



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES  
LIVESTOCK TRAINING AGENCY (LITA)**



**CONTRIBUTION OF LITA TO TRANSFORMATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN  
TANZANIA**

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**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
LSTP	Livestock Sector Transformation Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
TLMP	Tanzania Livestock Marketing Plan
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
CBET	Competence-Based Education Training
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education

## **Executive Summary**

The historical trend of livestock training programs in Tanzania highlights its importance to contribution to food security, households' income, national economy and employment opportunities to many rural households. From the colonial era to post-independence period, various livestock training programs were undertaken in line with an increasing need of the livestock professionals along the sector. Establishment of the Livestock Training Agency (LITA) in 2011 was aimed at leveraging these efforts by continuing to address an overarching shortage of livestock professionals through conducting strategic trainings of livestock frontline workforce for serving the livestock keeping communities mainly at grassroot levels.

LITA plans to continue with provision and delivery of quality livestock trainings and education, applied research, consultancy, advisory and dissemination of appropriate technologies to the public through improved service delivery approaches. The Agency has continued to deliver these services which can be measured easily by an increased number of competent graduates, enrolled students, and tutors who have undergone CBET training, number of prepared training manuals, guidelines and assessment plans that are now in use. Availability of quality practical sites for students is also a key factor to expose and orient graduates towards development of their career.

However, LITA has been facing a number of challenges, including inadequate funding to support improvement and expansion of more training infrastructures and inadequate facilities and equipment to support students for practical exposures. To mitigate these challenges, the Agency has been struggling to increase its collections from internal and external sources, and from government subventions in order to improve its infrastructures in order to support more enrollments and improvement of training programs. The Agency has also been struggling to establish more partnerships with other similar institutions from within and outside the country, and to diversify sources of revenues to support investments and

quality service delivery, capacity building of its staff to improve delivery of quality technical education and innovation of user-friendly approaches for teaching and mentoring students.

In future, LITA's envisages to align its plans and strategies with Tanzania's national development goals with the emphasis of improving extension services, inculcating self-employment culture to youths and women, catalyze investment and overall contribution to the livestock sector transformation strategies. The Agency plans to continue to improve curricula towards competence-based education and training, improving infrastructures, and fostering outreach and excursion programs in order to address client needs and support government initiatives. All these initiatives are aimed at positioning LITA to become a key actor and player in development of skilled and competent frontline workforce for development of the livestock sector. LITA also envisages to establish and strengthen collaborative programs with other partners on academic, research and development areas in order to enrich training programs and offering diverse training and research options that may address clients and sectoral needs.

The Agency strategic massive investments, both in hardware and software solutions are aimed at revolutionizing the livestock training services using modern teaching and mentoring methodologies, e-learning platforms and interactive tools. The strategic future initiatives are intended to address the existing challenges that have been affecting productivity in the livestock sector, fostering collaboration, and contributing to the overall development of the livestock sector. Upon implementation of all proposed initiatives, contribution of LITA to the Livestock Sector transformation and development will be significantly evident to the public.

## **1.0 Introduction**

The livestock training programs in Tanzania can be reflected easily from the development and contribution of the sector to the people's livelihoods and country's economy. The importance of the livestock sector is underlined by its contribution to the national food security, households' income, foreign exchange earnings, gross domestic product and creation of employment opportunities, both in the formal and informal sectors. The livestock sector also continues to be key to industrialization by virtue of being among the main sources of raw materials mainly for agro-processing. To achieve its contribution at household levels and country's economy, efforts to improve development of the livestock sector in Tanzania started since colonial era and involved investment in Training, Research and Extension Services. The historical trend of the livestock training programs in Tanzania can, therefore, be described based on the following phases:

- i. During colonial era (before independence)
- ii. Post-independence era (between 1961 - 2011)
- iii. After establishment of the Livestock Training Agency (LITA) (2011 - to date)

### **1.1 Livestock training programs before independence**

During colonial era (early 1900 to 1961), the livestock training programs were introduced by Germany and were aimed at production of veterinary paraprofessionals. The first attempt to train livestock keepers and paraprofessionals dated back in 1920, and in 1930 the first livestock training centre was established at Kikombo area in Mpwapwa district. The second training centre was established in Morogoro In 1948 and the third one at Tengeru Arusha, in 1952. All the three training centres offered courses at Certificate level in agriculture, veterinary science, wildlife, forestry, bee-keeping, tsetse control and range land management. Despite these initiatives from colonial administration, investment was not adequate to support extensive training programs that could contribute significantly towards transformation of the livestock sector countrywide. Moreover, these services were often limited and concentrated in a few areas. The largest part of the country did not benefit from these colonial initiatives.

