

Development of Livestock Sector in Tanzania - a joint approach with China

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Abstract

The livestock sector is among the significant sectors in poverty mitigation in Tanzania National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Livestock offers employment opportunities, source of food nutrition, energy and mode of conveyance in various parts of the country. Moreover, domestic animals like cows, goat, sheep, poultry, and pigs are the means of getting money for consumption. There is an increase in demand for livestock products resulting from the increase of population size around the world. This paper will contribute to the increase in investment in the Livestock sector to transform the economy to an industrialized economy by using livestock resources. The role of cooperation was used to evaluate how Tanzania and China cooperation develop sectors of the economy. The findings showed that there was no development made in the investment in the livestock sector through this cooperation to transform the current state of industries. The lower level of technology through ought the livestock value chain draw back the development of industries in Tanzania economy. The suggestion made from the study is that the efforts made to develop other sectors of the economy like infrastructures in main roads, office buildings, institutions framework can be used through this cooperation to develop the industrial sector to transform the current state of the economy to an industrialized economy.

Keywords: Livestock sector; Tanzania-China cooperation; economic development; industrial economy.

Introduction

There is a growing demand for livestock products globally (Joanne & Viengxay, 2008). This offers an opportunity for livestock sector development in Tanzania. For instance, China is the second importer account thirteen percent (13%) worldwide beef. The increase in consumption in China led to an increase of Tasmanian grey (Tg) of 32 million tons in the year 2017/2018. While the demand rises to 15% (COA., 2017), accounts for 23.7 % of Australia export value. Italy accounts 40% of total imports of beef and 45% of pork (Sostenibili, 2016) while Russia import about 350,000 Million tons of pork (FAS., 2017) and 1.3 Million Tons of beef (livestock and products annual). The production of beef in Tanzania reached 648,810 tons in 2016 from 311,000 tons in 1999 with an increase of 337,810 tons of beef in the country while consumption reached 450,000 tons in a year (Agwanda & Amani, 2014). The increase of beef consumption resulted from the growing demand for livestock products in the Middle East, southeast Asian countries and southern parts of African countries (News, 2017, 2018; TDN., 2018). The need to improve the veterinarian service's infrastructures will help to increase the production of quality breeds. Then enhancing the growth of livestock production to meet the growing demand (FAO., 2006), for instance by using the profession from Sokoine University of Agriculture and Veterinary School and the Tanzania Veterinary Council (Deaton et al 2015).

Moreover, Tanzania is geographically located to attract stakeholders from various countries to invest in the livestock sector. The country is boarded with the Indian Ocean east to allow sea transportation internationally. North/west, the country is boarded with Kenya and Uganda through Lake Victoria (URT., 2012). And Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Zambia through Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika without forgetting railway networks and road transportation with the great north path direct from South Africa to Cairo-Egypt (HABITAT, 2018). The highlighted Tanzania Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) in 2016 integrated the livestock sector. This sector has a low contribution to the national industrial economy. It has 2.6% annual growth which is low compared with other sectors of the economy (URT, 2016). The sector contributes to the national economy for about 4%-7%. The country account 11% of livestock in Africa continent meaning that there are many stocks available to contribute to the creation of the industrialized economy (Stephen et al 2017). Since the 1990s to date there is an increase of groups of people, individuals and various institutions engaging in the livestock sector (MLFD, 2015). This engagement can be either directly in production or indirect through buying and selling. These groups (producers, traders and processors) need to work in a conducive environment in an organized system that will enhance efficiently market operations.

Meanwhile, they need up to date the current state of technology, knowledge and necessary skills required to invest in the sector to improve productivity and meet market requirements (Olasunkanmi et al 2015). Nevertheless, there is a problem of road infrastructures in rural areas which in one way or another increases the cost of operations (Chaminuka, 2013). Livestock producers in Tanzania account 35% in possessions of livestock. Since the year 2003, there is an increase of 5% per annum number of livestock (ILRA, 2015). Livestock producers keep these stocks in a mostly indigenous way. They produce 98% of the country meat consumption. Out of 35% of livestock producers, 80% of them practice the mixed farming systems while the remaining 20% engage in livestock production only. In spite of their production still, beef processing is low.

