

*Grazing-land and Animal Feed Resources (Safeguarding, Development and Sustainable Use of Grazing-land)*

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 55 published on 15/3/2013

THE GRAZING-LAND AND ANIMAL FEED RESOURCES ACT  
(CAP. 180)

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**REGULATIONS**

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THE GRAZING-LAND AND ANIMAL FEED RESOURCES ACT  
(CAP. 180)

REGULATIONS

*(Made under section 44)*

THE GRAZING-LAND AND ANIMAL FEED RESOURCES (SAFEGUARDING,  
DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF GRAZING-LAND) REGULATIONS, 2013

PART I  
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

- Citation            1. These Regulations may be cited as The Grazing-lands and Animal Feed Resources (Safeguarding, Development and Sustainable Use of Grazing-land) Regulations, 2013.
- Applica-            2. These Regulations shall apply to grazing-land in Mainland tion  
Tanzania.
- Interpreta-            3. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— tion
- Cap. 180            “Act” means the Grazing-land and Animal Feed Resources Act;  
                          “decreaser plants” means desirable plants that decrease as grazing pressure becomes high;  
                          “Director” means the Director responsible for grazing-land utilization and animal feed resources;  
                          “fragile soils” means soils with or without vegetation cover susceptible to erosion;  
                          “heavy use” means the degree of use where over 51 to 60 percent of the increasers have been used and there is evidence of livestock trailing in the grazing-land;  
                          “increaser plants” means undesirable plants that increase as grazing pressure becomes high;  
                          “key plants” means forage species whose use serve as an indicator to the degree of use of associated species;  
                          “light use” means the degree of use of desirable plants that is less than or equal to 30 percent of total forage;  
                          “Minister” means the Minister responsible for livestock;  
                          “moderate use” means the degree of use where 41 to 50 percent of the decreasers and increasers have been used;

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- “owner” means legal occupier of the grazing-land in a particular area;
- “Proper Use Factor “ means the maximum degree of use by grazing (expressed in percentage), deemed to be physiologically appropriate from the standpoint of plant vigor, reproduction, longevity, and growth potential; and
- “severe use” means the degree of use above 61 percent of vegetation cover and there is evidence of large patches of bare soil.

PART II

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE  
IN GRAZING-LAND

4.-(1) The Central Government and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders shall put in place but not limited to water facilities, enclosures, dip tanks and or spray race, stock routes, or restraining facilities in accordance to management plans in the grazing-land. Management infrastructures

(2) Subject to provision of sub-regulation (1) management infrastructures shall be constructed in such a manner that does not cause injury to the animals

5.-(1) The Central Government and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders shall ensure that marketing infrastructures are constructed in grazing-land. Marketing infrastructures

(2) Livestock marketing structures shall be constructed as stipulated in the Meat Industry Act. Cap. 421

(3) The Central Government and Local Government Authorities may, where appropriate, ensure that abattoirs or slaughter-slabs are constructed in the grazing-land.

PART III

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION OF GRAZING-LAND

- 6.-(1) The owner shall conserve the grazing-land, among others by-
- (a) practicing rotational grazing where highland areas are grazed during rain season and lowlands are grazed during dry season;
  - (b) ensuring optimal carrying capacity; and
  - (c) ensuring optimal stocking rate.
- Soil and water conservation

(2) The owner shall conserve fragile soils within the grazing-land, among others by-

- (a) fencing off; and
- (b) planting increaser plants.

(3) The Local Government Authorities shall enact by-laws to protect and conserve water sources in the grazing-land.

(4) Subject to the provision of sub regulation (3), the owner shall plant increaser plants in areas surrounding water sources.

(5) The Inspector shall assess water quality for livestock and grade it based on total dissolved solids as stipulated in the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provision of sub regulation (5), the owner with water sources having more than the recommended total dissolved solids as set out in the First Schedule, shall be notified and required to find another source of water for livestock.

(7) The owner shall sustain soil fertility and productivity by adopting an appropriate grazing system as set out in the Third Schedule.

Wetlands

7. The owner or user shall conserve the wetlands within the grazing-land by keeping stocking rate which does not damage the natural resources as provided by other written laws.

#### PART IV

#### GRAZING-LAND DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Grazing-land management, plan

8.—(1) The Inspector in respective local Government Authority shall prepare grazing-land management plan for each demarcated village grazing-land.

(2) The Grazing-land management plan shall *inter alia* provide the livestock carrying capacity and Proper Use Factor of the respective grazing-land.

(3) The grazing-land management plan shall outline the utilization pattern of different parts in the particular grazing-land giving emphasis on the terrain, water points and vegetation cover of the grazing-land as provided in the Second Schedule.

- (4) The grazing-land management plan shall indicate areas—
  - (a) for early grazing to allow adequate vegetation growth;
  - (b) where heavy grazing can be allowed; and
  - (c) to be utilized in the wet and dry season.

