Key messages
Requirements to modernize Tanzania’s dairy sector towards the vision of meeting domestic demand for milk and surplus for exported by 2031 are:

• Investments in nutrition, animal health, breeding, marketing and policy
• Changes in milk production to come mostly from:
  o improved family dairy (IFD) in the highlands and coastal and lake zones;
  o specialized commercial dairy; and,
  o traditional meat and milk cattle

Objectives and approach
• To increase productivity and production of milk among other livestock-source foods in Tanzania.
• Applied the Livestock Sector Policy Investment Tool (LSIPT) for analysis and projections
• Analysis undertaken by MALF staff in 2016 with training and support from Ethiopian counterparts and ILRI
• Quarterly consultations with stakeholders

Key results
Gains over five years to 2022 if the required investments are made are as follows:

• Crossbreed dairy cattle will increase 3.8 times from the current 783,000 in 2016 to 2,985,000 heads
• Milk production will increase by 77% from 2,159 million liters in 2016 to 3,816 million liters
• The national average annualized milk production of a cow will increase form 179 liter to 254 liters
• GDP contribution of milk to increase by 75%

Opportunities to invest and scale
• Overall proposed investment shares to be 32% private, 21% public and 47% public-private
• Public & private investments on genetics, feed and animal health technologies
• Public & private investments to build capacity for existing 74 dairy plants which are operating under capacity (30%)
• Public investments to attract private investors in value addition and create conducive investment environment for them i.e. to reduce taxes and fees multiplicity (over-regulation) and
• Public & private investments to promote quality-based standards and pricing to encourage quality milk supply
• Scaling: The Livestock Master Plan targets to be aligned with ASDP-2 (2017-22)