Livestock resources are used also for consumption as a source of food and medicines (FAO., 2018b). The increase in demand for livestock products provides an opportunity to extract raw materials from livestock. Leather industries, processing industries, and manufacture industries depend on the availability of livestock resources. Livestock resources give products like shoes, jackets, bags, caps, ice cream, and yogurt, milk for consumption purposes (Millar & Photakoun, 2008). Other products include sports ware, manufacturing chewing gums, oil, candles, sausages, leather beds in mostly pastoralists' societies in rural areas. European countries like Italy, France and Asian countries like China, India, and Russia developed much in the manufacturing of leather products. Hence, they are able to manufacture various products.

Various experts from various fields have entered in this field and transfer their skills and knowledge into the livestock sector (Ayre-Smith, 1971).

The government by the year 2025 expects to be an industrialized country (MIT., 2011). There are different reforms that are taking place in various sectors of the economy. These reforms involve stakeholders, public through their participation to enhance the development of various sectors of the economy. There are factors to be considered and greatly be put forward towards this cooperation by involving all participants throughout the livestock value chain they will be discussed as appear in Table 1.

Table 1 Factors necessary to harness the joint cooperation

Factors to consider	Depiction	The Impact of factors
1. Historical Background	At the center of the cooperation is the historical background. Cooperation between countries under this perspective has strong bonds that they stand all together.	Increases the migration of people under the country's cooperation hence sharing knowledge and demonstrating high level of capabilities.
2. Ratification and pellucidity	Cooperation here provides opportunities to invest capital in both monetary and knowledge and at the same time members share their benefits and costs arise through ought the business process	Increases of industries to create an industrialized economy.
3. Consistency of Measure, Category and Control	Members work in harmony to avoid arising of disparities that may arise. With a wide range of policies and management creation members cooperative towards reaching the set objectives.	Create clear direction and focus towards a certain direction.
4. Justifiable level of Investment	The sources of information are useful here to help deciding the amount to invest and at the same time calculating the benefits that will be obtained from the invested capital.	Accession of an average level of investment.
5. Commitment of the Government Body	Various planning, decisions, and all actions taken to harness the development they depend much on the efforts empowered by the government commitment	Control the market competition and also attract various stakeholders to participate in the various industrial economic activities.
6. Fiscal and Monetary Measures	To avoid inflation and deflation in the economy, the Central Bank has a mandatory and greater role to control the economy to attract investment.	Government can adjust various rates to be charged and hence control the revenue and expenditure.

Adopted from Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Mohd. & Islam., 2012).

The findings of this study assess the investment made in the livestock sector in Tanzania Meat Corporation through National Investment Company Limited (NICOL) in Dodoma city and SAAFI Company in the southern highlands in Sumbawanga region as cases of the study. The findings will contribute to the increase of investment in the Livestock sector to transform the economy to an industrialized economy by using livestock resources.

Investigative research framework

Livestock keepers in various countries adopted various systems to enable them keeping their stocks from time to time. The management and responsible organs of livestock also introduced various policies, rules and guidelines to run the livestock sector. Livestock resources under this study incorporate the possession of the livestock sector structure, organization and coordination among other stakeholders through the livestock value chain. The adoption of any system differ from one country to another depends on the level of technology invested and the efforts they deliver towards their cooperation. There is a need of a higher level of legitimacy to organize, manage and control the operation of the livestock sector to transform its operation to an industrialized economy. The definitive end is to improve the whole livestock sector with the assessment of the efforts devoted by various stakeholders. Pittroff & Cartwright (2002) pointed out that livestock keepers efforts are to be organized by using various collaborative techniques from single operation to a wide dimension in consideration of the growing demand and at the same time being good ambassadors to conserve the surrounding. Among all other things, livestock sector contributes to lives of the people for direct and indirect and at the national at large. Conversely, the challenge of the livestock sector is to change its operation from traditional form of operation to be an industrialized sector involving hastening it to be like other sectors of the economy (Udemzue & Osegbue, 2018).