(5) The owner shall develop a grazing-land management plan chart for respective grazing-land and inventory chart.

9.-(1) The Inspector of respective Local Government Authority shall cause an inventory, assess the condition and trend for all demarcated grazing-land.

Grazing-land monitoring and evaluation

(2) Subject to the provision of sub regulation (1), grazing-land condition score shall range from one to three; where 1 stands for healthy grazing-land, 2 fair grazing-land and 3 for risky grazing-land as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The status of grazing-land referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall be prepared each year towards the end of each rainy season and shall be submitted to the respective Local Government Authority and copied to the Director.

(4) The owner with risky grazing-land condition shall be notified and be given one year to take necessary steps to rehabilitate the grazing-land under the directive of the Inspector.

(5) Where the inspector is satisfied that the risky conditions are a result of overgrazing or overstocking, the owner shall be required to harvest his animals as provided under section 20 of the Act.

#### PART V GENERAL PROVISIONS

10.—(1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not less than five hundred thousand Tanzanian shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than six months or to both.

Offences and penalties

(2) Where an offence under the Act or these Regulations is a subsequent offence and to which no penalty is provided in respect of the continuance thereof, the person who commits that offence, shall in addition to any other penalty, be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment to a term of not less than six months or to both.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

*(Made under regulation 6(5))*

WATER SUITABILITY AS RELATED TO TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS

<i>Class</i>	<i>Uses</i>	<i>Total Dissolved Solids (g/l)</i>
1	Suitable for all normal purposes	0 – 1.0
2	Suitable for livestock, marginal for humans.	1.1 – 3.0
3	Suitable for livestock, unsuitable for humans.	3.1 – 5.0
4	Suitable for camels, goats and sheep, marginal for other stock.	5.1 – 7.0
5	Suitable for camels, marginal for goats and sheep, unsuitable for cattle.	7.1 – 10.0
6	Marginal for camels, emergency only for goats and sheep.	10.1 – 15
7	Unsuitable for any domesticated animal life.	Over 15

SECOND SCHEDULE

*(Made under regulation 8(3))*

GRAZING-LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

(1) The owner shall develop a Grazing-land management plan for the purpose of maximizing its use by:

- (i) regulating the number of animals to obtain optimal stocking rate;
- (ii) timing the grazing to optimize the benefits of the season;
- (iii) using kind or mixture of ruminant livestock species to maximize use of vegetation; and
- (iv) optimizing even graz

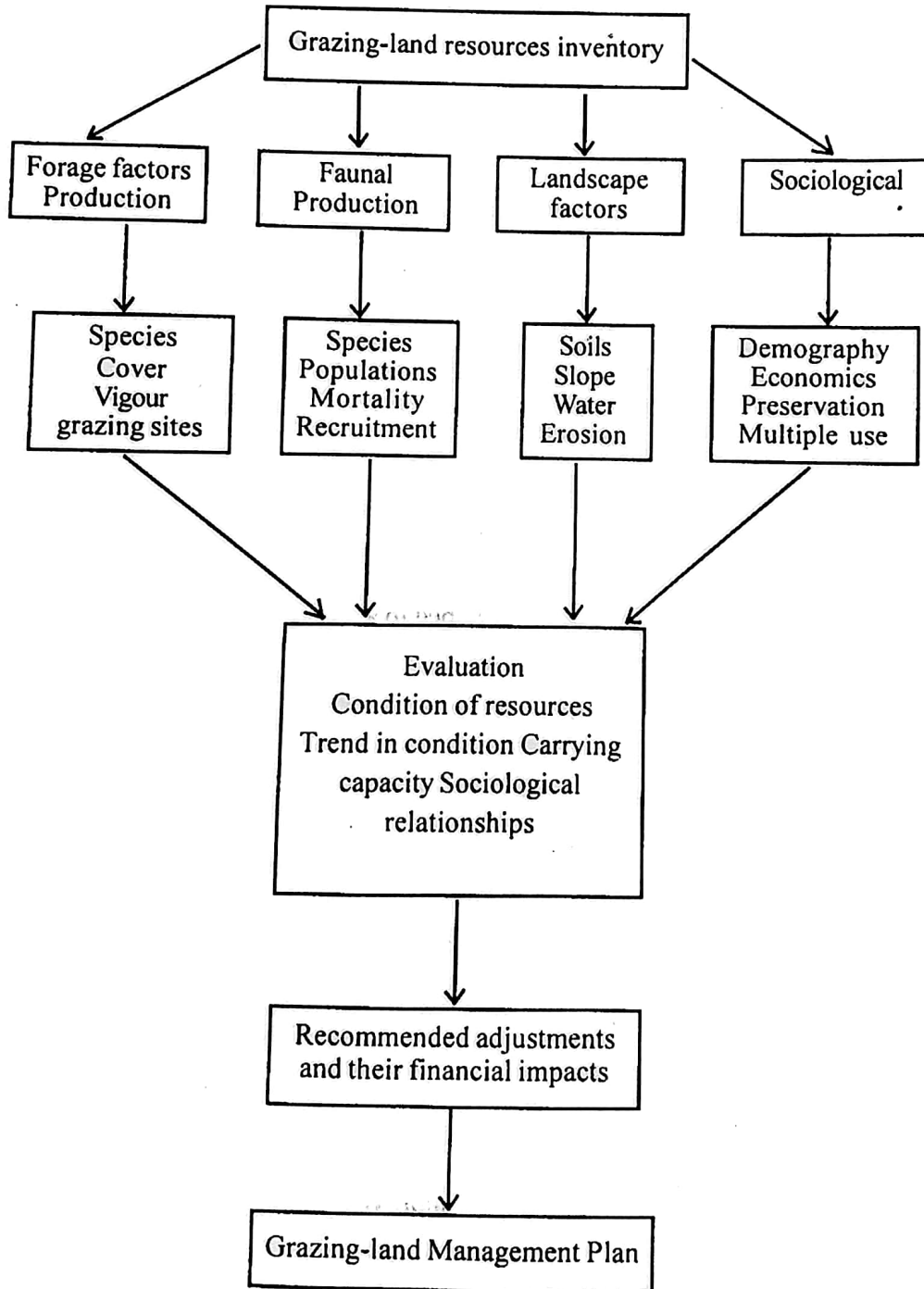
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(2) The preparation of range land master plan involves a team of experts with different disciplines. This is because it involves four basic components; people, vegetation, soil and livestock. Before commencement of range land master plan preparation, a team of experts including range scientists, social work, soil and agriculture has to meet and prepare terms of reference for the task.