Between 1940 and 1961, concerted efforts were made to combat tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in order to improve livestock production in various regions of Tanzania. Establishment of the Central Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, or the Tsetse Control Division in 1945, aimed at reducing trypanosomiasis infection rates in affected parts of Tanzania. These initiatives were tailored with provision of education to livestock keepers on disease control strategies. In addition, the National Livestock Development Project (NLDP) was established in early 1960s to improve livestock breeding, health, and management. This initiative involved establishment of more livestock training centers and extension services soon after independence.

### **1.2 Delivery of livestock training programs after independence**

Soon after independence in 1961, three more livestock training institutions were established under the Ministry of Agriculture in order to meet the growing demand of livestock and agricultural personnel (Mattee, 1978) and were termed as the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs). In 1980, the Ministry of Agriculture was restructured and the training programs were subsequently divided into two separate commodities i.e. crops and livestock development and MATIs were reallocated to the two Ministries. The Institutes that were designated for livestock trainings were reallocated to the new Ministry of Livestock Development and were registered as the Livestock Training Institutes (LITIs). Some LITIs were later on reverted back to the MATIs acronym after remerging the two ministries again in 1984 (URT, 1996).

In early 1970s, following D by D reforms in 1972, significant changes were made in the curricula and organization of livestock/agricultural trainings programs. Notably, livestock/agricultural technical training programs were restructured to accommodate key agricultural commodities. Between 1970 and 1980, three training programs were introduced at Mpwapwa, Temeke and Uyole centers. Simultaneously, a two (2) year certificate course in agriculture and veterinary science (AGROVET) replaced all certificate courses. These changes aimed at producing well-vested extension workers both in the livestock and crops production. In order to align with these changes, a three (3) year certificate in crop and

livestock production (CALP) was introduced in 1990 at LITI Madaba, Tengeru, Morogoro, and Mpwapwa in order to replace a two (2) year certificate in agriculture. This shift was aimed at addressing the needs for Training and Visit (T&V) requirements, calling for extension staff with knowledge both in crops and livestock production. The majority of LITI graduates during that era were employed in various capacities, largely as extension agents at grassroot levels.

From 1991 to 1999 the livestock training programs deteriorated because of budgetary constraints and shortage of employment opportunities in the public sector. Consequently, many institutes were closed to offer their regular Certificate and Diploma courses, except Tengeru institute which remained with 25% of its enrolment capacity in 1998/1999 academic year. Only two Diploma students graduated in both 1997 and 1998 at LITI Morogoro. Following this effect, the overall training institutes' services were deteriorated. This mishap prompted tutors from LITIs to start innovating various coping strategies including introduction and marketing of demand-driven courses, and attracting more students including foreign trainees to join LITIs. Despite all these efforts, the enrollment capacity of LITIs was not restored. Therefore, the decline in budgetary allocations continued to impact both on enrolled number of students and training quality. These challenges led to consideration of alternative ways of operating livestock training programs at LITIs under the Ministry arrangements and the idea of establishment of the Livestock Training Agency emerged.

### **1.3 Establishment of Livestock Training Agency - LITA**

The establishment of the Livestock Training Agency (LITA) took place on September 01, in 2011. LITA was established in accordance with the Executive Agencies Cap. 245 and was officially gazetted in the Government Notice No. 355 of 2011. LITA was given mandates to conduct tertiary level training programs in Animal Health and Production, veterinary laboratory technology, tsetse control and range land management and other livestock related long and short courses. The Agency was also obliged to undertake production of



livestock, livestock products and by-products, provision of consultancies and advisory services, and conduct applied research in the livestock related and allied sciences.

LITA was formed by merging eight Livestock Training Institutes (LITIs), which are now designated as campuses, each with year of establishment in brackets: Mwapwa (1930), Morogoro (1948), Tengeru (1952), Temeke (1973), Buhuri (1984), Madaba (1989), Mabuki (2012), and Kikulula (2013). These campuses are strategically located across diverse agro-ecological zones and farming systems that support production of a wide range of livestock species and a variety of crops. This geographical distribution diversifies and enhances income generation sources throughout the year, and their accessibility facilitate availability of different services to various clients along the livestock sector.