Various theories of cooperation like that of regimes predestined to clarify the forms under which the harmonization among patterns may be developed to reach consensus, and lasting for a long period of time under the current state of global economic competition. Keohane's relate it as a practical and useful phenomenon to explain to partners why they cooperate. Various organs of the states have a task to bring into an agreement by having a shared and jointly agreement to discuss and reach a consensus for the benefit of both parties. The aim is to maintain the long term relation among partners (Anne, 1996).

Currently the government ministry for livestock development introduces the special desk for investors. The problem is that there are many institutions of the government working under different ministries which require investors to harmonize their details and get certificates. For example to register your company you have to go to the ministry of Trade under the register of companies (BRELA), thereafter ministry of health under its organ of Food

and Drugs Authority to mention few (Randall, 2019). The base of our research framework is to show that there various issues occurred and need immediate solutions to transform the livestock sector into a competitive like other sectors of the economy.

Research Study and methods

The description of the area of the study

The selection of the area of study piloted Dodoma the capital city in Tanzania involving the Tanzania Meat Company Limited entered into an agreement with NICCOL Company Limited, a private company invested in different sectors of the economy like mining and microfinance. The other case study involves the SAAFI Company Limited in Sumbawanga, the highland region in Tanzania. Their selection based on the fact that they are the only companies in Tanzania to have qualities to make international business from processing, packaging and transportation of livestock products. These companies are facing a lot of challenges which impact their operations and causing low performance and low production. Areas involved are management aspects and financial perspectives to the operational level. Hence they need finance from external sources and new technologies from external to transform their industries into modern industries hence accessed into an industrialized economy.

Data collection

A wide range of information's, for this research work, were collected on a complete set of issues involving methodologies, formal meetings, discussions, interviews, and field site visits. Case studies were selected based on their importance to invest in the livestock sector basically in beef processing and export. The information's were obtained from current literatures, government circulated reports and institutional reports. Formal meetings were made involving government officials, various staff of livestock sector in local authorities, technicians from other sector like microfinance institutions. Four discussion meetings were made with livestock keepers who are keeping and at the same time buying and selling livestock. Information's in all areas were gathered by analyzing various reports for example companies reports, ministry reports, government budgets. Various efforts made from various institutions and country's relationship with other countries were investigated and analyzed to see the achievements which were made and the challenges encountered. Lastly, experts and various group members initiate the propositions to modify the regions platforms instead of depend on the national platform.

Results and Discussion

The investigative framework as appeared in part two, they showed the areas need to change the Tanzania industrial economy to be an industrialized using the livestock sector through the country's cooperation. The features include the following: Historical Background, Ratification and pellucidity, Consistency of Measure, Category and Control, Justifiable level of Investment, Commitment of the Government Body, Fiscal and Monetary Measures.

Historical Background

The established bond of relationships amid China and Africa times back 600 years ago. This relation was brought by well-known voyages of Chinese skipper Zheng He (Yi, 2018). His navy touched East African coasts four times at different intervals. There is the latest ancient story of the Tazara Railway involving Tanzania and Zambia countries. This railway was constructed in the 1960s with the help of Chinese people (John, 2019).

In the year 2000, the African cabinet involving African leaders and Chinese officials conducted their meeting in Beijing. They formed a Forum of China Africa Cooperation. This forum marked the climax of China-Africa cooperation (MFA, 2012). The main issue is to create favorable equal chances of negotiation that will favor and increase business of both parties. Nevertheless, African countries can benefit from various aid and loans to develop in their infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the people.

There is a high level of co-operation between Tanzania and China. This cooperation began since the time of our forefathers Julius Nyerere and Chairman Mao Tse-Tung of China. Their cooperation inherited by the preceded presidents and now the new President John Magufuli and President Xi Jinping. These leaders develop this form of cooperation in agriculture sector, industry and mining, and infrastructures of transportation and power energy (John, 2019) as explained by government officials in the opening of the Confucius College in Dodoma.