The following items listed in the chart below will guide the team in preparing range land master plan.

Range master plan chart



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THIRD SCHEDULE

(Made Under Regulation 6(7))

GRAZING SYSTEMS

1. A grazing system may be but not limited to continuous, rotational, deferred rotational or rest rotational.
2. In a continuous grazing system—
  - (a) animals are grazing in the same area throughout the year;
  - (b) the number of animals shall not exceed the carrying capacity of the grazing-land;
  - (c) the grazing-land productivity may be maintained by but not limited to over-sowing including leguminous seeds, bush clearing, fertilizer application, removal of invasive and noxious plants and or controlled burning;
  - (d) the distance between water points shall not exceed 3.0 kilometers apart; and
  - (e) increaser plants shall be planted and maintained around water points and salt lick areas to protect them from being overgrazed.
3. In a rotational grazing system—
  - (a) grazing land is partitioned into paddocks with permanent or temporary fencing facilities;
  - (b) a rotation schedule is developed to allow vegetation growth;
  - (c) a rotation schedule is maintained to take advantage of vegetation type and climate; and
  - (d) water facilities and access roads are constructed within the paddocks.
4. In a deferred-rotation grazing system—
  - (a) a grazing-land is divided or partitioned in blocks;
  - (b) one or more blocks shall be rested every other year to allow key plants to reach seed maturity; and
  - (c) the grazing land is dominated by palatable pasture species.
5. In a Rest-rotation grazing system—
  - (a) the grazing-land may be divided into three or more grazing blocks;
  - (b) one or more grazing blocks shall be rested for 12 months to reduce grazing pressure;
  - (c) a strict fire control system shall be instituted by, *inter alia*, constructing fire breaks, fencing to control human movement and having fire fighting instruments in the grazing-land;
  - (d) graze in rugged and mountainous areas during the rainy season and rest areas during dry season to improve vegetation vigour and composition; and
  - (e) protect water points and salt licks by planting and maintaining increaser plants.



FOURTH SCHEDULE

*(Made Under Regulation 9(2))*

GRAZING-LAND SCORE

GRAZING-LAND CHARACTERISTICS	SCORE	CATEGORY OF GRAZING LAND
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Desirable forage species vigorous and present in unlimited numbers.</li><li>2. Undesirable plants dominated by desirable plants.</li><li>3. Soil intact and stable with surface well covered and receptive.</li></ol>	1	HEALTHY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Desirable forage species limited in number.</li><li>2. Undesirables present in numbers that limit the establishment of desirable plants.</li><li>3. Slight erosion, soil surface often compacted with surface cover rather open or marked surface run-off.</li></ol>	2	RISKY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Undesirable and desirable plants either absent or very rare.</li><li>2. Large bare areas or barren land.</li><li>3. Severe gullies and virtually no ground cover.</li></ol>	3	UNHEALTHY

Dar es Salaam,  
28<sup>th</sup> February, 2013

DAVID MATHAYO DAVID,  
*Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Development*