LITA's core mandate is to provide training in the fields of livestock health and production to extension personnel and livestock keepers. The Agency is also obliged to conduct applied research and providing consultancy services to support development of the livestock sector. As the sole National Livestock Training Agency, LITA plays a crucial role in identifying the sector's training needs, addressing these needs through curriculum development and undertaking training programs using CBET approach. The Agency is also responsible for conducting client-driven applied research to continue enriching knowledge gaps and improving training programs through curricula review and development.

This position paper highlights the importance and contribution of LITA to development of the livestock sector through implementation of its core mandates and their respective strategic plans in the sector transformation plan for socio-economic growth, food security and improved rural livelihoods. LITA's contributions primarily lie in the training of extension workforce, investors and employers in the livestock sector. Other more contributions are on conducting applied research, advisory services, livestock production, conservation and dissemination of improved technological packages to varied clients along the sector value chain.

## **2.0 Current prospects of LITA**

### **2.1 Vision, Mission and Strategies**

**LITA Vision statement:** To become a center of excellence in livestock trainings and related services by 2025.

**Mission statement:** To provide quality livestock trainings and education, applied research, consultancy, advisory and dissemination of appropriate technologies to the public through improved service delivery.

#### **LITA overarching goals are to:**

- i. Identify needs, train and manage livestock technology development and research in strategically focused priority areas of national significance as defined by the sector's stakeholders from across the sector value chain.
- ii. Promote excellence in training, research, consultancy services and technology development in livestock by facilitating the exchange of information and expertise to encourage collaboration, discourage duplication and advocate the adoption of high standards.
- iii. Support and encourage rapid commercial adoption of new technologies to sustain competitive advantage in the livestock markets.
- iv. Inspire young generation to enter and invest along the value chain in order to drive and foster the growth of the livestock sector and create more employment opportunities

#### **LITA overall objectives and priorities are to:**

- i. Continue to enhance and maintain quality trainings, consultancy, research and advisory services on livestock and related fields.
- ii. Produce quality livestock, livestock products and by-products.
- iii. Ensure the integrity and high standards of livestock trainings, production, research, consultancy and advisory services and subsequently products in the livestock sector.

- iv. Improve and ensure dissemination of knowledge throughout the livestock sector.
- v. Ensure that sound scientific principles and risk assessment are utilized in developing good production practices, industry and government policy and standards.
- vi. Support innovative projects designed to improve industry competitiveness.

By fulfilling vision, mission, goals and objectives, LITA stands in a better position to contribute significantly and evidently to development of the livestock sector and eventually contributing to the growth of the country's economy.

## **2.2 Contribution of LITA to development of the livestock sector**

LITA has been implementing its core mandates by undertaking long and short-term training programs and provision of consultancy and advisory services, applied research and dissemination of technological packages to varied clients. Contribution of LITA to development of the livestock sector can also be reflected from the number of graduates who serve in the livestock sector through the public and private sectors. According to the current LITA statistics, since its inception in 2012, about 12,000 students have graduated from its eight campuses. Out of this total, about 34 percent (about 4,406 extension officers countrywide), have been employed in the public sector. Similar number of graduates is estimated to be employed in the private sector. The impact of LITA to the community can therefore be reflected easily through availability of competent extension manpower for provision of quality extension services, investors and employers in the livestock sector. Improved extension services can then be reflected through improved sector productivity for improved socio-economic, food security and safety, national economy and rural livelihoods. On the other hand, about 65 percent of the graduates are available in the labour market, the majority now being employed in the informal sector. This segment can be inspired and facilitated to invest in the livestock sector as entrepreneurs, investors and employers. The BBT-LIFE, a flagship programme under the Sixth Phase government can therefore be capitalized to drive more youths and women to enter into agricultural production sectors as investors and consequently employers in a long run.

Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 focuses on improvement of sectors productivity by improving education system across all levels, particularly by reforming the educational system to emphasize on science and technology development and transfer. The Education Sector Development Programme, that spanned from 2008 to 2017 and the current one from 2018 to date, delineates critical objectives of enhancing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) access and delivery. LITA, being among the technical training institutions, has been positioning itself to contribute significantly to building a well-skilled frontline workforce in delivery of quality livestock services largely at grassroot levels, entrepreneurs, investors, and employers in the sector. Table 1 shows LITA's enrollment trends and future contribution towards availability of frontline workforce in the livestock sector.

<b>Academic year</b>	<b>Enrolled students</b>	<b>Graduated</b>	<b>Existing EOs (4,406)</b>	<b>Deficit from 20,508 EOs</b>	<b>Contribution to required EOs (%)</b>
2016/2017	2,362	709			
2017/2018	2,383	714			
2018/2019	2,355	707			
2019/2020	2,700	810			
2020/2021	3,240	972			
2021/2022	4,000	966	4,167	12,833	25
2022/2023	4,705	951	5,118	11,882	30
2023/2024	5,580	1,046	6,164	10,836	36
2024/2025	6,649	1,151	7,315	9,685	43
2025/2026	7,672	1,266	8,581	8,419	50
2026/2027	8,690	1,393	9,974	7,026	59
2027/2028	9,735	1,532	11,506	5,494	68

### **2.2.2 Hindrances for contribution of LITA to development of the livestock sector**

Despite availability of the reasonable number of graduates from LITA and other livestock training institutions, there is inadequate number of livestock extension staff to serve effectively at all Village, Ward, and Council levels countrywide. The existing Extension Staff mainly at grassroot levels have also not undergone refresher courses for a long time in order to abreast them with new inventions and technological changes. Other challenges that limit contribution of LITA to development of the livestock sector are as follows:

#### **2.2.2.1 Inadequate financial resources to support routine operational works**

The Agency is ambitious to acquire modern teaching and learning facilities and overall delivery of quality technical education. However, limitation of financial resources has been impeding its capacity to undertake regular refresher courses to its tutors, extension staff and other clients in the sector. This challenge has been hindering tutors, farmers and extension to be acquainted with new inventions and technological changes in the livestock production value chain. This challenge is also claimed to impair continuous professional development programs to ensure that actors in the sector remain recognized and updated on the latest technological advancements.

#### **2.2.2.2 Inadequate facilities to support training programs**

This challenge has been hindering delivery of hands-on training experience crucial for production of well-skilled professionals in the livestock sector. Furthermore, the animal production units have insufficient common facilities to support practical exposures and libraries across campuses have inadequate up-to-date and relevant books and references, affecting the quality of training and research and limiting access to the latest information in the field. Internet connections are insufficient to support students to access e-library services.

#### **2.2.2.2 Inadequate government subventions to support development projects**

The government subventions have always been inadequate to support substantial investment on all important infrastructures, such as hostels, lecture theatres, laboratories and libraries. This challenge has been affecting students' enrollment capacity, quality of training, and therefore, the overall ability of the Agency to serve its core mandates. The Agency has given an autonomy to look for alternative sources of funding in order to minimize dependency on government support for recurrent and development projects. Among the internal sources of revenues include the recent-past introduced three-months Dairy, Meat, and Leather technologies for meeting a growing demand of technologists in the agro-processing industry, improving delivery of consultancy and advisory services, and establishment of many more partnerships with local and international institutions. However,

the contribution of these self-help strategies for LITA to graduate fully from dependency on government budgetary allocations is still low.

### **2.2.3 Coping strategies to address existing challenges**

A number of coping strategies have been introduced in order to address all highlighted challenges and enhance LITA contribution to development of the livestock sector. Such strategies are as follows:

#### **2.2.3.1 Establishment and strengthening of collaboration with national and international partners**

This is a key strategy that have been giving us access to additional sources of funds, expertise and experience. This strategy does not only strengthen financial position but also enhances collective internal capacity to address emerging challenges and strengthening the capacity to deliver quality services. Other sources of funds can be grants, joint public-private partnerships projects and industrial support to specific programs. Strategic resource allocation can be prioritized, focusing on essential areas such as training and learning infrastructures development, library resource updates, improvement of practical training facilities and regular provision of refresher courses to staff. This intervention can ensure optimal resource management and maximization of LITA contributions to development of the livestock sector.