The two countries focus also in areas of defense and security with the purpose of maintaining peace. This is a crucial area where people from various places are free to invest and integrate their business. The aim is to maintain the social, economic, and other development activities (Eliamoni et al, 2015). China provides an opportunity for any country through this cooperation to propose the projects need fund for investment. Ambassadors who work in those countries assist them to present their proposals for assistance from the government of China (Anshan, 2012). Emphases have also been pointed to government officials to reduce bureaucracy to attract more investors.

Ratification and pellucidity

Through this cooperation the government of Tanzania allowed some companies from China to run and operate various projects.

There are different states for a country to develop in its industries. These states include an advanced level of technology and innovations (UNCTAD, 2011), Infrastructure improvements and better living standards of the people in their lifestyle. These states also include the development of various government structures, such as a good system of representation, the rule of law, and less corruption and good environment climate to attract investors without forgetting the development of research institutions (Micek et al, 2011b).

Industrialization plays a great role to increase quantity and quality of goods manufactured by taking examples from China, South Africa, Mexico, and India. These countries improved their industries and take a need to invest in industries (Ehizuelen, 2017). Nevertheless, workers must be treated so they will be motivated to offer their efforts in the Company.

The livestock sector in Poland livestock sector showed that there was a need to integrate the local investors with foreign investors. They relate them through local communities to develop long term relations to increase the production of beef. The previous study showed that there were no modifications through indigenous investors in the livestock sector hence there was a need to collaborate with foreign firms like that of Americans (Micek et al, 2011a).

However, Serik et al (2014) studied issues to be developed to enhance livestock sector development in Kazakhstan. In their studies, they found that there was a decrease in meat consumption as a result of low proficiency. This problem resulted from various reforms in the economy took place in Kazakhstan. They proposed the agriculture sector and livestock sector to collaborate with the foreign firms to develop and increase efficiency in the livestock industry.

Consistency of Measure

The free market is the economy adopted from colonialist who ruled most of African countries. Tanzania is encouraging the practice of free and fair economy to allow other stakeholders to enter the market. They have managed to initiate various guidelines, rules and regulations to deliberate awake the private sector by creating the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation to substantiate the progress and development of private sector. All disputes that arise between businesses and businesses and between state and businesses are harmonized by the special court created for business disputes in Dar es Salaam city. The Chinese businesses and investors found African continent as a continent with full of resources and placed their investment to take an advantage of the business environment available. Some commentators from the panel meeting contributed that they prefer the partnership agreement between Chinese companies and Tanzania companies to run the processing and abattoirs to increase competition and at the same time improve packaging. Another argument was referring to as the historical background of the raise in economic prosperity of Chinese. In 1970s they had the same level of economy like most of African countries but after the period of more than 30 years they are now the second country in the world with large economy. They proposed the controlled economy where the state control the economy with the large portion organized, monitored and run by the public.

Chinese succeeded by adopting the same strategy to transform its economy from dependent to independent to enable them table to compete with the foreign firms. The other suggestion was to increase exhibitions in different regions to invite foreign investors, importing appropriate technology in terms of skills, tools and machineries to improve the quality of livestock products.

Tanzania Livestock Master Plan of 2017 showed that there are problems in buying, selling and processing of livestock products (Michael et al, 2017). Those problems resulted from deficiencies in the pricing system, unavailability of market statistics, infrastructure network, and bonds of relationships from producers till exportation of livestock products. Hence, they suggested employing vital technology and train staff, improving contracts between stakeholders like processors and abattoirs, etc.

Justifiable level of Investment

Tanzania introduced a center for investment called Tanzania Investment Center. This is the government agency which was initiated, recognized and came into operation in the year 1997. It is operating under the Prime Ministry Office. It's an agency made responsible to harmonize, organize, inspire, endorse and assist investors to invest their capital in Tanzania, at the same recommend the state on all stuffs, procedures and all strategies that the government can take to attract investment. All companies with the capital not below USD 500,000, the investment capital for overseas companies and 100,000 USD for Tanzanian companies established within the country. The agency is there responsible to help investors get all documentations, certifications compulsory to the established guidelines, rules and laws to invest in the country (TIC, 2015).

