## LIVESTOCK DATA

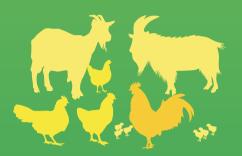
# in Tanzania 🖊

### LIVESTOCK AND ECONOMIC DATA



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

Herds of poorer households are characterized by **Smaller animals**, while wealthier households tend to hold more **large livestock**.



Only **5–6%** have access to some form of **financing** for livestock.

#### **Livestock sales** contribute to **1/4** of total agriculture sales.

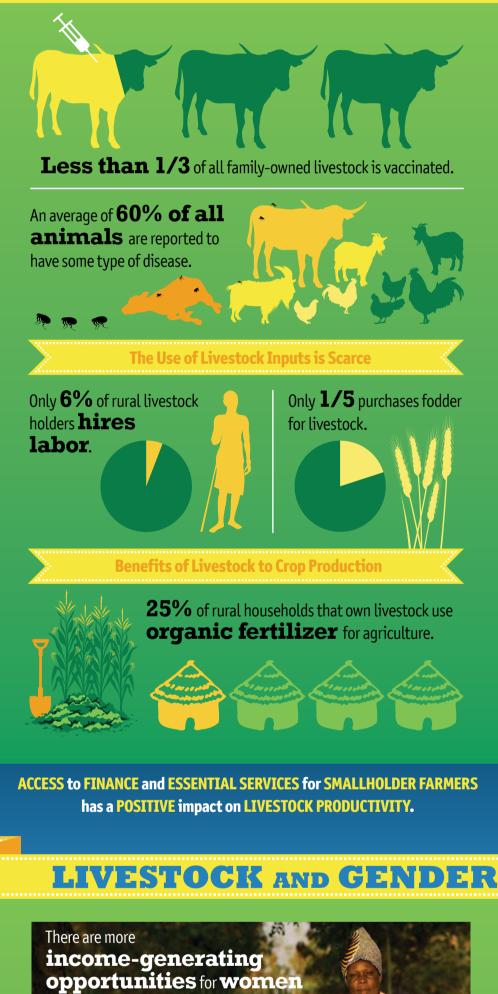




#### **Growing demand** for animal protein in urban areas represents potential economic benefit for livestock producers.

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

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTIVITY



through livestock ownership.

Women are **more likely** to **own poultry** rather than cattle. Less likely to use key inputs such as fodder, labor and vaccinations.



Female-headed households



Households with livestock provide **better nutrition** for the

entire family. (higher consumption of animal protein) manage herds which are on average **2/3 the size** of those owned by male-headed households.

Female managers are more commercially oriented than their male counterparts.

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

**30%** of the **male** livestock production is sold on the market.

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

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PHOTO: BRENDAN BANNON

#### www.africalivestockdata.org













Data Source: Livestock and Livelihoods in Rural Tanzania, an Analysis of the 2009 National Panel Survey