#### **2.2.3.2 Increasing enrollments, marketing and outreach activities**

This strategy intends to create awareness of the existing programs, showcasing success stories, and demonstration of relevance on the existing programs to prospective students, investors and the whole livestock keeping community. The plan is expected to engage stakeholders including alumni, industrial professionals, and local communities. This strategy is taken onboard with an overall infrastructure development initiatives which has been undergoing in the last three years. Prioritization of research and development activities within LITA is expected to contribute to creation of more innovative solutions to the existing

challenges faced by the livestock sector, including development and implementation of best-practice practices in livestock production.

### **3.0 Future strategic plans**

Under the leadership of Hon. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the government is committed to continue enhancing extension services and creating more employment opportunities through promotion of investment on commercial livestock production, agro-processing and inspiration of youths towards engagement in agricultural production sectors.

According to the Comprehensive Plan for Livestock Sector Development in Tanzania (TLMP), the government has dedicated to improve livestock training programs through improved infrastructures and service delivery. This plan is aimed at consistently producing well-skilled experts to meet the evolving needs of 20,580 extension staff against the existing 4,406 in the livestock sector. LITA has positioned itself to contribute to address this gap by:

#### **3.1 Improving physical infrastructures and training facilities to increase enrollment capacity**

This strategy involves massive improvement of physical infrastructures, including hostels, laboratories, lecture theatres and practical training areas. The government through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries has started to support such investment in modernizing training infrastructures, equipment and facilities to improve learning environments and increase enrollment capacity. The curricula are being reviewed to incorporate Competency-based Education and Training approach and emphasize on competency-based training system. The entrepreneurship and special projects are strengthened to enhance and build self-employability skills and investment capacity in the sector. Animal production facilities are expected to be improved more as common facilities to contribute to an increased enrollment of students and livestock keepers. Improvement of teaching and learning facilities are also expected to improve capacity to absorb a 25% increase in student enrollments in line with an increasing number of secondary school graduates annually.

### **3.3 Promotion of Innovations and Entrepreneurial skills in the sector**

This is an important role in fortifying the capacity towards nurturing and development of innovations and technological packages that are coping strategies for the existing unemployment challenges mainly for youths and women. LITA envisages to translate its mandates into felt impacts on mentoring youths and women towards investment in the livestock sector and therefore, intends to introduce more new training programs that are expected to intervene a rapidly growing demand from various actors along meat, milk, hides and skin production and processing segments. This rapidly growing investment is key towards creating more employment opportunities largely for youths and women.

### **3.4 Strengthening consultancy and advisory services to Stakeholders in the Livestock Sector**

From the outset, LITA has been promoting the adoption of sustainable, environmentally-friendly and demand-driven technologies to foster development of the livestock sector. Moreover, the outreach, excursions and field practical attachment programs are expected to be strengthened to foster more practical skills and coerce attachment between institutions and livestock keepers, enabling students to also learn from farmers experiences and disseminate appropriate livestock production technologies. Students are expected to be facilitated to undertake practical training programs outside their campuses and therefore gain enough practical exposure, experience and competency to serve along the livestock value chain. An effective implementation strategy for outreach, excursion and technology transfer programs are expected to be strengthened to serve around 3,000 eligible students during every academic year.

### **3.5 Requirements for investments to improve training programs**

A comprehensive investment plan that encompasses updating and refining training curricula to align with clients and sector needs, technological advancements, and evolving trends in the livestock sector is required in order to improve teaching and learning environments. This investment is expected to complement to ongoing improvement of physical infrastructures, including hostels, classrooms, laboratories, libraries and practical training areas through



both construction of new and renovation of old structures together with retooling and furnishing.

In the realm of technology integration, investments are expected to involve both hardware and software to support digital learning, including e-learning platforms, e-library services and virtual labs both for students and tutors to ensure continuous professional development and knowledge acquisition and to be abreast with refresher courses through workshops, short courses and tailor-made arrangements. Investments need to be in line with an overall livestock sector requirement. Estimated investment requirements to meet expected contributions of LITA to the development of the livestock sector are indicated in Table 2.