Livestock sector is not currently performing well as 2% of livestock available in Tanzania are reared in special farms made for livestock keeping. The remained percentage is for traditional livestock keeping and there are four (4) registered slaughterhouses. This number is unsatisfactory to meet the growing demand of livestock products which means that a greater number of meat and other animal products are treated traditionally below 1%. Statistics show that the country imports about 700 tons of processed meat from other countries and mostly from Kenya, while hides and skin treated leather is below 5%. A charge of 40% of export levy for untreated skin makes local companies being able to get economies of scale.

The National Ranching Corporation was once identified as Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation in the 1960s. The corporation by that time conducted the agriculture projects mainly groundnuts in the capital Dodoma. Later, the corporation changed its operation from that of agriculture to livestock production in Urambo-Tabora and Kongwa-Dodoma in the year 1964. The project started with Boran breed raised and Tanganyika Shorthorn Zebu (TSZ). Later, the new introduced reserved Ruvu ranching was introduced (Silverside & Pritchard, 1993). The reserved area was 80 km from the business city of Dar Es Salaam. This ranch was made to allow local users to make their consumption in the ranch. In the southern part of the country, Nachingwea area was rehabilitated. This area operated with the connection of 15 farmhouses in the year 1964 (Trevor, 2015a). In West Kilimanjaro, the northern part of the country another ranch was also introduced in the same year 1964. This ranch was made involving settlers owning farms located around Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru (Frank et al, 2012). Between 1970 and 1980 this government corporation met financial crisis in its operations. They witnessed some technical faults hence profit decreased (Richard, 2018). A consensus reached in the year 1992 to privatize some of its ranches to operate profitably. Hence 298,000 hectares of ranches were made for investment and the remaining area was left centrally operated (Trevor, 2015a).

The ongoing process of operation currently is that NARCO came with a strategy of improving its operations. These processes involve upgrading its breed from various livestock keepers and also buy livestock from livelihood people, feed them for a period of three (3) sell them to other processors.

There is a partnership agreement between the corporation (NARCO) and Tanzania Investment Company (Lucas & Sauwa, 2017). The corporation invites various investors to invest in the livestock sector. For instance, Ruvu ranch needs US\$ 9 million to improve its facilities like rehabilitation. The facility can accommodate 1,200 livestock per day (Mirl, 2012).

Moreover NARCO provides opportunities for livestock keepers to improve their breeds to meet the set standards. The purpose is to sell the quality meat in the market (Omary, 2013). The number of livestock kept in various societies is increasing from year to year (Figure 1). The population also increases in size and distribution. The nation's livestock census which was conducted in 2010/2011 showed that there about 21.3 million cattle. This includes 15.2 million of goats while sheep are 6.4 million (UNIDO, 2012). Only 99 percent remained in the hands of the livestock keepers. The livestock population increases at an average of 1.4 % (MALD., 2015). Despite a large number of stocks available in the country, there was an importation of more than 700 tons of meat because of an increase in tourism activities and mining activities (Kamugisha et al, 2017).

The Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE) chairman in the year 2017 urged livestock stakeholders stop exporting unprocessed hides and skin. He insisted them to add the value as they lost money selling raw materials. In the year 2015, 3.1 million of hides were produced, skins about 2.8 million from goats and sheep's about 550,000 thousand were exported with the value of Tanzania Tsh.33 billion. When actions were taken to process them, they were supposed to get 76.3 billion of Tanzania Shillings. This means that they lost Tshs.43.3 billion. The leading countries buying hides and skin from Tanzania include China, India, Italy, Hong Kong, Turkey, Pakistan, and Singapore (Tantrade, 2017).

