

Session 2.2

Improving Livestock Production Through Artificial Insemination

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Problem, and Scope of IAEA Contribution

- Presence of Tsetse fly, Trypanosomosis and death of cattle before IAEA intervention.
- Tsetse eradication 1994-1997 in collaboration with partners (IAEA, ..)
- Use of Artificial Insemination (AI), exotic breeds and milk production.



Change Achieved Through the Contribution of the IAEA Support

- Improved milk production from 2 litres of milk per cow per day in Zebu Cattle to an average milk production of 10 litres per cow per day in Cross bred and hence improved income, nutrition and food security in the country (meat and milk).
- IAEA facilitated the donation of 300 heifers to support the Zanzibar dairy sector.
- Engagement of small holder dairy farmers and attraction of private sector investment in the construction of dairy plant in Zanzibar (AZAM DAIRY PLANT - the biggest and modern in East Africa) creates the opportunity of market to our milk producers both for Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland.



The Way Forward



- Use of AI, RIA technique and continue animal health surveillance in collaboration with IAEA.
- Increase number of biogas plants and use of manure in crop production in the villages.
- Zanzibar encourage other Tsetse infested countries to use SIT .

