Tanzania Livestock Master Plan: Milk results for the Sector Analysis (2016-2031)

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How were the Tanzania LMP interventions chosen? with indicators for GoT goals for ASDP II

Using the livestock sector model built on a herd model, potential LMP intervention impacts were assessed against Ethiopian national development objectives for ASDP II -- measured by livestock development indicators.

The national GTP objectives (indicator in parentheses) are the following:

- Reducing poverty (increasing household income)
- Achieving food security (production-consumption balance)
- Contributing to economic growth (GDP or national income)
- Contributing to exports (foreign exchange earnings)
- Contributing to industrialization and employment

The LSA demonstrated the potential of the livestock sector to reach national development goals
Smallholder Family and Specialized Commercial Systems are both Winners in Tanzania: Returns on Investment 2017-2032

Panel A: Improved Family Dairy

- Small: 33%
- Medium: 24%

Panel B: Specialized Dairy

- Small: 29%
- Medium: 43%
Milk Scenario

Milk

- Demand
- Supply with current investment
- Supply with additional investment

Years: 2016 to 2031

Demand and supply projections for milk with current and additional investments.
Policy Conclusions: Milk VC

- The huge deficit projected for milk is mainly due to limited animal feed and genetics, but also lack of conducive policy and incentives for investment.
- The genetic improvement priority is largescale investment in increasing dairy crossbreds (think Rwanda), but feed must also be there.
- The smallholder Kenyan backyard feed model looks most appropriate.
- Animal health interventions (vaccinations, parasite control) are critical if rely on grazing for feeding.
- The policy priority is on incentives for investment in smallholder milk production and processing.
Conclusions: Meat and Milk

• Land allocation and ownership policy need to favor the big investments required for producing feed for milk production. Feed for poultry has already taken off.
• Milk quality standards and incentive pricing need to be introduced and scaled
• Investment in dairy could close the demand-supply gap and enable export of milk products.
• Need investments in processors who will train farmers, provide demonstrations and ensure they get inputs
• Need to focus in 1 milk shed with greatest potential for increasing milk off take (northern (not southern) highlands) and forget about pastoral milk production)
better lives through livestock

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