Financial constraints are the driving forces that make livestock keepers sell their stocks in the local markets. Selling off their stocks influenced mainly to accomplish their life needs (Valentina & Denis, 2012). The business dealers with small capital buy the stocks and sell them to other big markets in big cities. They usually sell at a considerable high price than that in local markets. Meat is processed locally because of lacking reasonable technology and slaughters are operated in small markets and others are operated by the local government. Some abattoirs are operated privately by independent companies, the government, and others are operated jointly between the government and private sector.

High-quality breeds depend on feeds they get. Processors make their orders depend on the miller's ability to get materials. These materials include sunflower, maize fibers with a mixture of imported vitamins (TIC, 2016).

Commitment of the Government Bodies

Tanzania introduced various strategies devoted to increase capacity of various govern bodies. Among of the strategies include the area of research and development. This emphasis was also revealed in the inauguration of the forth (4) exploration in the week of research from the University of Dar es Salaam to commit its resources in the

area of research and development. This is because the area of research helps making right decisions and forming various rules, regulations and policies for the development of various sectors of the economy. More funding resources from internal and external sources is needed to collaborate in the area of research and development. The findings from other learning institutions like Sokoine University of Agriculture under its veterinary department are to be displayed to stakeholders to make appropriate decisions for the growth and development of livestock sector (Anne., 2018).

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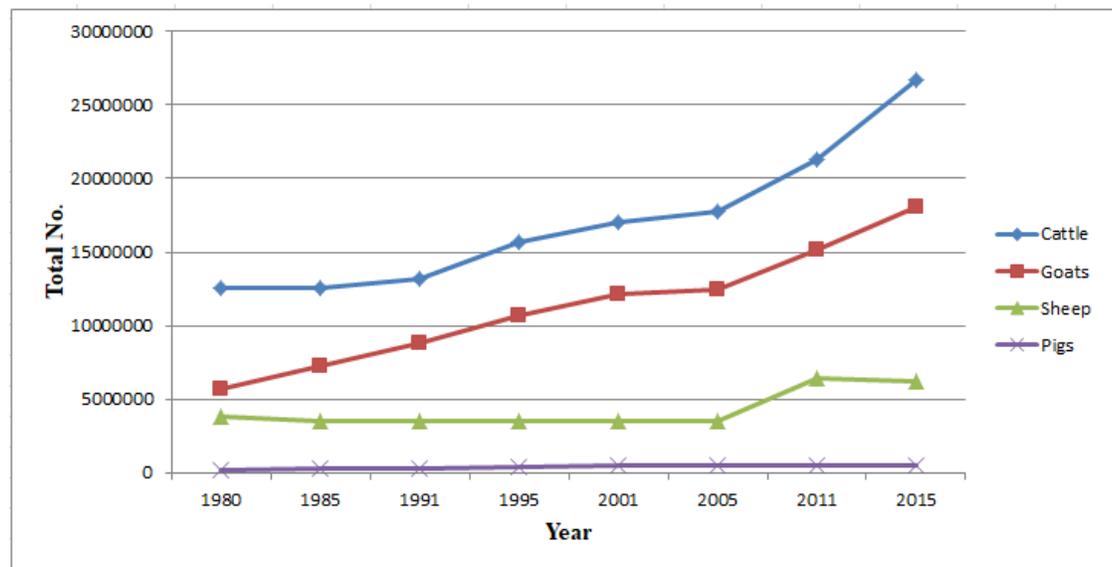


Figure 1: Livestock Production in Tanzania

(Source: International Organization for Food and Agriculture, Department of Statistics (FAO., 2005, 2018a).

Tanzania attains the practice of moral supremacy on typical worldwide levels. Among other factors include the people in rural and urban have an increase in understanding of the current situations than what happened in the past. The work of social media and the work of civil societies and various government agencies have increase the awareness to the people and increase government accountability in issues of planning, saving and expenditures and all matters relating to frauds. The undergoing restructuring of the public institutions enabled Tanzania accounted among other countries on the effective use of public funds.