**Table 2: Construction and retooling estimates for building facilities in the campus**

SN	NAME OF CAMPUS	FACILITY	STATE	QTY	BUDGET ESTIMATES (Tsh)
1	Mpwapwa (Dodoma)	Hostel	New	0	0
			Renovation	11	660,000,000
		Lecture halls	New	1	500,000,000
			For renovation	0	0
Total					1,160,000,000
2	Morogoro (Morogoro)	Hostel	New	1	1,200,000,000
			Renovation	3	180,000,000
		Lecture halls	New	1	500,000,000
			Renovation	2	100,000,000
		Total			
3	Tengeru (Arusha)	Hostels	New	2	2,400,000,000
			Renovation	2	180,000,000
		Lecture halls	New	0	0
			Renovation	4	200,000,000
Total					2,780,000,000
4	Temeke (Dar-es-Salaam)	Hostel	New	1	1,200,000,000
			Renovation	2	180,000,000*
		Lecture Halls	New	2	400,000,000
			For renovation	2	60,000,000*
Total					1,840,000,000
5	Buhuri (Tanga)	Hostels	New	2	1,200,000,000
		Lecture Halls	Renovation	2	400,000,000
Total					1,600,000,000
6	Madaba (Ruvuma)	Hostels	New	2	1,200,000,000
			Renovation	2	180,000,000
		Lecture Halls		2	600,000,000

Total					1,980,000,000
7	Mabuki (Mwanza)	Hostels	New	2	2,400,000,000
		Lecture Halls	For renovation	1	200,000,000
Total					2,600,000,000
8	Kikulula (Kagera)	Hostels	New	1	1,200,000,000
		Lecture Halls	New	1	300,000,000
				Total	1,500,000,000
9	Songwe (Songwe)	Hostels	New	2	2,400,000,000
		Lecture Halls	New	2	600,000,000
				Total	3,000,000,000
10	Capacity building programs for tutors			Lecture Halls	New
GRAND TOTAL					18,637,210,000

### 3.6 Establishment of collaborative training, research and development programs

LITA has started to actively engage in a multifaceted approach to collaborate and foster partnerships with various institutions to enrich its mandates and visibility. International training programs are expected to be established in collaboration with livestock related colleges and universities from within and outside the country, such as Warsaw University, Shandong, Irish agricultural colleges and other development agencies. This initiative involves also joint exchange programs for students and staff, collaborative workshops, and shared training arrangements. Through these alliances, LITA is expected to share expertise, experience, resources and funding to collectively address challenges in the livestock sector.

Strong attachment needs to be forged with private-sector entities, including livestock farms, industries, agribusinesses and other service providers. These attachments are expected not only to provide students with hands-on skills and exposure but also to inform curricula development to ensure that they are aligned with up-to-date sector needs. Exchange programs, both domestically and internationally, are expected to provide students and staff exposure with diverse perspectives, and therefore enhancing the overall learning experience. Professional development workshops will be conducted in collaboration with

industry experts, professional organizations and bodies to ensure that students and staff remain abreast with the latest sector practices and standards.

### **3.8 Expected contributions of LITA to development of the livestock sector**

Investments in both hardware and software are expected to enhance training experience, foster teaching methodologies, e-learning platforms and interactive tools. This transformative approach is aimed at creating an engaging learning environment, promoting better understanding and competency among students. By incorporating up-to-date training materials and practical applications, graduates are expected to be prepared well to meet the evolving needs of the livestock sector. Access to modern technologies and research tools are also expected to open more avenues for undertaking applied research initiatives. This intervention is expected to lead to development of innovative solutions, best-bet practices, investment initiatives and advancements in livestock production, contributing to the overall growth of the sector.

To meet these ambitions, the government is requested to develop policies that support growth and development of the livestock sector, including those related to funding, curriculum development, and industrial investment. Collaborative research initiatives with government research institutions and development partners are needed to foster new knowledge inventions and exchange in order to contribute to address challenges in the livestock sector. International cooperation with development agencies is sought to explore and open avenues for funding, expertise exchange, and exposure to global best-bet practices.

## **4.0 Conclusion**

LITA's role in advancing the Tanzanian livestock sector is paramount by contributing to economic growth, food security, rural development, employment opportunities and poverty alleviation. Investment in LITA is an investment in the future of Tanzania's livestock sector and the well-being of its rural livestock keeping communities. By ensuring production of an adequate number of well-trained livestock technicians and paraprofessionals, the

Tanzanian government can harness the sector's potential to achieve broader development goals and ensure a resilient and prosperous livestock sector.

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