of the sustainable livestock development goals and benefits to livelihoods.
9. Build capacity for both effective dialogue and advocacy and mutual accountability.
10. Put in place mechanisms to regularly monitor and evaluate communications, awareness levels and perceptions about NSAs and livestock development programs.
## 9. THEORY OF CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Outcome level 2</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced livelihoods, incomes, knowledge and capacity for small scale livestock sector to realise social and economic goals through sustainable livestock development</td>
<td>Increased public financing to livestock development programs to achieve ASDP 2 goals</td>
<td>Enhanced collaborative citizen voice and action</td>
<td>A strong multi-stakeholder NSA forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An enabling environment for private investment to deliver services to the livestock community</td>
<td>Enhanced evidence-informed understanding of policy reforms that address obstacles to equity and sustainable livestock development</td>
<td>Documented evidence and best practice, widely available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policymakers incorporate equity and inclusive positions into their policies, strategies and programs for livestock develop</td>
<td>Greater targeted institutional and policy engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater visibility of the positive important role and benefits of livestock development</td>
<td>Increased visibility, public awareness and mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interventions (Forum activities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitate collaborative work and networking</td>
<td>Facilitate collaborative work and networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop, translate and communicate key evidence and best practice of livestock roles and benefits into actionable knowledge</td>
<td>Develop, translate and communicate key evidence and best practice of livestock roles and benefits into actionable knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct and submit own policy, public financing and expenditure analysis</td>
<td>Conduct and submit own policy, public financing and expenditure analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proactively engage policymakers and participate in dialogue and policy processes</td>
<td>Proactively engage policymakers and participate in dialogue and policy processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proactively and collaboratively develop course of action for policy implementation</td>
<td>Proactively and collaboratively develop course of action for policy implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct targeted partner advocacy and leverage partner’s influence</td>
<td>Conduct targeted partner advocacy and leverage partner’s influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitate linkage to local groups, farmers and affected communities to policymakers</td>
<td>Facilitate linkage to local groups, farmers and affected communities to policymakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitate exchange of lessons learnt and progress review</td>
<td>Facilitate exchange of lessons learnt and progress review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map, and facilitate collaboration, coordination and dialogue amongst non state actors</td>
<td>Map, and facilitate collaboration, coordination and dialogue amongst non state actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Create knowledge and evidence data base</td>
<td>Create knowledge and evidence data base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leverage resources</td>
<td>Leverage resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Build capacity for policy advocacy, engagement and networking</td>
<td>Build capacity for policy advocacy, engagement and networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitate learning exchanges and reflections on progress (M&amp;E)</td>
<td>Facilitate learning exchanges and reflections on progress (M&amp;E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS AND TARGET AUDIENCE

The following target groups are identified as strategic audiences for the strategy at each level national, regional and local.

- The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries are overseers of the decisions on livestock policy together with other sector ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are key implementers of public policy and oversee areas where livestock keeping happens.
- Regional secretariats who advise on appropriate policy and law reforms at regional level and provide policy interpretation for implementation by LGAs.
- At the local government level, the advocacy strategy aims to win support and influence planning, decision-making and implementation of livelihood programs in favour of livestock subsector development by District Council Assemblies, Council Management Teams (CMT) and Heads of Departments of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperatives, Natural Resources and Forestry and Planning Departments.
- The Parliamentary Committees on agriculture, livestock and water.
- International Organisations and Development partners such as FAO, ILRI and IFAD, WB and BMGF.
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs) who play an active role in harmonizing regional frameworks for pastoralist movement, land and disease control.
- Continental level: African Union’s, agriculture transformation frameworks implemented through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture and for livestock specifically AU-IBAR.
- Private sector investors, business councils and direct service organisations and direct services organisations.
The advocacy and communication strategy will be implemented by the Non-State Actors Advocacy Forum, now known as the *Mifugo Forum*, which was formed through mapping, consultations, mobilisation, advocacy training and networking building sessions.

The *Mifugo* Forum is thus a multistakeholder forum with a broad representation of civil society, pastoralists, small scale livestock farmers researchers, private, and farmers’ unions, NGOs producers, processors, input suppliers, marketers, women’s groups, youth groups and environmentalists. It is a network currently with 30 active members.

• There are on-going activities to mobilize and map other organizations in the livestock sector to participate in the forum.

• Contribute information, evidence and best practice to inform public policy and budget allocation.

• Support implementation of favourable policies and programs.

• Avail opportunities for policy dialogue and collaborative problem solving in a mutually accountable manner.

• Through its diversified network of organisation from across the country facilitate activities at local level to gather data and information for informing positions, contributing to dialogue and creating public awareness.
12. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

A detailed results framework, with activities, time frames, expected results in the interim period supports the implementation of the advocacy and communication strategy.

Lessons learnt, results and milestones and other implicit information gained in the process of implementing the advocacy and communication strategy will be recorded in a systematic way and tracked against national program goals in the ASDP 2 and CAADP and other relevant frameworks.

To promote mutual accountability and learning with policy makers, consultative dialogue sessions and learning events will be convened.
13. FUNDING THE STRATEGY

We welcome interested development partners and government agencies to contribute their resources to support this initiative.
14. SECRETARIAT INFORMATION

Secretariat through:
Mr Lucas E. Yamat
Livestock Policy Officer
Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF)
Advocacy2@ansaf.or.tz
Telephone +255 757 698 964/+255 787 698 964