Tanzania is full of abundant of natural vegetation and full of endowed natural resources (Michael et al., 2017). The undergoing discoveries of gas and oil along the Indian Ocean will help to increase electricity reserve and hence accelerating the industrial sector from the current state of electricity cut off and emergencies. Some writers and academicians pose for the government to put keener and emphasize on smart contract agreements with various investors in all sectors of the economy. Struggling for land use, splitting of village boundaries, inadequate of efficient certified beef processing industries and changes in boundaries of government reserved areas and Veterinary services for disease's control, vaccination, still, are the problems hinder the improvement of the livestock sector. The development of these sectors helps to balance the demand and supply (MLFD, 2015) and increase its contribution like Somali land where livestock contributes to the economy for about 65% (Marshall et al., 2016).

Tanzania also integrates with other countries through regional integration. It is a member of Southern African Development Community (SADC), also it is associated with Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi through East African Community (EAC).The importance of regional integration is that it helps members to

amalgamate and merge their resources, increase trade among members, help to solve issues of political disputes as happened in Burundi. Members also helped to solve neighbor conflicts like in Democratic Republic of Congo they sent peace keeping groups to maintain peace. The government's commitments towards this will facilitate the movement of technology and expertise to accelerate the development of industrial economy.

Tanzania introduced an approach called Big Result Now early in 2000 to commit on the development with external grants and various assistants from international agencies. The aim is to assure that the assistants they received are used as intended and in those areas mentioned on the agreements. All areas and projects of implementations are ranked and implemented from the hierarchy (MFA, 2019).

From the year 1976 to 2002, there was no foreign trade conducted official involving livestock products. Thereafter, the government made a revolution in its policies to allow free trade where animals were exported to the middle Asian countries, Zanzibar and Comoros Island. Similarly, the trades in the lake zone include Uganda, Kenya, and Burundi. Animal's beef exported was from cattle, goat, and sheep (Trevor, 2015b).

The rehabilitated Dodoma abattoir is the new investment in the livestock sector. This abattoir has facilities that enable meat processing. This investment accelerated the increase of exportation of sheep and goat and carcasses to the middle Asian countries.



Fig 2. New Rehabilitated Kizota Abattoir, Dodoma (Wazalendo@25, 2015)

The NICOL Company which was established in 1999 managed to export 600 goats' weekly by air transport to Dubai and 200 goats and 10 sheep to Kuwait. In the year 2008, the government entered into a partnership agreement with NICOL to privatize the Dodoma abattoir. They agreed to run the abattoir whereby NARCO standing shares at 51% and NICOL shares stand at 49% (TDN, 2018).

It's unfortunate that because of misbehaving the business conducts the facility is run below its operation. Current records show that up to August in the year 2018 a total of 10,850.6 tons of meat valued USD 65.1 Million exported to various countries (TDN, 2018). This company succeeded also to prepare a special visit. The company invited various countries from North Africa, the Middle East, and the Gulf countries to come and make a special visit to the facility. They came to inspect the company operations and its readiness for the business. Again the company plans to link the research institute (TALIRI) and the Tanzania Meat Corporation (Herbert et al, 2015). This strategy aimed at advancing their cooperation with all stakeholders responsible for the development of the sector and increase slaughtering of 800 heads to 2,000 slaughters per day from 1200. There will also be an increase of 100 workers to 300 from 200 workers. Those efforts will enable to reach Asian markets in China, Vietnam, Oman, United of Arab Emirates, and Hong Kong, Kuwait.

Meanwhile in the Southern Highlands, Sumbawanga Agricultural and Food Industries Company Limited (SAAFI) was constructed and formed in 2002. This new facility export beef to Egypt, the Arabian and DRC countries. The company again managed to make an agreement with Zambian Beef company to supply 5 tons in every week. They also have a focus to enter into an agreement with Angola Military army. This army showed an interest to make a business with SAAFI Company. In the year 2015, the Ministry of Livestock circulated the year reports showed that there was an increase of exporting business in 2009/2010 of beef products. The business generated TSh. 3.3 billion, while hides and skin brought TSH 14.7 billion from that business (Trevor, 2015b). The construction of the modern abattoir includes facilities like slaughtering sections lines, blast freezers facilities, coolers, a filleting line, and a track with low temperature to enable beef. The facility can accommodate

approximately 150 animals per day. The company usually gets animals brought from NARCO and from livestock keepers who work independently (Mghwira & Madege, 2017). Exportation is made by selling to Oman through direct air transportation and the other way is that of using an agent in Egypt and also export to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) done by road.

The NICOL company also managed to get standards certificates from Halal Development organization from Australia and the Muslim Council in the country (BAKWATA) (IPP., 2018). These certificates will harness the increase of export to the Middle East countries. This is different from Kenya which has four Companies operating the business (Kenedy et al., 2012).

The company secured a loan from Dar es Salaam Community Bank amount Tshs 300 Million. This amount will be used to renovate and replace old machines with new ones. There will be phases of rehabilitation of the facility. The Company in another phase will use Tshs.3.3 billion for a major expansion to increase the market share. The leading countries to purchase the company's product current are Zambia, Democratic of Congo and Kenya.

Fiscal and Monetary Measures

The government operations depend on the revenue mainly on excise duties and income taxes from public and private sectors to run various state activities and at the same time grants and loans from donor countries. The amendments of the monetary policies strength the operations of the financial sectors like banking institutions (Goobjog., 2018). There are claims upon the rate charged by banks on loans as the rate discouraged to make borrowings. The current rate is 18% -25% for the period of 1-5 years. In a meantime the central Bank issued a 2015 guidelines on Social Security Investment and Foreign Exchange guidelines to enhance the operations of the financial institutions and encounter the problem of money laundering (IMF, 2016).

Exchange rate is not stable because of low level of export than importation. Some writers and academicians urge the government to exploit the use of gas available in Lindi and Mtwara to increase the availability of electricity and innovating new hydroelectric power stations to increase the supply of electricity. This will help reducing the cost of production and increase the competition of local industries towards foreign companies. The efforts to harmonize the fiscal and monetary policies will help to transform the economy through the financial institutions to stimulate the growth of other sectors of the economy. Investors in the livestock sectors when they are in need of immediate cash they will run to banks and other financial instruments to acquire their financial needs. Other efforts done by the BOT is to strength the operations of money markets to bridge the gap between investors and financial institutions (BOT, 2017).

The increase of regions improvement in macroeconomic operations activities led to the increase of flow of funds from one country to another country. The advanced technology used in developed countries like India, China and United States enabled their financial institutions to transfer funds and investments from developed countries to developing countries electronically. The developments of the banking system in developing countries like Tanzania assure investors that their investments and their transactions will be safe, speed and convenience. The interbank system helps to share various information's and experiences from other foreign banks and able to deal with all uncertainties that may happen (Jaime, 2014).

Conclusion and the way forward

In the year 2017, the government made some reforms of its ministries by splitting the ministry of agriculture and livestock development. There were two ministries formed. The new ministry of livestock and fishery's development was formed responsible for the development of livestock sector and the Ministry of Agriculture for agriculture Development (Malanga, 2017). This ministry is also responsible to integrate the stakeholders of livestock chain. This study look on the ways through which the country's cooperation will accelerate the growth of the livestock sector to transform the economy into an industrialized economy. Basing on the proposed factors that strength the close tie upon Tanzania-China cooperation, the findings show that both countries have an opportunity exchanging their resources for the benefits of their economies. New exhibitions opened in China provide a new path for Tanzania to sell their livestock products in China. The current problem in our country is the disposal of livestock products which needs invention of industrial technology. That means after beef taken off other resources is left without usage besides skin. Livelihood people need education on how they can add the value of the materials to increase the price, reconstruct the area of research and development; changing policies govern the sector and capacity building to transform the sector into a market state of competition. This will help to avoid the wastage of the resources. Future findings will involve assessing the impacts of the cooperation and the contribution of the livestock sector in the country GDP.

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Conflict of Interest

I acknowledge that I have no conflict of interest for the publication of this paper.

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